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THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES 1972

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1972

Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York, New York. *NPS*

This is the second publication in book form of THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. It was prepared in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (Robert M. Utley, Director) by the staff of the National Register of Historic Places (William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, Elizabeth A. Dippel, Editor). All photographs in this book are by the National Park Service except where otherwise specified.

Future listings in THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES will be made through additions to the National Park Service by Acts of Congress, designations as National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior and by nominations from the States and Federal agencies.

Contents current through June 1971.

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March 3, 1849

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Foreword

The story of America has been, throughout, a story of accelerating growth and change. Securely settled into a tradition of taking, moving on, and not looking back, Americans since 1900 have been faced increasingly with the prospect of virtually destroying their natural and historical birthright in the name of progress.

The problem was recognized early by small groups of devoted conservationists, through whose efforts much landmark legislation has been passed. Of primary significance in the preservation of our historic past have been the Antiquities Act of 1906, which extended protection over antiquities on Federal property and empowered the President to set aside portions of the public domain as National Monuments; the Organic Act of 1916 creating the National Park Service; the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for historical units of the National Park System and authorized a program for identifying and marking National Historic Landmarks; and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which extended the policy of historic preservation to every Federal agency and acknowledged Federal concern for historical values important to the States and communities of the Nation.

On May 13, 1971, in an executive action without precedent, President Nixon issued Executive Order 11593, which further emphasized the Federal role in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historical and cultural environment of the Nation. This pronouncement, stressing the responsibilities attached to Federal stewardship of historic properties, calls upon all Federal agencies to participate actively in the preservation of the Nation's patrimony. It recognizes that the American people will hold their government accountable for this stewardship in terms of how effectively that government has directed its policies, plans, and programs toward the enjoyment by future generations of those historic properties it now holds in trust.

The machinery has been set up by which Americans can identify those reminders of the past worth saving, and the weapons have been forged by which they can be defended against destruction without due process. The successful utilization of this machinery and these weapons is dependent on the continuing devotion of the American people to the cause of historic preservation.

Rogers CB Morton

Secretary of the Interior

Preface

In recent years the traditional role of the National Park Service has been greatly expanded. From guardianship of America's prime natural, historic, and prehistoric monuments, our task has grown to include new responsibilities in providing for the recreational and cultural needs of modern America. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 is a logical part of those new responsibilities.

Initially, the National Register of Historic Places included only properties that possessed national significance and were either units of the National Park System or qualified for status as National Historic Landmarks. Under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, National Park Service historians study and evaluate historic properties throughout the country. Acting upon their findings and the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, the Secretary of the Interior may declare the properties eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks. The owner of such a property is offered a certificate and a bronze plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. In return he agrees to preserve those significant historical values for which it was singled out.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 called for the expansion of the National Register to include historic properties of State and local significance. It charged the States with the responsibility for carrying out the surveys necessary for this expansion, to be accomplished with the assistance of the Department of the Interior. The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the three territories, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have each appointed a liaison officer to coordinate this multilevel program. The National Park Service and the State Liaison Officers, working together in a close partnership to effect its provisions, have already expanded the National Register to some 3,500 entries, and it is still growing.

The historical surveys also contribute to the preparation of the State's historic preservation plan, the public document which projects within the national context the program for preserving that State's historic patrimony. National Park Service approval of a statewide historic preservation plan makes possible the application of Federal funds for individual historic preservation projects within that State. The National Historic Preservation Act authorizes matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust to assist them in historic preservation. Grants may be allocated to the survey, acquisition, or preservation of State, locally, or privately owned properties. Grants-in-aid constitute a growing program which to date has provided the States slightly more than $5.1 million for conducting historical surveys and over $4.1 million for acquiring and restoring historic properties. In addition, the National Trust has received $2.5 million to fund its acquisition, preservation, and technical assistance programs. An Advisory Council on Historic Preservation composed of seven Federal officers of cabinet rank, the Chairman of the National Trust, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, and 10 citizens appointed by the President of the United States has been created under Title II of the Act, as amended. Their duty is to advise the President and the Congress on matters pertaining to historic preservation. The Council is the Federal Government's clearing house for historic preservation. It is a vigorous and creative body which has worked quite successfully in countering threats to the historical integrity of properties listed on the National Register.

The Advisory Council's strength and the National Register's defense is section 106 of the Act:

> Section 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

In evaluating "effect" within the meaning of section 106, the Advisory Council is guided by the following criteria:

> A federally financed or licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register listing (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking creates a change in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualified the property under the National Register criteria for listing in the National Register.
>
> Generally, adverse effect occurs under conditions which include but are not limited to:
>
> a. destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;
> b. isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment; or
> c. introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.

Of 192 cases which have arisen under section 106 during the past three years, only 21 have been referred to the Advisory Council. The remaining 171 cases were settled according to procedures of the Advisory Council by agreement among the agency involved, the State, and the National Park Service.

President Nixon, promulgating Executive Order 11593, charged the heads of Federal agencies with two basic tasks: first, the preservation of historic properties under their jurisdiction, and, second, nomination of such properties to the National Register. Nominations of these properties are to be submitted by July 1, 1973.

Responsibility for consulting the National Register in potential section 106 cases is placed upon the Federal agency carrying out, financing, or licensing the undertaking. If such an undertaking would affect any National Register property, the agency is also responsible for affording the Advisory Council an opportunity to comment.

The National Park Service is prepared to provide professional advice and assistance concerning National Register consultation, agency procedures, and potential section 106 issues with the view to resolving such issues by mutual agreement before it becomes necessary to refer them to the Council.

The National Park Service is pleased to present this second edition of the National Register. A mature society looks with respect upon its past and with confidence toward its future. It is our sincere hope that this volume will contribute to that outlook in our society as its awareness of our cultural patrimony grows.

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Notes on Arrangement and Terminology of Entries

ARRANGEMENT

1. States and territories are listed alphabetically.
2. County
   a. In States with county subdivisions these divisions are used and counties appear in alphabetical order.
   b. In Louisiana the similar subdivisions are termed *parishes.*
   c. In Alaska the divisions used correspond to judicial districts except when a property is situated in one of the newly constituted boroughs and the borough name is used.
   d. Baltimore, St. Louis, and various other cities are designated *independent cities* because they are administratively independent of any county.
   e. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have no comparable subdivisions.
3. Entries containing the name of a person are alphabetized according to surname; other entries follow a standard pattern of alphabetization.
4. Properties not within a municipality are listed under the nearest city or town followed by the word *vicinity.*
5. In the case of some historic districts boundaries are too detailed to be included in this book but are on file in the office of the National Register.
6. The historic districts originally recognized under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 often have no boundary designations. The Act provided no legal protection for these districts, and, at the time, such designations were not necessary. The National Park Service has already or is in the process of defining boundaries for all historic districts that have been designated National Historic Landmarks.
7. Date and Architect
   a. Whenever known the date of construction for a building, structure, or object is listed.
   b. Historic districts are dated according to the period or periods of the predominant architectural styles.
   c. Historic sites such as battlefields are dated according to the event for which the site is recognized.
   d. Archeological sites are dated according to the principal period of occupation.
   e. Unless otherwise specified all dates are A.D.
   f. Any significant secondary or associated dates are given in the text.
   g. The name following the date indicates the architectural firm, architect, or engineer who designed the structure. Carpenters, builders, commissioners, or owners, if significant, are noted in the text.

Following each entry is abbreviated information about ownership and accessibility to the public. Frequently the designations NHL, NPS, and/or HABS or HAER appear, and these are explained as follows:

1. NHL—A National Historic Landmark is a building, structure, site, object, or district of national importance not administered by the National Park Service; each entry has been declared eligible for recognition by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935; National Landmarks may be in Federal, State, municipal, county, or private hands or any combination thereof.

2. NPS— Sites within the National Park system are administered by the Park Service or by State or

private organizations in cooperation with the Park Service. The total acreage of such Park Service areas, both Federal and non-Federal, is given, and if the land has been authorized for purchase by the Federal government but not yet acquired, it is so noted.

3. HABS– A HABS designation indicates that documentation by photographs, measured drawings, and/or data sheets has been made by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service as evidence of a building's historical or architectural significance. Records are deposited at the Library of Congress.

4. HAER– A HAER designation means that a property has been recognized and recorded as an important example of American engineering. The Historic American Engineering Record is conducted by the National Park Service in cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers. Records are kept at the Library of Congress.

All properties are accessible unless otherwise noted.

TERMINOLOGY

1. Building – a structure created to shelter any form of human activity.
2. Structure– a work constructed by man.
3. Object– a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable.
4. Site– the location of an event, building, structure, or object.
5. District– a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Exemptions

Section 107 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89–665) as amended states:

> Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

The following are the exempted historic properties in Washington, D.C., protected by other provisions of law, which would otherwise be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Therefore, the entries for these nationally significant structures are here included for purposes of historical information and reference only.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1st Street and Independence Avenue, S.E.
1886–1897, Smithmeyer and Pelz

The Library of Congress, established in 1800, contains over 43,000,000 items and is one of the world's largest libraries. Although founded primarily to serve the Congress, the Library has expanded its field of service to include government agencies, serious scholars, other libraries, and the general public. It has also become the office of copyright registry and deposit. Originally housed in the Capitol, the Library was moved to its present location in 1897. The French Rennaissance building is three stories high on a raised basement and was constructed of gray granite. This main building is now supplemented by the Library Annex.

Federal
NHL

SUPREME COURT BUILDING

1st and E. Capitol Streets, N.E.
1935, Cass Gilbert

The Supreme Court Building is an impressive marble structure of classical Roman temple design. Its massive rectangular center section is flanked by one-story wings. The entire structure rests on a raised basement approached by a wide flight of marble stairs. A double row of Corinthian columns topped by a sculptured pediment completes the facade. The pediment sculpture on the west facade incorporates real personages (Charles Evans Hughes, Cass Gilbert, Elihu Root, John Marshall, and William Howard Taft) into symbolic groupings, and on the east facade are representatives of Eastern lawgivers (Moses, Confucius, Solon). The interior courtroom is characterized by its symmetry and highlighted by bronze grillwork screens. Nine justices sit on the bench of the Supreme Court, which is the final court of appeal and decision for cases involving federal law, state law, and questions of constitutional interpretation.

Federal

UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Capitol Hill
1793–1802, Dr. William Thornton
1803–1817, Benjamin Henry Latrobe
1819–1829, Charles Bulfinch
1836–1851, Robert Mills
1851–1865, Thomas Ustick Walter

The United States Capitol, with only one brief exception, has housed the legislative chambers of Congress since 1800. In addition, the Supreme Court sat here from 1800 until 1935. Traditionally, presidential inaugurations are held on the east front. In the old basement Supreme Court room Samuel F. B. Morse tapped out the world's first telegraph message in 1844. Construction on the Capitol began on September 18, 1793, when President George Washington laid the cornerstone. All 16 states then in the Union are represented by the 16 columns in the rotunda of the north wing. Tobacco leaves, representing an important product of the young nation, form the Corinthian capitals of these columns. Much of the interior painting was executed by Constantino Brumidi, whose most monumental work is the fresco on the rotunda dome.

Federal
NHL; HABS

WHITE HOUSE

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
1800, James Hoban
1824, Benjamin Latrobe
1902, McKim, Mead, and White
1952, Lorenzo Winslow

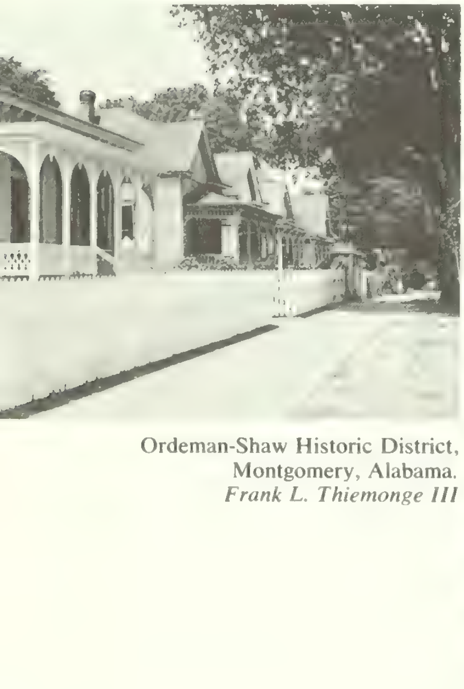
The White House has been the residence of every President of the United States since John Adams. It was the first public building erected in the District of Columbia. Constructed of Virginia sandstone, the house was painted white after having been burned by the British in 1814. The exterior of the house remains essentially unaltered except for minor changes and additions. The interior, however, has undergone numerous alterations. A complete renovation and several additions were completed during the Truman administration (1948–1952) with extensive interior restoration and redecoration during the Kennedy administration.

Federal
NPS; 18.07 acres

Alabama

Oakleigh, Mobile, Alabama. *Thigpen Photography*

Statue of Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. *NPS*



Ordeman-Shaw Historic District, Montgomery, Alabama. *Frank L. Thiemonge III*

Barton Academy, Mobile, Alabama. *Roy Thigpen*

BALDWIN COUNTY
Gasque vicinity

FORT MORGAN

Western terminus of Ala. 180
1833–1834

Guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay, Fort Morgan was significant to Admiral David G. Farragut's naval battle of August 1864, which opened the bay to the Union Navy and sealed off the port to Confederate commercial and supply ships. It was surrendered by the Confederate commanding officer, Brigadier General Richard L. Page, August 23. The original ten-sided brick citadel, repaired by the Union forces after its capture, is still in excellent condition.
State
NHL

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula

BRAY-BARRON HOME

N. Eufaula Avenue
19th century

This house, built prior to 1850 by Nathan Bray, is one of Alabama's better examples of a mid-19th-century middle-class town house. Representative of Greek Revival architecture, the one-story white frame dwelling is constructed with heavy hand-hewn sills, 56 feet long. The porch, which extends the length of the front facade, has six Doric columns connected by a banister railing. The double entrance doors are flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight. Interior plan is central hall. The original brick cook house in the rear yard is connected to the house by a gallery.
Private

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula

CATO HOUSE

823 W. Barbour Street
1858

Lewis Llewellyn Cato, known as "the great secessionist," was a friend of secessionist William Lowndes Yancey's and an active member of the Eufaula Regency, probably the leading secessionist organization in the state. His home was the scene of many secessionist meetings during the late 1850's. When Alabama seceded from the Union, a great celebration was held at the Cato House. The five-bay, T-shaped frame dwelling is a Greek Revival style cottage. It has a square-piered gallery extending the length of the front facade, and the roof is surmounted by a balustraded peristyle.
Private

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula

FENDALL HALL

Barbour Street
19th century

Fendall Hall is an Italianate, antebellum home built by Eufaula merchant and banker Edward Brown Young. The two-story frame structure is distinguished by a cupola and widow's walk atop the hip roof. Indentical brackets support the cornices of the cupola and the main roof. Eight pairs of colonettes line the front porch with five more on each side. Carved wood scallops separate the pairs of colonettes. Inside, the central hall, with a floor of black and white Italian marble, runs the length of the house. Gold leaf medallions adorn the ceilings above the chandeliers in the dining and drawing rooms.
Private

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula

McNAB BANK BUILDING

Broad Street
Mid–19th century

During its early history Alabama had a state monopoly on banking. A law, passed in 1850, allowed for the chartering of one free bank at each session of the legislature. Such banks provided a circulation medium for trade and funds for state use when other money was unavailable. The Eastern Bank of Alabama, one of the oldest standing bank buildings in the state, was one of these early free banks. It was chartered in 1858, and some time after 1864 the name was changed to the John McNab Bank. Stylistically the bank is Italian Renaissance Revival. Its facade is cast iron on the first floor and has cast iron decoration on the second. The second-floor overhanging balcony has a lacy grillwork balustrade. Iron shutters on the first floor pull down over the windows and can be locked. All ceilings inside the bank are plaster, and two original fireplaces survive. The bank operated until 1891.
Private

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula

SHEPPARD COTTAGE

E. Barbour Street
1837

The oldest residence in Eufaula, Sheppard Cottage, is one of Alabama's better examples of a Southern adaptation of a Cape Cod cottage. It was constructed of clapboard, using wooden pegs and hand worked laths. The structure consists of a raised brick basement, a main floor, and an attic. The 17th-century style sloping roof has brick end chimneys. The raised basement of the cottage and its floor plan are distinctly Southern. Four sidelights and eight fanlights surround the double doors of the front entrance, which is approached by a stairway on either side.
Public

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula

THE TAVERN (RIVER TAVERN)

105 Riverside Drive
1836

The Tavern was the first permanent structure erected in Irwinton (forerunner of Eufaula), an early 19th-century trading settlement on the Chattahoochee River. Built by Edward Williams as an inn, it served as a stopping place for steamboat passengers. The Tavern has also been a residence, an Episcopal church, and a hospital during the Civil War. There is a two-story gallery across the main facade which has square columns on the ground floor and round ones above. The upper gallery is enclosed by balusters. Both central doors have sidelights, and the large end chimneys were constructed of handmade brick. Pegs and square nails were used throughout, and the Tavern is one of a few pioneer buildings lacking a central hall.
Private
HABS

BLOUNT COUNTY
Oneonta vicinity

HORTON MILL COVERED BRIDGE

5 miles north of Oneonta on Route 3
1930's

Built as a replacement for a late 19th-century covered bridge, the Horton Mill Covered Bridge is a two-span structure with a Town truss. It measures 220 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 10.5 feet high. Spanning the Calvert prong of the Warrior River, the Horton Bridge is one of only 16 remaining in the state.
State

CALHOUN COUNTY
Jacksonville

FRANCIS, DR. J. C., OFFICE

100 Gayle Street
Early 1850's

Dr. Francis' Office is a typical doctor's office of the 1850's and the only surviving structure of its type in northeast Alabama. The office is frame, one story high, and pilasters mark the front corners and frame the entrance. The entrance has sidelights and a semielliptical fanlight. The unadorned roof pediment is supported by

four fluted Doric columns. Most of the building materials (ceiling, wall boards, exterior lap siding, wood trim on the portico, pilasters, columns, and windows) appear to be original, although the office has been altered. Dr. J. C. Francis came to Jacksonville from Tennessee and practiced medicine here for more than 50 years.
State

COLBERT COUNTY (also in Lauderdale County)
Florence vicinity
WILSON DAM
Tennessee River, on U.S. 72
1918–1925

The suitability of Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River for a publicly owned hydroelectric plant was recognized as early as 1900. Not until World War I, however, when nitrate plants were required for the manufacture of war supplies, did Congress authorize the construction of Wilson Dam to provide the necessary power. The dam came under the administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority at its inception in 1933. It was the first hydroelectric operation in the system. Its generative capacity is the largest of any of the Tennessee Valley Authority facilities.
Federal
NHL

COLBERT COUNTY
Tuscumbia
IVY GREEN (HELEN KELLER BIRTHPLACE)
300 W. North Common
1820

Ivy Green was built as a one-and-one-half-story frame cottage fronted by a small porch. The main entrance has a rectangular transom and sidelights. Other buildings in the complex are the pumphouse and former office, now the birthplace cottage. Helen Keller was born here on June 27, 1880. At the age of two she became ill and, as a consequence, was left blind and deaf. Unable to communicate with those around her, she was, after great effort, introduced to the world of sight and sound by her teacher Anne Sullivan. Helen Keller developed into an intelligent and sensitive woman who wrote her autobiography *The Story of My Life* (1902) and graduated with honor from Radcliffe College in 1904. She died in 1968 after working all her life for the betterment of the handicapped.
Municipal

DEKALB COUNTY
Fort Payne
FORT PAYNE OPERA HOUSE
510 Gault Avenue, North
Late 19th century

Fort Payne was a boomtown which speculators expected to become a thriving manufacturing city by the late 1880's. Local deposits of coal and iron were to be the basis of the new prosperity. However, within ten years the venture failed. The opera house is one of the few structures remaining from the boomtown era. Its exterior walls are brick topped by a gable roof; inside there are two balconies and a ceiling of heavy oak. The entire opera house has been noticeably altered.
Public/private

ELMORE COUNTY
Wetumpka vicinity
FORT TOULOUSE
4 miles southwest of Wetumpka at
confluence of the Coosa and
Tallapoosa rivers
1717

Constructed by the French in 1717, Fort Toulouse served until the end of the French and Indian War as the eastern outpost of the Province of Louisiana. It protected settlements from Mobile Bay to New Orleans and formed the potential spearhead of the French drive in the Southeast. Andrew Jackson built Fort Jackson on the abandoned site in 1814. A six-acre tract presently contains the site of the fort, two monuments, and the remains of a probable powder magazine. Remains of an ancient Indian village stand nearby.
Multiple public/private
NHL

GREENE COUNTY
Eutaw
COLEMAN-BANKS HOUSE
430 Springfield Road
Mid-19th century

The Coleman-Banks House is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture in Alabama. There are four large, two-story, fluted Ionic columns on the main facade and an unusual second-story overhanging balcony of full veranda length. Both the upper and lower entrances have double doors, pilastered sidelights, and support full entablatures. An original kitchen and smokehouse still survive.
County
HABS

GREENE COUNTY
Eutaw
GREENE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1869

The Greene County Courthouse was constructed on the foundations of its predecessor, a frame building which had burned. Architecturally the courthouse evidences the waning popularity of the Greek Revival style. Pilasters and cornices are its remaining hallmarks, but both are unobtrusive or even vie with the overall structural form. Iron balconies protrude at the second-floor level above all entrances. Built of brick and covered with stucco, the courthouse is two stories high. Both the Probate Office (1856) and the Grand Jury Building (1824) predate the courthouse.
County
HABS

GREENE COUNTY
Forkland vicinity
ROSEMOUNT
1 mile northwest of Forkland
1832–1839

Allen Glover constructed this Greek Revival antebellum mansion with the help of dozens of slaves. The 20-room house has a portico of six Ionic columns above which is a hip roof topped by a temple-like cupola and a widow's walk. This observatory served as a music conservatory and was reached from the second floor by a pulley-operated elevator. Noteworthy architectural features include the handsomely executed fluted columns, identical doorways on the entrances at each level, the woodwork of the four double doors in the large entrance vestibule, and the elaborate cupola. Restoration was undertaken in the 1950's.
Private
HABS

HALE COUNTY
Moundville vicinity
MOUNDVILLE SITE
1 mile west of Moundville on County
Route 21
1000–1500

The Moundville Site is a well-preserved ceremonial temple mound site with approximately 20 extant mounds. It includes a small museum which displays artifacts from this site and two burial areas *in situ*. As a major Southern Cult center, it has produced a large quantity of ceremonial material. Excavations during the 1930's revealed that it represents a major period of Mississippian culture in the southern United States.
State
NHL

JACKSON COUNTY
Bridgeport vicinity
RUSSELL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT
8 miles west of Bridgeport via U.S. 72 and County Routes 91 and 75
c. 7000 B.C. to early 19th-century A.D.

At Russell Cave hundreds of generations of prehistoric Americans lived a rigorous and demanding life. The first inhabitants, who occupied the area from about 7000 to 6500 B.C., camped on an irregular floor of rock slabs. For nearly 7000 years the peoples who made the cave a seasonal haven in fall and winter lived by hunting and gathering. Later inhabitants of the Woodland and Mississippian periods were far more advanced technologically. They made pottery and probably practiced primitive agriculture. Artifacts from all periods of occupation have been unearthed by several archeological explorations.
Federal
NPS; 310.45 acres

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Birmingham
ARLINGTON (MUDD-MUNGER HOME)
331 Cotton Avenue, S.W.
19th century

Arlington is believed to be the oldest structure in Birmingham. The west wing of the present house was built about 1822 as a four-room home. A later owner, William Mudd, added the east wing in 1842, and the house assumed its present appearance at that time. Notable exterior features are the tapered, two-story, paneled piers which support the roof of the second-floor veranda. Entrances are also paneled and have side- and fanlights and full entablatures. The house itself is frame with a hip roof. A 20th-century owner was R. S. Munger.
Municipal
HABS

LAUDERDALE COUNTY
WILSON DAM
Reference—see Colbert County

LAUDERDALE COUNTY
Florence
KARSNER-CARROLL HOUSE

303 N. Pine Street
Early 19th century

The greatly altered exterior of the one-and-one-half-story brick Karsner-Carroll House conceals an interior notable for its fine Federal style woodwork. Probably built sometime before 1830, this structure is a rare example in the Tennessee valley of sophisticated adornment applied to a house of relatively modest proportions. This is evident in the stairway, the paneled wainscoting, and the elliptical fanlight over the entranceway. Major changes in the house since its construction have been the addition of a front porch and dormer windows and the removal of the south rear portion of the outer wall in order to enlarge the dining area.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

LOWNDES COUNTY
Hayneville
LOWNDES COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Washington Street
1856

The Lowndes County Courthouse is one of only four antebellum Alabama courthouses still in use. The two-story structure has a gable roof, low side wings, and a projecting three-bay entrance portico. Walls are brick (first floor) and frame covered with stucco. There were at one time roof pediments on all sides, but considerable alteration was effected about 1905 when the front portico was remodeled and partially enclosed and its roofline and pediment were lowered. Above the main roof is a cupola topped by a ribbed dome. There are double disengaged columns at each corner of the base, and the dome above is octagonal.
County

MACON COUNTY
Tuskegee vicinity
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
1 mile northwest of Tuskegee on U.S. 80
1881

Tuskegee Institute, a pioneer Negro educational institution, was chartered by the State of Alabama in 1881. With Booker T. Washington as its first president, it became the core of effort to ameliorate economic handicaps of the Negro through vocational and industrial training. It operates today as a privately endowed college offering a wide educational program. Most of the existing buildings were constructed after 1900. Points of special historical interest include The Oaks, Washington's home; the Booker T. Washington monument; the graves of Washington and George Washington Carver; and the Carver Museum.
Private
NHL

MARENGO COUNTY
Demopolis
BLUFF HALL
405 N. Commissioners Avenue
1832–late 1840's

Bluff Hall, set high above the Tombigbee River on White Bluff, was the home of Francis Strother Lyon. The earliest portion of the house, the present main facade, was constructed in 1832, and the columns and west wing were added in the late 1840's. A combination of materials was used in building the Greek Revival house—brick covered with plaster and wood for the back half of the L-shaped north wing. The six front piers are thick, massive, and rather squat in relation to the rest of the house. Side panels and a fanlight transom surround the main entrance, and a similar doorway opens onto a second-floor balcony above. Lyon was a lawyer and cotton planter who served in both the U.S. and Confederate Congresses.
Private
HABS

MARENGO COUNTY
Demopolis
WHITE BLUFF
Arch Street

White Bluff is a Selma chalk formation above the Tombigbee River in Demopolis. Here, in 1817, a group of French settlers—veterans of the Napoleonic Wars—led by General Charles Lefebvre Desnouettes, landed and founded Demopolis. After the battle of Waterloo a number of Napoleon's supporters were banished from France and fled to America. Gathering in Philadelphia, they petitioned Congress for a land grant and were awarded four contiguous townships near the confluence of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers in Alabama Territory. White Bluff originally towered 70 or 80 feet above the river. Completion of the U.S. Lock and Dam in 1955 raised the water level 40 feet, and the bluff now rises only 20 to 40 feet above the river.
Municipal

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
BARTON ACADEMY
504 Government Street
1836

The Greek Revival Barton Academy has brick walls covered with stucco on the outside. On all four sides Doric pilasters run from the second floor to the roof cornice. The entrance portico projects slightly from the building's facade. Barton Academy was financed largely by private

funds, and it housed private and denominational schools from 1836 to 1851. In 1852 Mobile voters chose to establish a public school system using the Academy as its nucleus. Classes were held here until 1965. Presently the building houses the offices of the Board of School Commissioners of Mobile County.
County
HABS

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
BISHOP PORTIER HOME
307 Conti Street
19th century

The Bishop Portier Home, a one-and-one-half-story "Creole" cottage on a raised basement, served as a residence for ranking prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Alabama from 1833 to 1914. Constructed of wood, the house has Federal detailing on the exterior—notably the sidelights, transom, engaged pilasters, and entablature of the front door and the segmented, semicircular pediments above the three dormer windows. Michael Portier, first bishop of Alabama (1829–1859), had jurisdiction over Alabama and Florida.
Private
HABS

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
FORT CONDÉ-CHARLOTTE
Church and Royal Streets
1717

Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, governor of French Louisiana, built a wooden stockade on this site in 1711 and named it Fort Louis de la Mobile. In 1717 the fort was rebuilt with brick, and it was renamed Fort Condé de la Mobile in 1720. The Treaty of Paris (1763), ending the Seven Years War, ceded West Florida, including Fort Condé to the British. Major Robert Farmer, placed in command of the Mobile district, renamed the fort in honor of Queen Charlotte of England. Don Bernardo de Galvez, governor of Spanish Louisiana, attacked Mobile in 1780 and overwhelmed the British garrison. Political and military events resulted in Spanish acquisition of East and West Florida under a second Treaty of Paris (1783). Under Spanish rule the fort continued to be called Charlotte (Carlota). President James Madison directed American troops to take the fort in 1813, and the Spaniards surrendered without bloodshed. Five years later the sale of the fort and fort lands was authorized by Congress, and the transaction took place in 1820. The masonry fort measured 300 feet from tip to tip of the bastions. Archeological investigations have revealed that the foundation of the fort was a 3-foot deep footing of burnt shell mortar and sandstone rocks leveled off with brick scraps. The walls of laid brick were placed on this level footing.
State

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
HORST, MARTIN, HOUSE
407 Conti Street
1867–1868

This two-story brick dwelling plus service wing is basically Italianate in style, although some Greek Revival detailing is visible. A balcony across the main facade has cast iron columns, and windows and doors are segmentally arched. The front windows are somewhat taller than those on other elevations, and all have cornices and sills of cast iron. The roof cornice is bracketed. A double gallery with wooden columns runs along the back of the house and the service wing. The interior plan is central hall. Martin Horst was a German immigrant who served as mayor of Mobile (1870–1871).
Private
HABS

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
MOBILE CITY HALL
111 S. Royal Street
Mid–19th century

The City Hall was completed in 1858 in an area which formerly contained an open-air municipal market. Business continued to be transacted in the various shops around the City Hall until the middle of the 20th century. The building itself served as a militia armory during the Civil War and today houses municipal offices. Italianate in style, the structure is brick covered with stucco. The central twin gabled portion is connected to two smaller outer wings by crenelated arcades.
Municipal
HABS

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
MOBILE CITY HOSPITAL (OLD CITY HOSPITAL)
900–950 St. Anthony Street
1830

The Old City Hospital served Mobile from 1831 until 1966, when a new hospital was opened. Brick and plaster are the principal building materials. The architecture is Greek Revival with some late Federal influence. The three-story facade is ornamented by a projecting central portico and giant order Doric columns supporting double roofs above the two-story open galleries. End bays were added in 1907 and 1908.
Municipal
HABS

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
OAKLEIGH
350 Oakleigh Street
1831–1832

The T-plan upon which Oakleigh was built is indigenous to the southeastern United States. Such a plan afforded maximum light and ventilation in a humid climate. Basically it is a two-story raised frame cottage on a brick basement. Galleries with square pillars form a pedimented portico at the base of the "T" (on the main facade). Unique features are the use of a curved staircase to connect the ground and upper levels and the split and hinged panels beneath the windows at the second level. Oakleigh presently serves as headquarters for the Historic Mobile Preservation Society.
Municipal
HABS

MOBILE COUNTY
Mobile
SEMMES, RAPHAEL, HOUSE
804 Government Street
19th century

Raphael Semmes (1809–1879), a rear admiral of the Confederate Navy, lived in this house from 1871 until his death. The house is composed of two rectangles united at their corners. Upper and lower cast iron porches ornament the facade. Semmes retired to Mobile and practiced law there during the ten years preceding his death.
Private
HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL (FIRST CONFEDERATE CAPITOL)
Goat Hill, east end of Dexter Avenue
1851, George Nichols

The first State capitol on this site was destroyed by fire, and the present building, modeled after the original, was constructed in 1851. In February 1861, delegates from six Southern states met here to adopt the provisional constitution for the Confederacy. Here Jefferson Davis took his oath of office as the first President of the Confederacy on February 18, 1861, and the permanent constitution was adopted on March 11. The Confederate Congress met here until the capital was moved to Richmond, Virginia, in May. Originally square, the Greek Revival

building is now T-shaped, the rear wing having been added in 1885, the north and south wings in the early 20th century. The interior of the central portion is essentially unaltered from the Civil War era. The building still serves as the State capitol of Alabama.
State
NHL; HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery

ORDEMAN-SHAW HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded on the west by a line midway between McDonough and Hull Streets; on the north by Randolph Street; on the east by a line midway between Hull and Decatur Streets (to Jefferson Street) and by Decatur Street; and on the south by Madison Avenue
Mid-19th century

The Ordeman-Shaw Historic District is a complex containing the Ordeman-Shaw House, a slave quarters, the DeWolfe-Cooper Cottage, the Campbell-Holtzclaw Cottage, and laundry-necessary outbuildings. The Ordeman-Shaw House is a modified, two-story Italianate residence of brick covered with scored stucco. Outbuildings are also brick, although only the slave quarters is original. The Campbell-Holtzclaw Cottage, as yet unrestored, is a one-story dwelling with a Greek Revival front portico. The DeWolfe-Cooper Cottage, modified Gothic Revival, was moved to its present site in 1970. Charles Ordeman, architect and civil engineer, completed the Ordeman-Shaw House (which had been begun in 1842) and built the Campbell Cottage in 1852. He also put up the slave quarters and outbuildings. Restoration has been undertaken in an effort to recreate a building complex in a Southern town during the economic boom preceding the Civil War.
Multiple public/private

RUSSELL COUNTY
Holy Trinity vicinity

APALACHICOLA FORT

1.5 miles east of Holy Trinity on Chattahoochee River
1690

The northernmost Spanish outpost on the Chattahoochee River, Apalachicola Fort was built to prevent English inroads among the Lower Creek Indians. Archeological excavations and historical records agree that its palisade was rectangular with corner bastions and walls of wattle and daub reinforced by an exterior half-wall of clay. It was encircled by a moat which was in turn surrounded by an earthen embankment. In 1961 the structure was destroyed by the Spanish because of the English threat.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

TALLADEGA COUNTY
Talladega vicinity

CURRY, J. L. M., HOME

3 miles northeast of Talladega on Ala. 21
Early 19th century

J. L. M. Curry was a key figure in the development of public education and teacher training programs in the South during the latter part of the 19th century. He served as general agent for the George Peabody Education Fund (1881–1903) and the John F. Slater Fund for the Education of Negroes (1890–1903). In 1898 he helped to organize the Conference for Education in the South, which set up the Southern Educational Board to implement its programs for universal education. Curry was its supervising director until his death in 1903. He purchased this one-story frame house shortly after his marriage in 1847.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY
Dadeville vicinity

HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Tallapoosa River, 12 miles north of Dadeville on Ala. 49
1814

On March 27, 1814, the forces of General Andrew Jackson defeated warriors of the Creek Indian Nation under Chief Menawa. This decisive victory broke the power of the southern Indians, opened the Old Southwest to white settlement, and established Jackson's reputation nationally as a military leader and Indian fighter. The battle derived its name from the barricades made by the Indians within the U-bend of the Tallapoosa River.
Federal
NPS; 2,040 acres

WASHINGTON COUNTY
St. Stephens vicinity

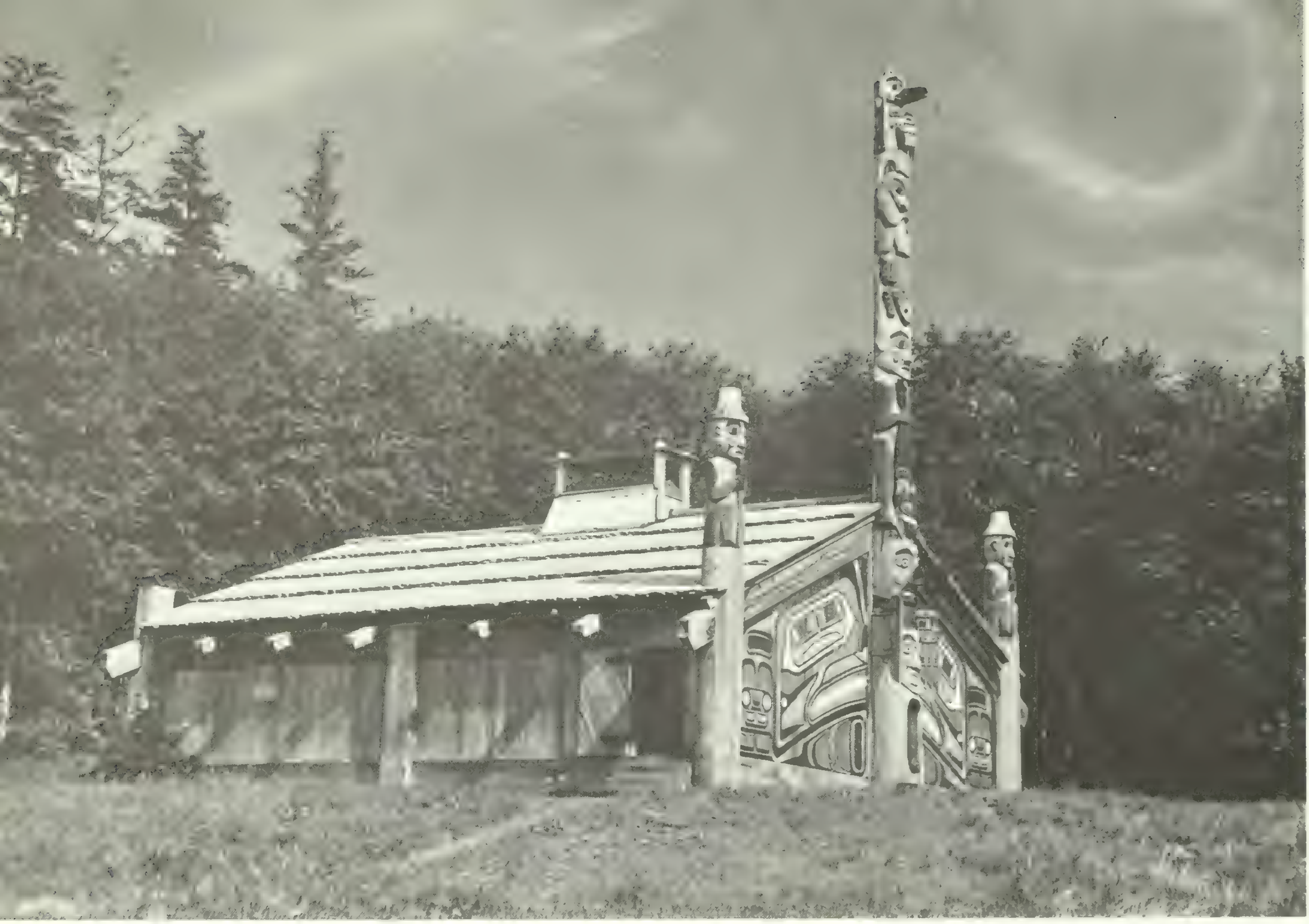
SITE OF OLD ST. STEPHENS

Northeast of St. Stephens and bounded on the north by cement excavations, on the east by the Tombigbee River, on the south by woodland, and on the west by woodland and pasture

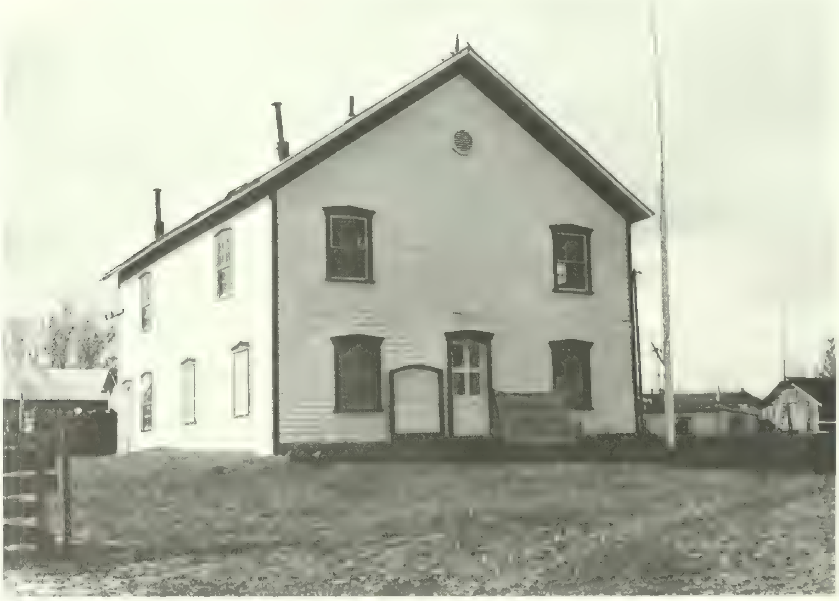
St. Stephens was Alabama's territorial capital from 1817 to 1819. The Spanish had constructed a fort on the site in 1789 around which a town grew up. Spain conveyed the fort to the United States by treaty in 1795, and Americans began settling in large numbers a decade later. The first territorial legislature convened here in January, 1818, the first American court in Alabama met in 1804, the first Alabama school was chartered in 1811, and the first bank, in 1818. When the capital was moved to Huntsville, St. Stephens declined rapidly. By the 1820's it had practically ceased to exist, and by 1860 the site was overgrown with woods. A few graves of prominent residents, traces of former streets, foundation stones, and cellars are the only remaining visual evidence.
State

Alaska

Totem Pole, Old Kassan, Alaska. *Jane Wallen*



Totem Bight Historic Site Community House, Ketchikan, Alaska. *William Lattin*



U.S. Courthouse, Eagle Historic District, Eagle, Alaska. *Alaska Division of Parks*

GATEWAY BOROUGH
Ketchikan
ALASKA TOTEMS
Between Park and Deermont Avenues

Totem poles are the last salvable examples of an ethnic art form which flourished from British Columbia to Yakutat, Alaska, from the mid-18th through the 19th centuries. The art form was indigenous to only one part of the present United States—Alaska. Totems were carved by Indians and were the specific property of a family or clan. There are memorial poles, story poles, and family or clan poles. In the summer of 1970 poles were retrieved from their original locations at long-abandoned village sites. After special treatment to preserve them, the totems will be housed in a building to be erected on this site.
Municipal

INTERIOR DISTRICT
City of Eagle and vicinity
EAGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th and 20th centuries

Once a thriving town, the city of Eagle served as military, judicial, communication, and transportation center for interior Alaska. The Army established Fort Egbert, adjacent to the townsite, in 1899 and later located headquarters of the District of North Alaska at the post, which was deactivated in 1925. In 1901 Eagle became the first incorporated city in interior Alaska. The town was a major port on the Yukon River, a stopover on the Trans-Alaska Military Road, and northern terminus of the Valdez-Eagle telegraph line. Discovery of gold in Fairbanks and the ascendancy of rail over water and overland travel led to Eagle's decline. Once a town of 3,000, it had a population of only 28 in 1970. Buildings that survive are the customshouse, the federal courthouse, various commercial structures, and the remains of Fort Egbert. These include quarters, stables, a granary, and a hospital. More substantial buildings were balloon frame similar to those erected in the western United States at the turn of the century.
Multiple public/private

INTERIOR DISTRICT
Flaxman Island
LEFFINGWELL CAMP
Arctic coast, 58 miles west of Barter Island

In 1906 a geologist named Ernest de K. Leffingwell landed on the coast of northern Alaska at Flaxman Island. He and Ejnar Mikkelsen, a Danish sea captain, were leaders of a small scientific expedition whose primary objective was to investigate the possibility of land lying north of Alaska's Arctic coast. Conveyed to Flaxman Island on board a small schooner, the party wintered here until March, 1907. That summer the totally unseaworthy ship was dismantled and a cabin built from her interior woodwork. Most members of the expedition departed southward on board the first passing vessel, but Leffingwell remained for seven years carrying on scientific work. He mapped the coastline from Point Barrow to Demarcation Bay and studied the topography and geology of the Sadlerochit Mountains. He was the first man to study permafrost, and many of his theories have proved quite accurate. By 1967 Leffingwell's cabin, modified by later occupants, had collapsed, but other features of his camp (storage shed, ice cellar, two large iron ship tanks) could be located.
State

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Barrow vicinity
BIRNIRK SITE
5 miles northeast of Barrow
300–1000

The series of mounds at Birnirk Site contains material of Birnirk and western Thule peoples. It provides materials by which archeologists have been able to describe the development of Eskimo culture in this area from about A.D. 600 to the present. Two recently abandoned villages also furnish evidence for evaluation of recent Point Barrow culture. The mounds are located on old "stranded" beach ridges which are now well back from the present shoreline.
Federal
NHL

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Cape Denbigh peninsula
IYATAYET SITE
Norton Sound
6000–4000 B.C.

One of the earliest yet found, Iyatayet Site has given archeologists definite sequential evidence of coastal occupation beginning with the Denbigh flint industry. This was followed by the Norton culture (500 B.C.–A.D. 300) and finally that of a slate polishing Eskimo group (A.D. 800). The elements of the earliest level relate Alaskan archeology to a definite circumpolar series of early cultures and has given substance to the assumption that the first people in the Americas came south from Alaska.
Federal
NHL

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Cape Prince of Wales vicinity
WALES SITES
Adjacent to Cape Prince of Wales on Seward Peninsula
600–800

The Wales Sites include sites dating from early prehistoric times to a present Eskimo community. They encompass the American equivalent of Asian sites from the time of the Birnirk people to the present day. The mound, known as Kurigitavik, was the first site in Alaska where Thule culture was found. The small sand burial mound north of Wales was the first Birnirk site to be found south of Point Barrow. The lowest levels of the beach midden, which are older than the Kurigitavik site, may contain old Bering Sea material.
Federal
NHL

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Nome vicinity
ANVIL CREEK GOLD DISCOVERY SITE
4.25 miles north of Nome on Seward Peninsula at Anvil Creek
1898

Alaska's great gold rush began when the first large gold placer strike was made here on September 20, 1898. By the latter part of June, 1899, Nome (then called Anvil City) had a population of approximately 1700 which increased to 12,488 by June, 1900. In the next two years mining activities spread to the entire peninsula. The long-abandoned site of the original gold discovery has reverted to a natural state.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Point Hope Peninsula
IPIUTAK SITE
Tip of Point Hope
300

The largest known Paleo-Eskimo community, Ipiutak Site has revealed a form of prehistoric culture to which later Eskimo groups belonged. The findings included a burial cult comprised of multiple burials in log tombs accompanied by grave offerings and subsurface remains of houses. Art objects discovered are related to the Scytho-Siberian style. The site consists of 600 to 800 house ruins and a cemetery in about 200 acres of tundra extending over a stretch of terrain about four miles long.
Federal
NHL

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
St. Lawrence Island
GAMBELL SITES
Northwest Cape
c. 100

This series of house and village sites is located on the slope of a headland and on beach ridges that have formed successively during some 2000 years. The Gambell Sites were the first in the Greater Bering Strait region to be archeologically investigated. Archeologists have determined that cultural waves from the mainland of Asia produced a succession of art styles and practices distinguished as Okvik (pre-A.D. 100), Old Bering Sea (A.D. 100–500), Punuk (A.D. 500–1000), and the period from A.D. 1000. Within an area of about two square miles, there are a number of dwellings and three large mounds.
Federal
NHL

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island
CHURCH OF THE HOLY ASCENSION
Unalaska
1826, 1894

Russian fur traders established an outpost on the site of present-day Unalaska sometime between 1766 and 1770. Early in the 19th century the first church was constructed, and by 1824 Father Ivan Veniaminov, a missionary, had arrived. The cornerstone of a more permanent house of worship was laid in 1825. This church, consecrated on July 1, 1826, was incorporated into a larger structure built in 1894. The original church was two stories and square with a steeply pitched roof, octagonal cupola, and onion-shaped dome; the new church was cruciform in plan. Three low, one-story wings were attached to the sides and rear of the square. In front a three-story tower was constructed and also topped with an octagonal cupola and onion dome.
Private

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Kenai
CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY
East shore of Cook Inlet
c. 1894

Russians built the first log chapel at Kenai, then called Fort St. Nicholas, in 1841. Eight years later a church was constructed which stood until replaced by the present structure. Today the Kenai church is considered the best preserved example in Alaska of a 19th-century Russian Orthodox church with a quadrilateral ground plan. The main section is frame, two stories high with one-and-one-half-story extensions on either side. A two-story tower at the front is topped by an octagonal cupola and an onion-shaped dome. The church is covered by clapboard siding and is still in use.
Private
NHL

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Kodiak, Kodiak Island
ERSKINE HOUSE (BARANOV WAREHOUSE)
Main and Mission Streets
1793–1794

Erected by Alexander Baranov as an office and fur warehouse, the Erskine House is the oldest Russian building standing in the United States. The walls, built of rough-hewn square logs, were covered with California red cedar siding. The original hip roof was changed to a gable roof, and a dormer window was added at the front in 1883. William J. Erskine purchased the building in 1911, enclosing a part of the front porch with glass and altering the interior for use as a residence. The frame house contains ten rooms on the first floor, five on the second, and a large attic.
State
NHL

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Kodiak vicinity
FORT ABERCROMBIE STATE HISTORIC SITE
Kodiak Island, about 5 miles from Kodiak
20th century

Fort Abercrombie is a representative north Pacific coast defense installation of the type operative during the Second World War. Though never attacked by an enemy, the fort is situated close to the area which witnessed the struggle for control of the Aleutians. In November, 1941, the headquarters battery of the 250th Coast Artillery was established at Miller Point, and on December 7 a battalion observation post (evidently a radar surveillance site) began operating on the headland. By spring, 1942, two eight-inch naval guns were mounted. Named for Lieutenant William H. Abercrombie, a 19th-century explorer, the post remained active until 1945. Concrete beds for gun emplacements, fragments of exploded armaments, cavernous magazines, and building foundations are the only remnants of Fort Abercrombie. Little is known about the wartime appearance because it was a secret installation, but its location atop a high headland commanding a view of the straits and bays was obviously strategically important.
State

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Nikolski vicinity
CHALUKA SITE
Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands
1800 B.C.

Chaluka Site appears to represent all periods of culture so far identified in this region. While recent archeological excavations have not been fully reported, Chaluka promises the first careful stratigraphic treatment of a single large Aleutian site. It consists of a village mound 700 feet long by 200 feet wide, with a depth of 21 feet in some places. Less than ten percent of the area has been excavated.
Federal
NHL

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Pribilof Islands, St. Paul Island
FUR SEAL ROOKERIES
1787

The Pribilof Islands have lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters since the 18th century. The seal herds have several times been threatened with extinction due to indiscriminate hunting, but the 1911 convenant between the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan has provided them with international protection and management. Today's flourishing herds illustrate the international application of conservation principles. The beaches of St. Paul Island, the greatest single source of seal furs in the world, appear little changed since 1787.
Federal
NHL

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Rip Rock vicinity, Hawkins Island
PALUGVIK SITE
3.75 miles east of Rip Rock on Prince William Sound
1200

Palugvik has given evidence of a long-established Eskimo occupation and culture on the Pacific bays and islands of southern Alaska. It marks the eastern range of Eskimo archeology in the south and clarifies the Eskimo's relationship to the Tlingit Indians, who also lived in this region. Excavations have revealed two middens a few hundred feet apart.
Federal
NHL

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT

Yukon Island

YUKON ISLAND MAIN SITE

Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet
c. 750 B.C.

The Yukon Island site is the oldest and most continuously occupied of the Cook Inlet group that collectively led to the definition of the Kachemak Bay culture. Although of a general Eskimo type, archeological excavation has shown that these people were also related to both the Salish Indians farther south and the Kamchatkans and Ainu of the Asian coast. The main site includes a shell heap and village midden.

Federal

NHL

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Ketchikan vicinity

TOTEM BIGHT STATE HISTORIC SITE (MUD BIGHT VILLAGE)

About 5 miles northwest of Ketchikan
19th century

The Totem Bight State Historic Site contains a replica of a 19th-century community house and 13 totem poles carved in the Haida and Tlingit styles. The house has a low oval entrance and elaborate hand carving on the main facade. A carved man wearing a spruce root hat rests cane in hand atop each front corner post. The carving of the stylized raven is unusual. Inside is a single large room with a central fire pit surrounded by a plank platform. Several families would have lived here and shared the fire. All but one of the totem poles are copies of 19th-century originals made in the 1940's.

State

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Sitka

AMERICAN FLAG RAISING SITE

Castle Hill
1867

At this site on October 18, 1867, the lowering of the Russian flag and the raising of the American flag symbolized the transfer of sovereignty over Alaska. At the time the United States purchase of the territory from Russia was ridiculed as "Seward's Folly." The place where the flagpole stood has been marked by a plaque, and six Russian cannon stand on the grass-covered site pointing out to sea.

State

NHL

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Sitka

RUSSIAN MISSION ORPHANAGE

Lincoln and Monastery Streets
1842

The Russian Mission Orphanage was erected as a mission building for Bishop Innocent Veniaminov of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church. This example of Russian architecture of the period contains the Bishop's Chapel or Church of the Annunciation. It has also served as a school for children of the Russian American Company and as a seminary. Today it is the residence of the Greek Orthodox Bishop of Alaska.

Private

NHL

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Sitka

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL

Lincoln and Maksoutoff Streets
1848–1850

Built under the direction of Bishop Innocent Veniaminov, first Bishop of Alaska, St. Michael's Cathedral became the spiritual center of the Russian Church in Alaska. Until destroyed by fire on January 2, 1966, it was among the finest examples of Russian architecture in the United States. Constructed of logs covered with clapboard, the cathedral was laid out on the cruciform plan with the main altar in the center. The central portion of the church was covered by a large dome on top of which was a cupola and a second cross. The interior contained original icons, religious books, chalices, and decorated canvases. Plans are underway to rebuild the cathedral according to the original design.

Private

NHL; HABS

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Sitka, Baranof Island

SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Sitka National Monument was created to protect a collection of Alaskan Indian totem poles and to preserve the history of Indian, Russian, and American occupation of the area. Within the area are 18 totem poles which were part of the Alaska exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Also included are the graves of seven Russians killed during the battle of Sitka in 1804 and the site of the Indian stockade where the Kit-Siti tribe made its last stand against the Russian settlers. Following the Russian victory, Alexander Baranov, first manager of the Russian American Company, authorized the construction of a blockhouse which has been reconstructed.

Federal

NPS; 54.33 acres

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Sitka vicinity, Baranof Island

OLD SITKA SITE

6 miles north of Sitka on Starrigavan Bay
1799

In an effort to circumvent American, British, and Spanish penetration of southeastern Alaska, Alexander Baranov and a party of Russian fur hunters founded a fortified trading post here on July 7, 1799. By 1800 Old Sitka, known as Redoubt St. Michael, contained one two-story building, a blacksmith shop, a house for Baranov, accommodations for officers and servants, a bath house, and a temporary kitchen. The burning of the settlement during a surprise attack by Tlingit Indians in June, 1802, frustrated Baranov's first effort to colonize the Alexander Archipelago. There are no surface remains.

State

NHL

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Skagway and vicinity

SKAGWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT AND WHITE PASS

Head of Taiya Inlet on Lynn Canal
1897

The town of Skagway grew up as a result of gold discoveries in the Upper Yukon Valley and the Klondike Region in the 1890's. Lying on a direct route into the gold-bearing region, it became the terminus for the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway. The approximately 100 buildings still standing form the largest existing example of an Alaskan frontier mining town. Among the buildings are the railroad depot and several hotels, saloons, and lodge halls. The old Federal Court Building is now a museum. Northeast of Skagway is White Pass, which is about 45 miles long with a maximum elevation of 2886 feet.

Multiple public

NHL

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

Wrangell

CHIEF SHAKES STATE HISTORIC SITE

Shakes Island

Shakes Island, a traditional chieftain's campsite, is associated with a revered lineage in Alaskan Indian heritage. The Wrangell tribe defeated the Tsimpsians and won the right to use the Tsimpsian word "Shakes" (whale killer). A succession of

Wrangell leaders used the name until 1944, when the last Chief Shakes died. The Chief Shakes Site is dominated by a 1940 replica of an early 19th-century Tlingit community house which incorporates four ancient houseposts of Chief Shakes' Shark House as well as an original pair of Raven Clan houseposts. The house is surrounded by nine totem poles carved in 1940 as a Civilian Conservation Corps project.
Federal

St. Michael's Cathedral,
Sitka, Alaska. *NPS*

KATHERINE THEODORE ALEXANDER

Restored Russian Blockhouse
and graves,
Sitka National Monument,
Alaska. *NPS*

Arizona

Tumacacori National Monument, Nogales vicinity, Arizona. *NPS*

San Xavier Del Bac Mission Church,
Tucson vicinity, Arizona. *HABS*

Roosevelt Dam,
Globe vicinity, Arizona.
NPS

APACHE COUNTY
Chinle
CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT
East side of Chinle
c. 300–1300

The prehistoric Pueblo Indian dwellings in Canyon de Chelly were built at the base of sheer red cliffs or in caves in the canyon walls. Within these ruins are preserved many perishable artifacts. The monument includes many individual sites in which remains have been preserved because of the arid climate. The significance of these findings is further enhanced because at other sites the majority of remains dating from earliest archeological periods have decayed beyond recognition. Several notable specific sites are Mummy Cave Ruin, White House, and Antelope House.
Federal
NPS; 83,840 acres

APACHE COUNTY
Ganado
HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
West side of Ganado
1878

Under the guidance of its founder, Don Lorenzo Hubbell, the Hubbell Trading Post became the most important trade center on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Through its influence, rug weaving was revived and became an important means of livelihood among the Navajos. It has had an unbroken history of influence among the Navajos and is the oldest surviving post of its kind.
Federal
NPS; 156 acres

APACHE COUNTY
Springerville vicinity
CASA MALPAIS SITE
2 miles north of Springerville
1300

An unexcavated pueblo ruin of about 10 acres, Casa Malpais is an interesting example of communal efforts at building and defending a village site. The Indians filled numerous crevices in a fallen lava cliff, making a smooth area on which to build. They also cleared six acres for farming, built a ceremonial structure, and cleared a trail to the village across a deep chasm to a stairway up the cliff.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

COCHISE COUNTY
Bisbee
PHELPS DODGE GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING
Copper Queen Plaza, intersection of Main Street and Brewery Gulch
c. 1890

Bisbee is the center of one of the nation's richest copper producing areas. The Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company was formed in 1880 when the Copper Queen merged with Phelps Dodge. This brick building was erected to provide general office space in the business center of Bisbee. Basically rectangular, it is two stories high with a gable roof. Windows and doors are topped by semicircular arches.
Private; not accessible to the public

COCHISE COUNTY
Bisbee vicinity
CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL
30 miles southwest of Bisbee via Ariz. 92 and secondary road
1540–1542

Located on the boundary between the United States and Mexico, the Coronado National Memorial commemorates the exploration of what is now the United States by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, 1540–1542. The area includes Coronado Peak, which affords a view of a portion of the route by which the Spanish expedition entered the present United States. The region they traversed extended from El Fuerte, Mexico, through the San Pedro Valley and thence into the present United States. The expedition was the first major exploration by Europeans into the American Southwest.
Federal
NPS; 2834.16 acres

COCHISE COUNTY
Bisbee vicinity
LEHNER MAMMOTH-KILL SITE
10 miles west of Bisbee
c. 11,000 B.C.

The Lehner site is one of the outstanding mammoth-kill sites in the New World. The stone butchering tools found with Clovis fluted spear points expand the variety of tools known to have been used by these nomadic hunters. Radiocarbon dates for the artifacts and bones serve as a control for several scientific studies, including the most intensively analyzed pollen chronology of any alluvial site in the Southwest. The site, which remains largely in a natural state, is well preserved.
Private
NHL

COCHISE COUNTY
Bowie vicinity
FORT BOWIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
13 miles south of Bowie
1862

Established by California Volunteers during the Civil War, Fort Bowie controlled a key water source in strategic Apache Pass. Its garrison, situated in the homeland of the Chiricahua Apache Indians, was active during the 1860's, 1870's, and 1880's in the Chiricahua wars led by Cochise, Geronimo, and other Apache chieftains who spread terror throughout the Southwest. A major way point of cross-country travel in the Southwest, Apache Pass permitted crossing of the Chiricahua Mountains. It was considered the most dangerous point along the entire southern Overland Mail Route, which stretched from Tipton, Missouri, to San Francisco, California. Stone foundations and rock debris today mark the site of the Apache Pass Stage Station. The Butterfield Trail traverses the pass, and the natural historic setting remains intact. Stabilized adobe walls mark the fort site, which was abandoned by the Army in 1894.
Federal
NPS; 900 acres

COCHISE COUNTY
Douglas vicinity
DOUBLE ADOBE SITE
12 miles northwest of Douglas on the west bank of Whitewater Creek
5700 B.C.

The discovery of the Double Adobe Site in 1926 gave archeologists the first indication that in ancient times the climate and ecology of southern Arizona were quite different from the present and that prehistoric man hunted animals now extinct. It also provided the impetus that led to the defining of the pre-ceramic Cochise culture in the Southwest. The site contains the remains of peoples who lived by gathering wild plants, nuts, and seeds, as well as by hunting. Bones of certain extinct animals were also found. The site is preserved in its natural state.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

COCHISE COUNTY
Douglas vicinity
SAN BERNARDINO RANCH
17 miles east of Douglas on the international boundary
Early 1800's

The San Bernardino Ranch illustrates the continuity of Spanish-Mexican and American cattle ranching in the Southwest. The abundant springs at the ranch were a crossroads of travel for military expedi-

tions, stock drives, and emigration throughout the period of westward expansion. Because of numerous Apache Indian raids San Bernardino was abandoned at least twice during its history. The American phase began with John Slaughter's purchase of the ranch in 1884. The present Headquarters Complex, the buildings of which are still in use, dates from this period.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

COCHISE COUNTY
Fairbank vicinity
QUIBURI
North of Fairbank
Pre-Columbian

Valuable information about the prehistoric Sobaipuri Indians has been gained from excavation of this site. The earliest structures unearthed were small jacal houses dated from c. 1200 A.D. Sobaipuri villages occupied the site from 1692 to 1698, from 1706 to 1762, and from 1775 to 1780. The first village burned, and the second, smaller village was built atop the old foundations. During the third occupation the presidio of Santa Cruz de Terrenate was established here to guard Sonora from Apache attacks. The adobe fort, built on rock foundations, was never fully completed. An exterior wall, storerooms, living quarters, and a church were built of adobe bricks with roofs made of mesquite or oak topped with adobe soil. All that remains of those structures are a few sections of the church walls and the west fortification wall.
Private
HABS

COCHISE COUNTY
Tombstone
TOMBSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT
1877

Tombstone, which surrounded the mining claim of Ed Schieffelin, was widely known in the southwestern mining frontier. The site of rich silver mines, it attracted miners, gamblers, and gunmen, attaining a population of 7,000 by 1881. Its unrivaled reputation for lawlessness and violence is evidenced by the Earp-Clanton feud which culminated in the gunfight at the OK Corral in 1881. The town declined as a mining center because of the entry of water into the mining shafts. Among the buildings illustrating the town's frontier flavor are the Bird Cage Theatre, the City Hall, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
Multiple public/private
NHL, HABS

COCONINO COUNTY
Flagstaff vicinity
LOWELL OBSERVATORY
1 mile west of Flagstaff on Mars Hill
1894

The broad program of astronomical research conducted by Lowell Observatory, founded by Dr. Percival Lowell, has contributed greatly to knowledge of the universe. Most significant of the observatory's discoveries was the first observable evidence of the expanding universe, made by Dr. V. M. Slipher in 1912. It is also noted for intensive studies of Mars, the discovery of Pluto, and researches in zodiacal light and sunspot phenomena. The 24-inch Lowell refracting telescope, installed in 1896, is in operation today in its original housing.
Private
NHL

COCONINO COUNTY
Flagstaff vicinity
MERRIAM, C. HART, BASE CAMP SITE
20 miles northwest of Flagstaff, at Little Springs, a private enclave in Coconino National Forest
1889

Operating from this camp, Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam (1855–1942) made the investigations that led to his formulation of the Life Zone concept, which was basic in the development of the science of ecology. Merriam concluded that forms of life are peculiar to certain climatic zones or regions which are determined by the combination of altitude, exposure, and latitude. His so-called "laws of temperature," delimiting life zones and life distribution, are fundamental to the Life Zone concept.
Private
NHL

COCONINO COUNTY
Flagstaff vicinity
WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
8 miles east of Flagstaff via U.S. 66
c. 100–1200

Walnut Canyon National Monument preserves the remains of over 300 small cliff dwellings where prehistoric Indians built their one-room homes in recesses along canyon walls. Conditions in the area provided many inducements for choosing this site: sufficient water, protection from the elements and enemies, abundant fuel, and fertile soil. The inhabitants, who were farmers and pottery makers, were Stone Age people with no knowledge of metal. The site is important because it yielded information concerning population shifts after the eruption of Sunset Crater in 1065.
Federal
NPS; 1879.46 acres

COCONINO COUNTY
Winona vicinity
WINONA SITE
5 miles northeast of Winona on U.S. 66, Coconino National Forest
1065

Winona was one of the major Indian villages that developed immediately after the eruption of Sunset Crater. The site has yielded considerable detail on cultural developments in the Flagstaff area up to 1130. It shows the complex story of three groups coming together to form a pattern of life new to the Southwest. In a period of only two generations, occupants of this site learned to build surface masonry buildings. Ceramics and crafts also reflected new techniques and forms.
Federal
NHL

COCONINO COUNTY
Flagstaff vicinity
WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT
30 miles north of Flagstaff off U.S. 89
c. 1000–1215

The red sandstone prehistoric pueblos of Wupatki were built by groups of farming Indians who settled here following a local environmental disturbance. These ruins constitute the tangible remains of an 11th-century Indian "land rush" that resulted from increased soil fertility caused by the eruption of Sunset Crater, a nearby volcano, in 1065. The area includes several large pueblos, a masonry and one other ball court, and an open-air amphitheatre. Nearly 800 sites are located within the monument boundaries.
Federal
NPS; 35,232.84 acres

GILA COUNTY (also in Maricopa County)
Globe vicinity
ROOSEVELT DAM
Salt River, 31 miles northwest of Globe on Ariz. 88
1906–1911

Roosevelt Dam was the first major project to be completed under the Reclamation Act of 1902. Its primary purpose was to provide adequate water storage for the Salt River Irrigation Complex, whose line of descent goes back to the ancient Hohokam irrigation projects, the historic Pima Indian projects, and the projects of 19th-century settlers in the area. The world's highest masonry dam, Roosevelt is

284 feet high and 1,125 feet long. Roosevelt Lake, which is impounded by the dam, irrigates over a quarter million acres of farmland.
Federal
NHL

GILA COUNTY
Globe vicinity
TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT
28 miles northwest of Globe on Ariz. 88
14th century

Tonto National Monument comprises two of the most accessible and best preserved cliff dwellings of southern Arizona. The dwellings, constructed of masonry and topped with pole and mud roofs, were built with primitive wooden and stone tools by Indians who farmed in the Salt River Valley during the mid–1300's. The Lower Ruin has 16 or 17 ground-floor rooms with at least four second-story rooms. The Upper Ruin, with 32 ground-floor and 14 second-story rooms, is better preserved. That the Tonto cliff dwellers were excellent craftsmen is illustrated by artifacts found in the ruins. Decorated storage vessels with bold, complicated designs and plain utility vessels were the principal pottery forms. Also found were examples of textiles, jewelry, and weaponry. One of the largest collections of vegetal material in the Southwest was recovered from these ruins.
Federal
NPS; 1,120 acres

GILA COUNTY
Whiteriver vicinity
KINISHBA RUINS
15 miles west of Whiteriver via Ariz. 73 and secondary road
c. 1250–1350

A large pueblo consisting of two large and seven small masonry buildings, Kinishba Ruins could have housed perhaps up to 1000 Indians. The culture of the inhabitants represents the climax period in the White Mountain area, a blend of Mogollon and Anasazi ancestry. The people depended primarily on agriculture for subsistence; pottery was manufactured for storage, table, and ceremonial use. A large rectangular building on the east has two enclosed courtyards, an architectural plan typical of this mountain region during the late 1200's and early 1300's. The pueblo was abandoned about 1400.
Private
NHL

GRAHAM COUNTY
Bonita vicinity
SIERRA BONITA RANCH
Southwest of Bonita
1872

Founded by Colonel Henry C. Hooker, Sierra Bonita was the first permanent American cattle ranch in Arizona to survive the Apache Indian terror. With its establishment, American cattlemen succeeded to the lush grasslands of southeastern Arizona that had witnessed the rise and fall of an earlier Spanish-Mexican cattle empire. Hooker erected his ranch buildings on the site of an abandoned hacienda. His house is a large rectangular building with thick adobe walls and gunports in the parapets. It has been remodeled inside but still retains the fortress-like appearance of early days. The original adobe corrals, bunkhouses, and barns surround the ranch house.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

GRAHAM COUNTY
Morenci vicinity
POINT OF PINES SITES
30 miles northwest of Morenci, San Carlos Indian Reservation
2000 B.C.–A.D. 1400

The region of Point of Pines village contains a considerable number of ruins representing a long period of occupation. One excavated pueblo of about 800 rooms shows marked architectural variations within itself. Evidences of definite pottery and crop influences from the north suggest an influx of people from the Kayenta area in the late 1200's. Features such as large ceremonial structures and walk-in wells are indicative of the communal efforts of the inhabitants.
Private
NHL

MARICOPA COUNTY
Gila Bend vicinity
FORTALEZA
Gila Bend Indian Reservation
Pre-Columbian

The Fortaleza is located on one of six bluffs (starting from the south, the fifth escarpment sloping toward the west) oriented in a north-south line perpendicular to the Gila River. The excavated ruin consists of a village of approximately 50 stone houses. Archeological investigation has indicated that the Fortaleza was constructed during the 14th century and inhabited by Hohokam Indians. Two unique characteristics of the ruin are its fortified location (the Hohokam were a peaceful, agricultural people), and the building material used. Usually the early Hohokam peoples built houses with adobe walls, often reinforced with posts set into the adobe, and sod roofs. The Fortaleza houses were built with walls of dry laid stone masonry and sod roofs.
Private

MARICOPA COUNTY
Gila Bend vicinity
GATLIN SITE
3 miles north of Gila Bend
1000–1150

The platform mound at Gatlin Site proved to be a ceremonial structure of the Hohokam culture area of southern Arizona. The mound—which underwent six periods of construction and modification—the adjacent cremation area and ball court, the assumed labor force required to build it, and the unusual post mold alignments all suggest that ceremonial functions were connected with the complex. The mound itself is thought to reflect a northern extension of the pyramid idea of Mexico. The trash mound, ball court, and mound surface are still visible.
Multiple public/private
NHL

MARICOPA COUNTY
ROOSEVELT DAM
Reference—see Gila County

MARICOPA COUNTY
Phoenix
HOHOKAM-PIMA IRRIGATION SITES
Park of the Four Waters
1200–1400

Spanish explorers first found the Pima Indians of the Gila River irrigating their crops from canals and ditches of complex construction in 1687. Later archeological excavations have shown that other irrigation works were originally constructed by peoples of the Hohokam culture. The systems, built as communal efforts with hand tools, formed great networks extending over thousands of acres of land. Some of the canals are still in use today, tied in with contemporary irrigation systems of Indians and whites who currently farm the valley. These sites illustrate that both ancient and modern man have made similar adjustments to the arid environment of the Southwest.
Multiple public/private
NHL

MARICOPA COUNTY
Phoenix
PUEBLO GRANDE RUIN
Washington Avenue, Pueblo Grande City Park
900–1450

Pueblo Grande Ruin is one of the few remaining large Hohokam village sites in the area. Its major feature is a large house mound, standing some 20 feet above the desert floor, on and around which jacal and caliche-walled houses were located. The latter structures have been encroached upon by modern developments, but four prehistoric canals are visible across the existing irrigation canal in the "Park of Four Waters." The above-ground structures, with the exception of the ball court, represent the final phase of occupation (A.D. 1150–1450), during which the cultures of two distinct peoples were fused.
Municipal
NHL

MARICOPA COUNTY
Phoenix
ROSSON, DR. RONALD, HOUSE
139 N. 6th Street
1892–1893

The Rosson House is a rare example of a Victorian dwelling in the city of Phoenix. It was designed in the Eastlake mode. The veranda possesses lattice-like decoration of lathe worked posts and smaller spindles, and there is additional carved wood ornament in the pediment above the main entrance. This pediment is stepped out from the veranda and supported by two spindle posts on each side. Walls are brick masonry, except for a frame extension over the veranda roof which was made in the 20th century. The third story is a composite of dormers and "A" roofs, and its most outstanding feature is a hexagonal turret with shingled roof and elaborate lightning rod. Dr. Ronald Rosson was an Army physician at nearby Fort McDowell.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

MOHAVE COUNTY
Fredonia vicinity
PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT
15 miles southwest of Fredonia
1871

Pipe Spring is a monument to the Mormon pioneers who were responsible for the exploration, settlement, and development of this region of the Southwest. Protected within the monument area is a well-preserved fort constructed by these pioneers in 1871 to protect themselves from Indian attacks. The earliest well-documented visit to Pipe Spring was that of an 1858 exploratory party led by Jacob Hamblin. His report on the area's grasslands led to settlement by stockmen. By 1868 the property had been purchased by the Mormon Church, which held the land until 1875.
Federal
NPS; 40 acres

NAVAJO COUNTY
Kayenta vicinity
NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT
30 miles southwest of Kayenta
1225–1300

Navajo National Monument has three of the largest cliff dwellings of the prehistoric Pueblo Indians still extant. Betatakin is 450 feet long, with a maximum depth of 150 feet. It once had almost 150 rooms, including dwellings, ceremonial rooms (kivas), courts, storage areas, and grinding rooms. Keet Seel, one of the largest cliff ruins in Arizona, was among the last in the area to be abandoned. Inscription House, the smallest of the three, is notable for the date of 1661 carved on the plastered wall of one of the rooms.
Federal
NPS; 360 acres

NAVAJO COUNTY
Keams Canyon vicinity
AWATOVI RUINS
8 miles south of Keams Canyon on Hopi Indian Reservation
17th century

In July, 1540, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado dispatched Pedro de Továr to investigate the Hopi Indian villages in the province called Tusayan by the Spanish. His expedition became the first European visit to the Hopi pueblos. Awatovi, one of the largest and most important of the villages, was the first to be reached by the Spanish. During the period of missionary activity (1628 until the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680), Awatovi showed the highest number of converts. The pueblo was destroyed in 1700 by neighboring villages who resented its supposed sympathy to Christianity. Excavation of the site has uncovered much of the pueblo and three churches. Most of the material recovered was aboriginal, with only a few fragments of porcelain, metal, and other Spanish materials.
Private
NHL

NAVAJO COUNTY
Oraibi vicinity
OLD ORAIBI
3 miles west of Oraibi on Ariz. 264, Hopi Indian Reservation
1300–present

Old Oraibi is probably the oldest continuously inhabited pueblo in the Southwest. The site consists of seven discontinuous north-south house rows with most houses three to four stories high. There are thirteen kivas and a number of enclosed courts. The Hopi Indians were the only prehistoric pueblo culture in Arizona to survive into historic times. Studies at this site have produced invaluable data for tree-ring dating in the Southwest. The site indicates one of the least changed Indian cultures in the United States as well as numerous early contacts between the Hopis and European explorers.
Private
NHL

PIMA COUNTY
Santa Rosa vicinity
VENTANA CAVE
11 miles west of Santa Rosa, Papago Indian Reservation
c. 11,000 B.C.–A.D. 20th century

Ventana Cave provided a history of continuous Indian occupation in Arizona extending over a period of about 5000 years. The earliest occupations were those of food-gathering peoples related in their way of life to inhabitants of southern California. The final occupation was by Indians who dwelt there in early historic times. The high, shallow cave lies at the base of a cliff on the southeast face of Castle Mountain.
Private
NHL

PIMA COUNTY
Tucson
FRÉMONT HOUSE
145–153 S. Main Street
19th century

Portions of this adobe dwelling may date from the late 1850's, and there was a house on the property by 1862. About 1880 extensive remodeling and alterations were undertaken. Despite recent changes and its adaptation as apartments, the Frémont House remains essentially an adobe residence of the type common in Tucson in the 1870's. Its "Zaguan" plan incorporates two distinct domestic areas joined by a drive leading to an interior courtyard. The one-story walls are adobe covered with stucco, and wooden detailing above the two west doors is noteworthy. The family of John C. Frémont, territorial

governor of Arizona, is reputed to have lived in the house.
State; not accessible to the public

PIMA COUNTY
Tucson
THE OLD ADOBE PATIO (CHARLES O. BROWN HOUSE)
40 W. Broadway
1868, 1876

The Charles O. Brown House is actually two dwellings, connected by a row of rooms, each representing a distinct style of adobe architecture. The Jackson Street house (believed to contain rooms dating from the 1850's) is the older of the two; remodeled in 1868 by Charles Brown, it has no covered porch and the walls are flush with the street and lack ornament. The newer section is an Anglo or territorial version of the Mexican adobe, distinguished by a covered porch having a sloping roof supported by wooden columns and curved wooden brackets. Both buildings have flat roofs, and the vigas and savinas are original.
State

PIMA COUNTY
Tucson vicinity
DESERT LABORATORY
West of Tucson off West Anklam Road on Tumamoc Hill
1903

As part of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Desert Laboratory is recognized as having initiated the study of the ecology of arid regions. Of the many studies conducted there, the most important were those dealing with the influence of arid conditions on the evolution of plants and on their migration from humid zones. Operation of the laboratory for ecological studies ended in the late 1930's. The United States Forest Service used the site as an experiment station until 1958 when it was acquired by the University of Arizona for its geochronology program. Three major buildings dating from the period of the Desert Laboratory are still in use.
State
NHL

PIMA COUNTY
Tucson vicinity
SAN XAVIER DEL BAC
9 miles south of Tucson via Mission Road
1700

Established by the Jesuit padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, the Mission of San Xavier del Bac is among the finest surviving Spanish Colonial churches in the United States. The center portion of the main facade is marked by a profusion of carved and molded ornament in the Churrigueresque style. Towers flank this center portion. Constructed of brick covered with stucco, the church has a cruciform plan; the nave, transepts and apse are covered by low brick domes. The richly ornamented interior is executed in the baroque style. After a period of Indian hostilities during which the mission was twice abandoned, the present church was completed and consecrated by Franciscans in 1797. It was again abandoned when the mission lands were secularized during the Mexican regime and reoccupied in 1859 after the territory had passed to the United States under the Gadsden Purchase. Extensively repaired by the Catholic Church in the early 20th century, San Xavier is now an active parish on the San Xavier Indian Reservation.
Private
NHL; HABS

PINAL COUNTY
Chandler vicinity
SNAKETOWN
12 miles southwest of Chandler, Gila River Indian Reservation
300 B.C.–A.D. 1200

Snaketown was one of the large Hohokam Indian "city states" of prehistoric Arizona. Excavations revealed that the Indians of southern Arizona were strongly influenced by the more highly developed cultures of Mexico. These cultures lifted the Indians into a pattern of living that contrasted sharply with the scattered rancherias of early Indian farmers in the region. The irrigation canal system and the large urban developments mark the highest achievement of Hohokam labor.
Private
NHL

PINAL COUNTY
Coolidge vicinity
CASA GRANDE RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT
2 miles north of Coolidge on Ariz. 87
c. 1000–1450

Casa Grande or "Big House" is a four-story tower of packed earthen walls built over 600 years ago by Indian farmers of the Gila River Valley. This building and others with thick walls of unreinforced clay were built by a people accustomed to constructing multi-story dwellings. The site also contains Hohokam Indian remains dating from about A.D. 900. It served both as an observation tower and an apartment house. Early excavations of the Casa Grande ruins recovered ordinary cooking and storage vessels, sleeping mats, and fragments of textiles.
Federal
NPS; 472.50 acres

PINAL COUNTY
Florence vicinity
ADAMSVILLE RUIN
3.5 miles southwest of Florence on Ariz. 287

The Adamsville Ruin covers a 40–acre area and is one of a very few surviving similar sites once common in the Gila and Salt River valleys. These mounds mark a prehistoric village situated near ancient irrigation ditches. A large house mound is visible, and the ballcourt has been excavated. The village was probably inhabited from 1200 to 1450, and its site remains largely unexcavated today. The majority of other such sites have been destroyed by level grading.
State

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Nogales vicinity
CALABASAS
North of Nogales on the east bank of the Santa Cruz River
18th and 19th centuries

Calabasas was the site of a Pima Indian village first referred to in writing by a Jesuit priest in 1756. Priests from the Mission of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi held services occasionally at Calabasas, but the settlement probably had no church building until the 1770's. By 1783 the Spanish and Indians had abandoned the village because of fierce and repeated attacks by Apaches. The Mexican governor of Sonora, Manuel Maria Gandara, acquired the village in 1844 and spent large sums of money repairing and rebuilding it as well as stocking the land as a ranch. Today only the ruins of the Spanish church, which was remodeled by Gandara as a ranch house, remain.
Private
HABS

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Nogales vicinity
TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT
18 miles north of Nogales on Int. 19
Late 17th century

The mission of San Jose de Tumacacori was a northern outpost of the Sonora mission chain founded by Jesuit priests in the 17th century. This frontier mission church illustrates Spanish colonial endeavor and commemorates the introduction of Christianity into southern Arizona. Although the settlement was first visited by Father Kino in 1691, mission activity reached its peak between 1790 and the end of Spanish rule in 1821. The chapel still stands, partly in ruins, and a museum houses exhibits of early Indian and Spanish history.
Federal
NPS; 10.15 acres

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Tubac
TUBAC PRESIDIO
Broadway and River Road
c. 1760

The Tubac Presidio is the oldest of three Spanish military outposts built in Arizona and was established as a result of the Pima Indian rebellion of 1751. Today low mounds mark the outline of the presidio's walls which long ago disintegrated or were pulled down. The north wing is roughly 100 feet long, the east wing, 125 feet, and the west wing, 145 feet. Unfired adobe bricks were used for construction, and closely spaced cottonwood or pine poles spanned the interior rooms and carried the roof. Roof construction was ocotillo, willow wands, grass, and packed dirt, in that order.
State and municipal

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Village of Tubac
OLD TUBAC SCHOOLHOUSE
1885

The Tubac School was constructed as a one-room, one-story adobe brick structure. In 1907 the roof was replaced and a room added, and in 1914 the interior space was partitioned to form smaller classrooms. The school is roughly cruciform in shape, measuring 104 feet by 63 feet. Citizens of Tubac also used the building for community activities, so it has been, since 1885, a social and educational center.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

YAVAPAI COUNTY
Clarkdale vicinity
TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT
2 miles east of Clarkdale
c. 1125–1450

The extensive ruin of Tuzigoot is a significant example of the periodic additions made to late-prehistoric pueblos of the Verde River Valley. The hilltop pueblo of 110 clustered rooms is about 500 feet long and 100 feet across at its greatest width. There are few doors, as the rooms were entered through small openings in the roofs. Abandonment of the area occurred about A.D. 1400. Tuzigoot National Monument includes not only the pueblo ruins but also a museum housing the entire collection recovered during excavations.
Federal
NPS; 42.67 acres

YAVAPAI COUNTY
Flagstaff vicinity
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT
40 miles south of Flagstaff on Int. 17
c. 1125–1450

High in a limestone cliff in the Verde Valley is Montezuma Castle, one of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in the United States. The occupants were agrarian Indians who worked the farmland on a nearby river terrace. Overpopulation due to drought in other areas brought more Indians to the site. The pueblo, a five-story building with 20 rooms, is largely intact. The monument also includes Montezuma Well, whose waters were used to irrigate the Indians' farmlands.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 842.09 acres

YAVAPAI COUNTY
Jerome
JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT
1883

As a result of the large-scale production of high grade copper ores at the United Verde Mine, Jerome was by 1907 the major mining town in Arizona and one of the greatest copper-producing centers in the world. The demand for copper during World War II led to intensive mining which depleted the known ore deposits, and Jerome is today virtually a ghost town. With its frame buildings propped on stilts and its narrow, steep streets, the town retains much of its original appearance and atmosphere. One of the original buildings, the James H. Douglas Mansion, houses a mining museum.
Multiple public/private
NHL

YUMA COUNTY
Ehrenberg vicinity
OLD LA PAZ (LAGUNA DE LA PAZ)
Northeast of Ehrenberg in the
Colorado River Indian Tribes
Reservation

La Paz, once the county seat of Yuma County and an important contender for territorial capital of Arizona, is now a collection of low mounds where houses and streets were once. Gold was discovered here in 1862, and almost overnight La Paz became a frenetic tent city of miners, entrepreneurs, and charlatans, as well as an active port on the Colorado River. Indian troubles necessitated the shipping of gold south to Mexico, and this drain of a valuable resource influenced lawmakers in Washington to create the territory of Arizona (1863) and dispatch soldiers to La Paz to guard the gold shipments east. In 1870 the Colorado River shifted its course and left La Paz two miles inland. The gold placers were becoming depleted, and by 1875 the town, which once had boasted a population of 5,000, was completely deserted. Today La Paz consists of more than 100 low house mounds and several larger mounds (where public and commercial buildings stood) and depressions indicating where streets ran. All buildings were adobe, and wind and water gradually destroyed their walls.
Indian trust land

YUMA COUNTY
Parker vicinity
OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (MOJAVE INDIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION CHURCH)
Southwest of Parker on 2nd Avenue
1917

In the early years of the 20th century the Presbyterian Church made initial overtures to the Mojave Indians living on the Colorado River agency. A crude mission building of mud and sticks had been erected by 1910, and the present church was completed shortly thereafter using timbers from an earlier school building. The structure measures 43 by 24 feet and has walls of adobe brick. There is a belfry on the east end, and the interior is basically one room. Since its completion the mission church has served as a religious and community center for the Indians.
Indian trust land

YUMA COUNTY (also in Imperial
County, California)
Yuma
YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES
Banks of the Colorado River
18th and 19th centuries

The prime significance of Yuma Crossing lies in its role as a transportation and communication gateway between New Spain and Alta California during the Spanish colonial period and between the American Southwest and California during the westward expansion movement. Physically and historically associated with the crossing are three groups of historic structures: the surviving buildings of Fort Yuma (1850) on the California shore; the buildings of the Yuma Quartermaster Depot (1864) opposite the fort in Arizona; and the stone cell blocks and guard towers of the Arizona Territorial Prison (1876) north of the Depot. The individual sites are not regarded as nationally important, but together they possess a high degree of historical significance.
Federal
NHL

Canyon De Chelly National Monument, Chinle, Arizona. *NPS*

Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona. *NPS*

Arkansas

Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. *University of Arkansas*

The Tavern
(Arkansas Territorial Restoration),
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Earl Saunders

Eureka Springs Historic District,
Eureka Springs, Arkansas.
Detail from stone retaining wall.
Environmental Design, Inc.

Hudson-Grace-Borreson House,
Pine Bluff, Arkansas. *W. H. Hubbard*

ARKANSAS COUNTY

Gillett vicinity

ARKANSAS POST NATIONAL MEMORIAL

8 miles southeast of Gillett on Ark. 1 and 169
1682

Established by Henri de Tonty, Arkansas Post was the first settlement by white men in the lower Mississippi Valley and the later Louisiana Territory. While the post changed locations several times and may not have been operated continuously, it became a thriving village after the establishment of the John Law Colony in 1720. Evidences of late 18th-century structures of Spanish origin have been uncovered.

Federal

NPS; 220.60 acres

BENTON COUNTY

Pea Ridge

PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

1862

The culmination of the Pea Ridge campaign was the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7–8, 1862. Also called the battle of Elkhorn Tavern, the Pea Ridge engagement was among the major Civil War battles west of the Mississippi. It was precipitated by the advance of the Union forces of General Samuel R. Curtis in an attempt to destroy Confederate forces in southwest Missouri. The victory for the Union forces thwarted Confederate attempts to take Missouri and ended major hostilities for a considerable period in the area west of the Mississippi River.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 4278.75 acres

CARROLL COUNTY

Eureka Springs

EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

1880's

Attracted by the reputed curative powers of springs in this area, county residents began building cabins during the summer of 1879. Dr. Alvah Jackson is credited with discovery of the spring water's medicinal powers. Invalids living in tents and wagons collected around Basin Spring, and by mid-August the population had reached 300 persons. Rail heads at Pierce City (55 miles distant) and Ozark (85 miles away) were major points of embarkation for visitors who traveled the remaining distance by hack. The major building boom occurred in the 1880's, and by 1881 there were 13 hotels in Eureka Springs. Gradually, throughout America, the health spa declined in popularity. Eureka Springs also became less frequented —a condition speeded by the legalization of horse racing in Arkansas early in the 20th century. No new construction was undertaken after 1905, yet, except for the dismantling of some wooden homes, little razing of the commercial and residential sections occurred. Today the buildings in downtown Eureka Springs date almost exclusively from the period 1880 to 1900. Rough-faced stone, sometimes faced with pressed brick, was the principal construction material, and cast and sheet iron were used extensively for ornament.

Multiple public/private

CLEVELAND COUNTY

Fordyce vicinity

MARKS' MILLS BATTLEFIELD PARK

Junction of Ark. 8 and 97
1864

Major General Frederick Steele, Union commander in Arkansas, had had his supply line severed on April 18, 1864, by Confederate raiders who struck near Poison Spring. The supply situation was improved somewhat by the arrival of a wagon train from Pine Bluff on April 20. Steele made preparations to return 240 wagons to Pine Bluff for more rations and forage for animals. Confederate soldiers under the command of Major General James B. Fagan attacked the long line of wagons at the road junction near Marks' Mills on the morning of April 25. Union losses were one infantry brigade, the 240 wagons, and four cannon. Ultimately, the failure to obtain additional supplies forced Steele to leave Camden and retreat to Little Rock.

State

CROSS COUNTY

Parkin vicinity

PARKIN INDIAN MOUND

North edge of Parkin
Prehistoric

The prehistoric Parkin Site exemplifies the Parkin phase, a Mississippian or temple mound culture component in northeast Arkansas. Many burials, usually accompanied by pottery vessels and other artifacts, have been uncovered there. A large pyramidal temple mound and deep middens that cover much of the site promise to reveal a great deal of scientific information concerning the prehistoric inhabitants of Arkansas.

Multiple public/private

NHL

GRANT COUNTY

Leola vicinity

JENKINS FERRY BATTLEGROUND STATE PARK

Northeast of Leola on Ark. 46
1864

Union General Frederick Steele, leading his men and equipment in a retreat towards Little Rock, was constantly harassed by pursuing Confederate troops. At Jenkins Ferry across the Saline River, Steele's men attempted to stall the enemy by erecting a breastwork on the right bank. This delaying action on April 30, 1864, was fought to enable most of the men and artillery to cross the river. Casualties were high, and Union efforts to save their ammunition and supply trains, unsuccessful. The retreat to Little Rock was effected, but the Confederates had prevented General Steele from uniting his forces with those of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks in Louisiana.

State

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY

Washington

ROYSTON, GRANDISON D., HOUSE

Alexander Street, 200 feet southwest of Columbus Street (Ark. 4) and approximately 450 feet southeast of Old Military Road (Ark. 195)
c. 1830

The Royston House is a one-story, Greek Revival dwelling with a four-room, central hall plan. Notable is the construction which consists of solid, hand-hewn sills 10 inches square resting on brick and stone piers and supporting sawn stud walls and floor joists. The exterior is finished with horizontal beveled siding and corner boards. A gable-roofed entrance pediment is supported by four, square, tapered columns with molded capitals and square plinths. Grandison D. Royston (1809–1889) was a lawyer active in politics. He served as prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arkansas, was a delegate to the territorial constitutional convention (1835), a representative to the first state legislature (1836), and was elected speaker of the legislature. He was also appointed U.S. District Attorney for Arkansas and served in the Confederate Congress.

Municipal

HABS

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY
Batesville
GARROTT HOUSE (CASE-MAXFIELD HOUSE)
561 E. Main Street
c. 1842

The one-and-one-half-story Garrott House is frame and has decorative bargeboard trim at the eave line and inside the single gabled roof dormer. A one-story porch surrounds the main entrance and is topped by a railed deck. The house was built for George Case and a subsequent owner was Will Maxfield.
Private

JACKSON COUNTY
Jacksonport
JACKSONPORT STATE PARK
Between Dillard Street and the White River
19th century

Jacksonport was once a thriving commercial center near both the Black and White rivers. Laid out in 1833, the town grew rapidly as a point of transfer for cargoes going upriver as well as to the Ozark hinterlands. Civic leaders refused, in the 1870's, to allow construction of spur tracks by the railroad. From that point on the town declined. A flood and fire in 1882 hastened its demise, and by 1891 court records and archives were turned over to Newport, the new county seat. Only the 19th-century courthouse remains, reminiscent of a bygone period of prosperity.
State

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Pine Bluff
DuBOCAGE
1115 W. 4th Street
1866

DuBocage was built for Joseph W. Bocage (1819–1898). It represents a phase of Arkansas architecture in transition from late Greek Revival to Victorian. The house has a one-bay, two-story, pedimented entrance portico projecting from its main facade. A balcony extends across the entire front of the house at the second floor, and the gable ends of the roof contain triangular capped and louvered vents. Sidelights and a transom surround the paneled doors on both floor levels. Bocage was a lawyer and planter who turned to lumber manufacture after the Civil War.
Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Pine Bluff
HUDSON-GRACE-BORRESON HOUSE
716 W. Barraque
19th century

The Hudson-Grace-Borreson House, which evolved from a one-story, two-room cabin, combines elements of Greek Revival, Victorian, and New Orleans style dwellings. The cabin was built about 1830 and expanded and remodeled in 1860. Elaborate carved wood detailing decorates the exterior, particularly the roof cornice, window pediments, porch posts, and window frames. Scrolled consoles, a continuous row of triangular blocks, and a delicate scrollwork band ornament the roof cornices. The roof itself is a steep mansard with a hip cap. All windows are tall and narrow, and the main doors are double and contain round-arched inset glass panels.
Private

LAWRENCE COUNTY
Powhatan
POWHATAN COURTHOUSE
1888

Overlooking the Black River, the Powhatan Courthouse was built to replace an earlier one which burned in 1885. The two-story structure is built of brick, and two-story brick pilasters emphasize its corners and bays. Other notable details are the segmental arches above the windows and the central tower on the facade. Elaborate Victorian detailing appears on the wooden surfaces of the tower, and Italian influence is evident in the roof brackets, dormers, and modified mansard roof. The original chimneys were altered in the 1930's. The courthouse has not been used since 1966.
County

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY
Wilson
NODENA SITE
South edge of Wilson
1200

Nodena is the type site of the Nodena phase, an important part of the Late Mississippian or temple mound culture in Arkansas. Excavations produced over 1,500 burials and great quantities of pottery vessels and other artifacts characteristic of the period. A small museum near the site preserves much of the recovered material.
Private
NHL

OUACHITA COUNTY
Camden
McCOLLUM-CHIDESTER HOUSE
926 Washington Street, N.W.
1847

The one-and-one-half-story, frame McCollum-Chidester House is rectangular and has low wings on the east and west elevations. It rests on brick piers that have pierced brick underpinning between them. A veranda extends the width of the main house, and the double entrance doors are framed by sidelights and a transom.
Private

OUACHITA COUNTY
Chidester vicinity
POISON SPRING STATE PARK
E 1/2 NE 1/4 sec. 1, T. 13 S., R. 19 W.
1864

Federal General Frederick Steele captured and occupied Camden, Arkansas, on April 15, 1864. Fearful of being outnumbered by the combined Confederate forces of Generals Kirby Smith and Sterling Price, Steele planned to withdraw to Little Rock. Prior to departure he sent a foraging party toward Washington to secure a reported cache of corn hidden by the Confederates. On April 18 when returning to Camden, the Federal wagon train containing the corn was attacked and captured. Principal military action occurred within the park boundaries.
State

POPE COUNTY
Pottsville
POTTS' INN
Main and Center Streets
c. 1830

Potts' Inn was built as a home by Kirkbride Potts and eventually became a coach stop on the Memphis (Tennessee) to Fort Smith (Arkansas) stage route. The frame house is two stories high and has a two-story, pedimented projecting portico above the main entrance. Unusual features of the exterior are four large outside chimneys, three of brick and one of local stone. Inside, there are four rooms on each floor separated by a large hall and stairway.
Private

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
THE LITTLE ROCK
On the south bank of the Arkansas
River at the foot of Rock Street

Arkansas' largest city, which is also the state capital, is named for this unusual rock formation. The "Little Rock" also served as the starting point for most land surveys south of the Arkansas River. The first known reference to rocks along the Arkansas was made by Bernard de La Harpe in 1722. The "Little Rocks" were first officially mentioned by name in an 1805 letter to the Secretary of War, and in 1818 the Little Rock was used as a reference point for a survey of Indian lands. Now only a portion of the original formation remains. It rises to a height of 18 feet above the river and extends about 40 feet along the bank. Early maps show the site jutting out into the river, so the size of the rock formation has evidently been much reduced.
Private

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
MOUNT HOLLY CEMETERY
12th Street and Broadway
19th century

Mount Holly Cemetery occupies an area equal to four city blocks. Land for the cemetery was donated in 1843, and the first burial took place the same year. Ten former governors, three U.S. Senators, twelve state supreme court justices, twenty mayors of Little Rock, and five Confederate generals are interred here. Maintenance of the cemetery has been assumed by the Mount Holly Cemetery Association, which was incorporated in 1915. Within 'the cemetery are numerous and varied examples of funerary sculpture spanning 126 years. Burials still take place.
Municipal

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
OLD ARKANSAS STATEHOUSE
300 W. Markham Street
1833–1842, Gideon Shryock and
George Weigart

The Old Statehouse served as the Arkansas capitol from 1836 until 1911. A secession convention and four constitutional conventions were held here, and the building was headquarters for the Confederate state government during the Civil War and for a Union state government afterwards. The exterior walls are brick covered with stucco, and the temple front portico is supported by four Greek Doric columns.

Originally there were three parts to the capitol, a center section and two wings, but these were connected by frame passageways between 1840 and 1861.
State
HABS

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
THE TAVERN (ARKANSAS TERRITORIAL RESTORATION)
214 E. 3rd Street
19th century

The Tavern is one of eleven buildings, occupying a city block in downtown Little Rock, which have been designated the Arkansas Territorial Restoration. A two-story, clapboard-covered log structure, the tavern existed before statehood, when Little Rock was the territorial capital of Arkansas. Some remodeling occurred in 1834, and a general restoration was undertaken in 1939–1941. Exterior clapboarding was replaced, and a new ridgepole, rafters, and joists were installed. The present structure is assumed to resemble the tavern as built and it stands on the original site.
State
HABS

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
U.S. ARSENAL BUILDING
MacArthur Park, 9th and Commerce
Streets
1838–1840

Arkansas became a state in 1836. Settlers felt that protection was needed because they were in a frontier area with Indians passing through frequently enroute to the West. The arsenal was operative until 1892, when the federal government turned it over to the city for use as park land. In 1861 the commanding officer surrendered the arsenal to Governor Henry M. Rector, and it remained in Confederate hands until Union forces captured Little Rock in September, 1863. The arsenal building is two stories high with a central, octagonal, crenelated tower flanked by two wings. External dimensions are 122 feet by 42 feet. Rubble walls extend from the foundation to the first floor. Above this the walls are brick. The basic brick and masonry building is unaltered, but the wooden verandas and stairways have been noticeably changed.
Muncipal
HABS

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
VILLA MARRE (ANGELO MARRE HOUSE)
1321 Scott Street
c. 1882

The three-story Villa Marre is Second Empire in style. Characteristic of the style are the high mansard roof with a curb around the top of all visible slopes, projecting pavilions, and dormer windows. The quoins and window lintels are prominent. Some alterations have been made on the interior and exterior but basically the house remains as built.
Private

PULASKI COUNTY
Mabelvale vicinity
TEN MILE HOUSE (STAGECOACH HOUSE)
North of Mabelvale on Ark. 5
Prior to 1835

Archibald McHenry was the first occupant of Ten Mile House, located approximately that distance southwest of Little Rock. Situated on the Old Southwest Trail, an early traffic artery to Texas, the house was frequently visited by travelers who were friends of the owner. The one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling has large double end chimneys with a bridging wall between each pair. Few alterations have been made, and the original well, dairy, smokehouse, and kitchen are extant. The architectural style is Federal.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SEBASTIAN COUNTY
Fort Smith
CLAYTON, W. H. H., HOME
514 N. 6th Street
Late 19th century

The W. H. H. Clayton Home is typical of residences built in Fort Smith during the late 19th century. Detailing above the windows and carving on the front porch are Victorian. William Henry Harrison Clayton came to Fort Smith in 1874, when he was appointed U.S. District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, which, at that time, included the Indian Country. While Clayton was prosecutor he appeared before Judge Isaac Parker, the famous "hanging judge."
Private; not accessible to the public

SEBASTIAN COUNTY

Fort Smith

FORT SMITH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

1817

One of the first United States military posts in Missouri Territory, Fort Smith was until 1896 a center of law and order for the lawless regions to the west. The first fort built on the site was established to prevent inter-tribal warfare resulting from Cherokee Indian encroachments on Osage lands west of the Mississippi. With the gradual increase of white settlement in the area, a second fort was begun in 1838. Troops were stationed here until 1871 when the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas was moved to the town. Judge Isaac C. Parker gained a national reputation here for his efforts to maintain law and order. Important remains include the Old Stone Commissary, now maintained as a museum, the altered building that served as the courtroom, and the jail.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 18.58 acres

HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Fayetteville

HEADQUARTERS HOUSE (TEBBETTS HOUSE)

118 E. Dickson Street

1850's

The frame one-and-one-half-story Tebbetts House has a central section flanked by wings on each side with an ell at the rear. An entrance portico on the main facade has two fluted columns and fluted pilasters, and within the portico pediment there is a small dentil design which is repeated on the cornice of the entire house. The interior has been altered. Jonas M. Tebbetts, first owner of the house, was an attorney who served in the general assembly of Arkansas. His home served as a Union headquarters (1862, 1863) and Confederate headquarters (1863).

County/private

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Fayetteville

OLD MAIN, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Arkansas Avenue

1873–1879, John Mills Van Osdel

The University of Arkansas, originally Arkansas Industrial University, was chartered in 1871. Patterned after University Hall at Illinois Industrial University (now the University of Illinois), Old Main forms three sides of a hollow square. It measures 214 feet across the front and 120 feet along each side. Red brick walls trimmed with limestone stand on a rusticated sandstone basement which rises 10 feet above grade. Two towers project above the mansard roof, and their tops are pierced by oculi.

State

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Fayetteville

STONE HOUSE

207 Center Street

1845

The Stone House is an impressive 19th-century brick dwelling on one of Fayetteville's main streets. It is rectangular, measuring 52 feet long by 30 feet wide. There is a one-story wing at the west end which is 20 feet by 30 feet. Both the north and south entrances are panelled and have side- and transom lights. A two-story portico on the south is Victorian in detail with elaborately carved scrollwork and a second-floor balustrade. Stephen K. Stone purchased the house from Judge David Walker, the first owner, in 1850.

Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Prairie Grove

PRAIRIE GROVE BATTLEFIELD PARK

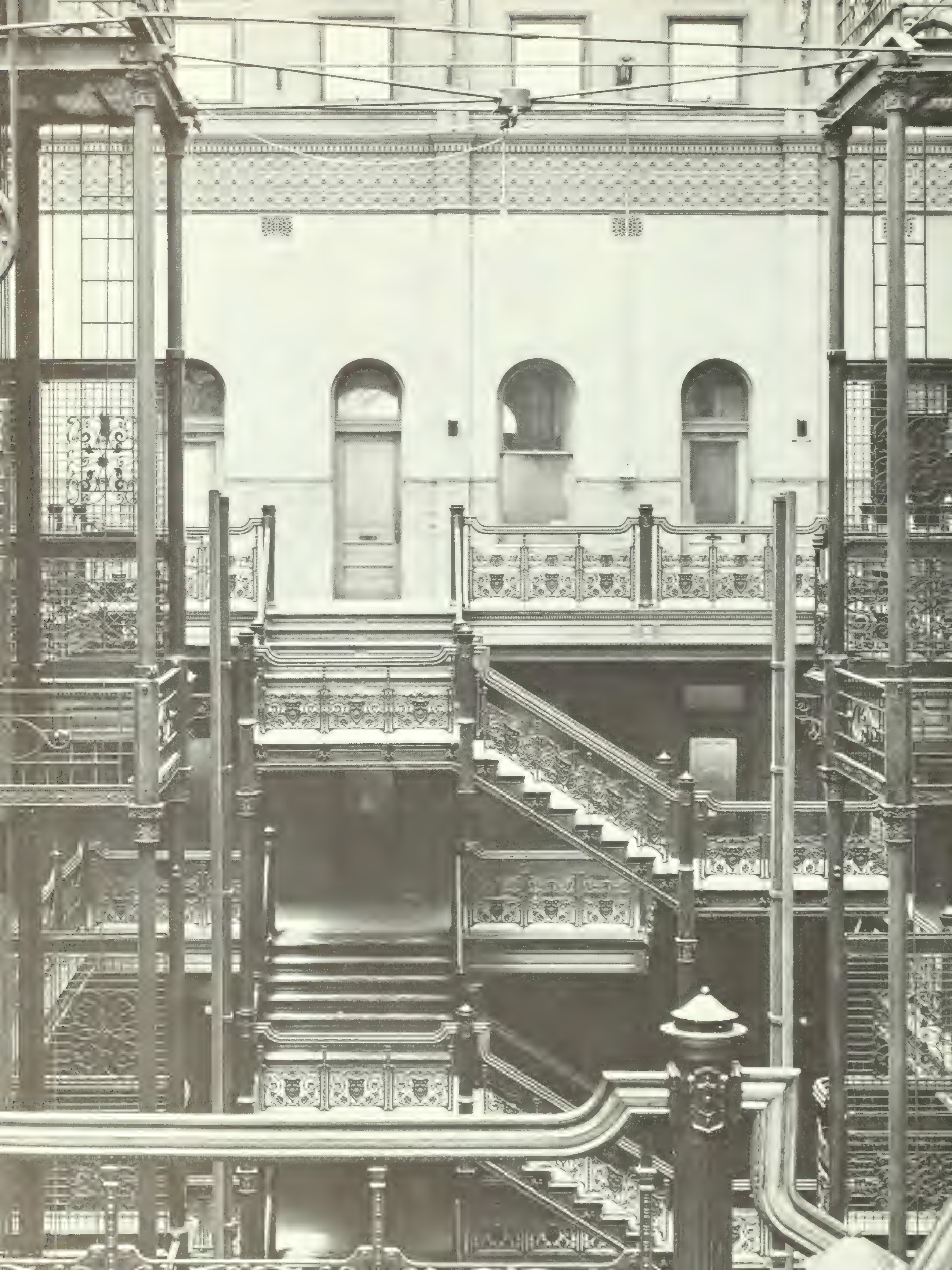
Within a triangle formed by North Road on the northwest and U.S. 62 on the south

In the late summer of 1862 Federal troops west of the Mississippi River launched a two-pronged drive on Confederate Arkansas. One army swept down the White River in eastern Arkansas, while a second, commanded by General James G. Blunt, moved into northwest Arkansas and pushed the Confederates south. Commander of the Southern troops in Arkansas was General T. H. Holmes. By November General Blunt had reached Fayetteville and turned his attention to Holmes' First Corps under General Thomas C. Hindman. A cavalry engagement took place at Cane Hill which alerted the Federals that they were to be attacked, and Blunt requested reinforcements. General F. J. Herron was sent to Blunt's aid, but before their forces could unite, Hindman attacked at Prairie Grove on the morning of December 7. Both Federal armies became involved, and, although the battle seesawed for a while, Hindman was finally forced to withdraw on the following day. As a result the Confederacy lost northwest Arkansas. The 64–acre battlefield park contains monuments and markers describing the engagement.

State

Ten Mile House, Pulaski County, Arkansas.
Arkansas Parks, Recreation and Travel Commission

Pea Ridge National Military Park,
Pea Ridge, Arkansas. *Fred Mang, Jr. for NPS*



California

Interior Court, Bradbury Building, Los Angeles, California. *HABS*

Bodie Historic District, Bridgeport vicinity, California. *NPS*

Santa Barbara Mission Church,
Santa Barbara, California. *NPS*

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Berkeley

ROOM 307, GILMAN HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

University of California campus
1941

In this small laboratory on February 23–24, 1941, Joseph W. Kennedy, Glenn T. Seaborg, and Arthur C. Wahl first identified the man-made element plutonium. Other transuranium elements were recognized shortly thereafter, but plutonium remains the most important, as it is used both in nuclear reactors and atomic explosives. The room is still used as a research laboratory.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Fremont

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY GUEST HOUSE (JOSE DE JESUS VALLEJO ADOBE)

California Nursery Company, Niles
Boulevard at Nursery Avenue
Mid–19th century

The Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda was granted to Jose de Jesus Vallejo on August 8, 1842. It consisted of 17,705 acres. Vallejo was *comisionado* and administrator at the Mission San Jose (1836–1840) and military commander at the Pueblo de San Jose (1841–1842). In 1850 he was appointed postmaster at the mission. This adobe was the first of several built by Vallejo in the vicinity. It is a one-story, one-room structure with 28–inch exterior walls of sun-dried, locally made brick. The adobe has recently been restored as a guest house.
Private

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Oakland

THE ABBEY (JOAQUIN MILLER HOUSE)

Joaquin Miller Road and Sanborn
Drive
1886

Joaquin (Cincinnatus Hiner) Miller, known as "Poet of the Sierra," was the first major poet of the far western frontier. His *Songs of the Sierras*, *Songs of the Sunlands*, and numerous plays, novels, essays, and autobiographical writings deal for the most part with the exploits of pioneers, outlaws, Indians, and the scenic marvels of the West. The Abbey consists of three one-story, one-room, frame buildings connected to form a unit. Miller's home until his death in 1913, the Abbey is now a museum.
Municipal
NHL

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Oakland

LAKE MERRITT WILD DUCK REFUGE

Lakeside Park, Grand Avenue
1870

Lake Merritt Wild Duck Refuge is the oldest legally established public wildlife sanctuary in the United States. Lake Merritt is a 160–acre saltwater body located in what is now the business district of Oakland, California. Despite its urban environment, the lake attracts thousands of migrating ducks each winter. A Natural Science Center is maintained to interpret the wild life story to visitors.
Municipal
NHL

AMADOR COUNTY
Volcano vicinity

INDIAN GRINDING ROCK (CHAW'SE)

2.25 miles southwest of Volcano on
Pine Grove-Volcano Road
Pre-Columbian

The Indian Grinding Rock is the largest known bedrock mortar concentration in California and probably in the United States. It is a limestone outcropping measuring 175 by 85 feet and containing more than 1,100 mortar pits formed by the Indians as they pounded acorns and seeds. There are also several hundred petroglyphs on the rock. Two middens, marking former village areas, are adjacent. The site was used by Northern Miwok Indians.
State

BUTTE COUNTY
Chico vicinity

PATRICK RANCHERIA

3 miles south of Chico
Pre-Columbian

The Patrick Rancheria site consists of a large mound of village midden with 36 surface depressions which are the remains of aboriginal dwellings. One of the few large Historic Valley Maidu Indian sites remaining in the Chico area, the Patrick Rancheria probably contains data on the economy and culture of the Valley Maidu people in the proto-historic period. Also, the site marked the northernmost extension of a "Ghost Dance" cult which reached its peak of popularity in the late 1800's. A large circular depression on the southeast edge of the site indicates the remains of a Ghost Dance ceremonial structure. In 1967 and 1968 the site was extensively tested by the Field School of the University of California at Los Angeles.
Private

COLUSA COUNTY
Grimes vicinity

NOWI RANCHERIA

1 mile southeast of Grimes on Calif.
45
Prehistoric and early 1800's

The Nowi Rancheria consists of a large mound of occupational midden covering approximately three acres and rising about six feet above the ground. It is the site of a Patwin Indian village occupied in prehistoric and historic (into the early 1800's) times. The site may have been one of the cultural centers in the northeastern portion of the Patwin group. Essentially intact, the mound is believed to be stratified and complex internally and could provide invaluable data on the prehistory of the area.
Private

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Danville vicinity

O'NEILL, EUGENE, HOUSE (TAO HOUSE)

1.5 miles west of Danville
1937, Frederick L. Confer &
Associates

In this house playwright Eugene O'Neill (1888–1953) wrote some of his most significant works: *Long Day's Journey Into Night*, *The Iceman Cometh*, *Hughie*, and *Moon for the Misbegotten*. The two-story dwelling is U-shaped and measures approximately 75 feet by 30 feet. Materials used were concrete, lumber, brick, tile, and teak wood. Foundations are reinforced concrete, and the 12–inch exterior walls are made of reinforced Baselite blocks. O'Neill, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1936, moved out of the house because of poor health in 1944.
Private
NHL

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Martinez

JOHN MUIR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

4440 Alhambra Avenue
1890

This ranch at Martinez was John Muir's home from 1880 until his death in 1914, and it was there that his most important contributions to conservation and literature were made. Through his many published writings Muir established himself as an authority on the glaciers and mountains of the West and made a major contribution to the forest conservation movement in the United States. He was the first to verify the origin of Yosemite

Valley by glacial erosion. His estate consisted of 800 acres on which the Martinez Adobe (Muir's home from 1880 to 1890) and a large Victorian style house were situated. The two buildings stand today on a portion of the original site.
Federal
NPS; 8.9 acres
HABS

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Richmond vicinity

EAST BROTHER ISLAND LIGHT STATION

On East Brother Island west of Point San Pablo
1873–1874

The East Brother Island Light is situated on a small, rocky island at the north end of San Francisco Bay. Three wooden buildings comprise the lighthouse group: a turreted light tower with living quarters, a boathouse-engine room, and a combination shop and storage building. Except for the addition of bathrooms and the modernization of the kitchen units in the main building, all three structures are unchanged. Automated in 1969, the light itself is a 1,000–watt bulb magnified into 18,000 candle power visible for 13.5 miles. It serves as a navigational aid to ships entering and leaving San Francisco Bay, at the Oakland docks, and far up San Pablo Bay. The original foghorns were 12-inch, coal-fired steam whistles, replaced by electrically air-powered diaphones, and now activated by a fog detector—a stroboscopic sensor.
Federal
HABS

EL DORADO COUNTY
Placerville vicinity

COLOMA

7 miles northwest of Placerville on Calif. 49
1848

James Wilson Marshall, a foreman for John Sutter, discovered gold at Coloma while inspecting a sawmill race. Two years later, the resulting gold rush of 1849–1850 precipitated the establishment of California as a state. The town of Coloma, which grew up around the gold discovery site at Sutter's Mill, was the first white settlement in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. A cluster of dilapidated buildings and structures still stands. Archeological investigations in 1947 established the dimensions and structural details of the ruined mill and recovered many artifacts. Sutter's sawmill has been reconstructed near the original mill site.
State
NHL; HABS

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
Eureka vicinity

GUNTHER ISLAND SITE 67 (TOLOWOT)

Northeast end of Gunther Island in Humboldt Bay north of Eureka
Late prehistoric

The Tolowot site is a tremendous shell mound 14 feet deep on which was located a Wiyot Indian village. It contained nine houses in 1850 and six in 1860 at the time of an unprovoked massacre by white men. Excavations have uncovered 11 house pits along with many burials and partial cremations. It is significant as the type site of the late prehistoric period for this coastal region. Tolowot is one of the few professionally excavated sites of its kind for which published data are available.
Multiple public/private
NHL

IMPERIAL COUNTY

YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES

Reference—see Yuma County, Arizona

INYO COUNTY
China Lake vicinity

BIG AND LITTLE PETROGLYPH CANYONS

China Lake Naval Ordnance Test Station
Date unknown

The Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons comprise probably the most spectacular petroglyph area in the entire western United States. More than 20,000 petroglyphs of a varied and complex nature are located here. There is evidence that the carving of the designs covers a long period of time and represents at least two cultural phases. A large array of geometric and naturalistic forms appear, including mountain sheep, mountain lions, deer, and hunters.
Federal
NHL

KERN COUNTY
Bakersfield vicinity

WALKER PASS

60 miles northeast of Bakersfield on Calif. 178
1834

Joseph Reddeford Walker served as one of the chief guides of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville's fur trapping expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1833. On July 24, Walker left Bonneville's fort with a trapping party and started west to explore and trap in the country beyond the Great Salt Lake. They traversed the Sierra Nevada into California and on to the Pacific coast. During the return journey in 1834, Walker discovered the 5,248–foot-high pass that has since borne his name. In 1843 Walker led the first emigrant wagon train into California through this pass.
Multiple public/private
NHL

KERN COUNTY
Lebec vicinity

FORT TEJON

3 miles northwest of Lebec on U.S. 99

The United States Army established Fort Tejon on June 24, 1854. Its purpose was to suppress stock rustling and protect Indians in the San Joaquin Valley. Twenty or more original buildings once surrounded the 400–foot square parade ground. These structures were frame and adobe. One single-story and one two-story barracks building have been restored as have a two-story officers' quarters and a one-story orderlies' quarters.
State

KINGS COUNTY
Kettleman City vicinity

WITT SITE

12 miles west of Kettleman City on Utica Avenue
Pre-Columbian

Chipped stone artifacts found at the Witt Site are closely analogous to specimens of the fluted point tradition (Clovis-Folsom). Discovery of these artifacts has definitely placed California within the distributional sphere of this post-Pleistocene cultural tradition. Other finds have linked the site to the San Dieguito tradition of the Southern California desert region.
Private

LAKE COUNTY
Lakeport

LAKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

255 N. Main Street
1870–1871

The second Lake County Courthouse served from the date of its construction until September, 1968, when a third courthouse replaced it. The structure measures 66 feet by 44 feet and has brick walls covered with concrete on the exterior. Two stories in height, the courthouse has an elaborate cornice and has been remodeled.
County; not accessible to the public

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Encino
RANCHO EL ENCINO (LOS ENCINOS STATE HISTORIC PARK)
16756 Moorpark Street

The buildings comprising Rancho El Encino are the Osa Adobe, the Garnier Residence, and two outbuildings. Don Vincente de la Osa acquired the ranch in the 1840's and built the one-story dwelling soon thereafter. It measures 20 feet by 150 feet and has a covered porch on three sides. Eugene Garnier bought the ranch in 1869 and completed the two-story, limestone house about 1872. Stylistically it resembles provincial French architecture of the time. Garnier was a Basque, and he made El Encino into a large-scale sheep ranch. The two outbuildings, a food storage structure and a herder's hut, are also limestone.
State

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Long Beach
LOS CERRITOS RANCH HOUSE
4600 Virginia Road
1844

John Temple, a New Englander who had come to California in 1827, built the house as headquarters for his ranch which pastured 25,000 head of livestock. It was later operated as a sheep ranch, and the main house was a private residence until 1955. The builder combined Monterey Colonial architecture (two-story house with a two-story veranda and two one-story wings) with a traditional Spanish-Mexican hacienda plan enclosing a central courtyard. Foundations are brick and the walls of the building are adobe several feet thick.
Municipal
NHL

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
BARNSDALL PARK
4800 Hollywood Boulevard

Barnsdall Park was originally laid out by Frank Lloyd Wright as a 36–acre cultural center. The park was commissioned by Mrs. Aline Barnsdall and was to have contained three residences, a theater in the round, and a dance studio. Only the houses were built, and one has since been destroyed. Mrs. Barnsdall's residence, the Hollyhock House, was erected between 1916 and 1922. It is representative of a style that Wright created specifically for the climate of southern California and used in four textile block houses in Los Angeles and Pasadena. Scale and decorative elements were inspired by Mayan temples. The architect combined these elements with his Prairie Style free floor plan and created a ground-hugging structure which closely followed the contours of the land. The other house, Residence A, is closer in design to Wright's Prairie Style buildings. It was completed about 1919.
Municipal
HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
LOS ANGELES CENTRAL LIBRARY
630 W. 5th Street
1925, Bertram G. Goodhue

The unadorned angular walls of the Los Angeles Central Library rise perpendicularly for four stories. Located in the center of the complex is a three-story penthouse surmounted by a pyramidal pinnacle. Reinforced concrete and cement plaster were used for the exterior walls. Ornament is minimal—sculptured heroic figures on the entrance pylons and mosaics of colored Spanish tiles on the penthouse and pinnacle. The interior is richly decorated—floors of marble and tile and sculpture and murals on the walls. Lee Lawrie was the sculptor.
Municipal
HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
LUMMIS HOME
200 E. Avenue 43
1897–1912

Charles Lummis (1859–1928), author and editor, built this unusual two-story, random rubble stone house. The exterior walls are 2 to 4 feet thick and rest on concrete footings. An uneven roofline is broken frequently by towers and chimneys, and the sloping roof is covered with wood shakes. Lummis was greatly interested in the culture and history of the Southwest. He founded both the California History and Landmarks Club and the Southwest Museum.
State

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Pacific Palisades
ROGERS, WILL, HOUSE (WILL ROGERS STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT)
14253 Sunset Boulevard
c. 1926

Will Rogers acquired land for his home in 1922 and construction began the following year. The Rogers family moved to the ranch in 1925, although the house was not yet finished. Will Rogers made his home here until his death in 1935, and his widow lived here until she died in 1944. The house is a one- and two-story frame building with a shingled roof and wide overhanging eaves. There are verandas on the main elevations. Furniture of the period and many personal effects of the famous humorist are displayed inside.
State

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Pasadena (San Marino)
EL MOLINO VIEJO (OLD MILL)
1120 Old Mill Road
c. 1816

The present Old Mill is a two-story structure of heavy masonry with a clay tile roof. Lower walls are five feet thick and the foundation is quarried volcanic stone. Power was supplied by an innovative horizontal, direct impulse waterwheel. Water was stored in a cistern on the west wall and released into the water chamber through the thick bottom wall by means of a narrow spout. It then poured horizontally against the buckets of the waterwheel, which was connected directly with the millstones by a vertical shaft. The Old Mill was constructed to serve nearby Mission San Gabriel.
Municipal

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Pomona
PALOMARES, YGNACIO, ADOBE
Corner of Arrow Highway and
Orange Grove Avenue
1854

The Palomares Adobe is a good example of a ranchero's residence. The one-story building has thick adobe walls and a shake roof. Don Ygnacio Palomares lived in the ranch house which later functioned as a stage station and tavern. Restored in 1939, the structure presently houses the Historical Society of Pomona Valley.
Private

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
San Fernando
LOPEZ ADOBE
1100 Pico Street
1882–1883

The Lopez Adobe, built by Valentino Lopez, was the first two-story adobe in the San Fernando Valley to be used as a residence. It has walls two feet thick. The original shake roof was replaced in 1928 by tiles. Porches covering the front and ends of both the upper and lower levels have handcut wooden railings with bracket capitals and a jigsaw patterned balustrade. The single-story structure connected on the south was formerly attached to the main building by a breezeway and served as a kitchen. The adobe is typical

of the transitional period after the decline of the missions and before the influx of Americans during and after the gold rush of 1849.
Private
HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
San Fernando vicinity
WELL NO. 4, PICO CANYON OIL FIELD
9.6 miles north of San Fernando and west of U.S. 99
1876

The birthplace of California's petroleum industry, Well No. 4 of Pico Canyon Oil Field was drilled some 15 years after the search for oil in California had begun. It was the first commercially successful well in the state. The site consists of about 850 acres, including the discovery well and a school and frame hotel used by the oilmen in the 1880's.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
San Gabriel
SAN GABRIEL MISSION
Junipero Street and W. Mission Drive
18th and 19th centuries

The Mission San Gabriel Arcangel was the fourth founded in California. Friars Pedro Cambon and Angel Somera established it on September 8, 1771. Four years later, when threatened by flood, the mission was moved to its present location. This church was begun in 1791, completed in 1805, damaged by earthquake (1812), repaired (1828), secularized (1834), and returned to the Catholic Church in 1859. The adobe mission building is unlike any of its sister churches. The side wall is actually the main facade, and Moorish elements are evident in the capped buttresses and long, narrow windows.
Private

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Wilmington
BANNING HOME
401 E. M Street
c. 1863–1864

The Banning Home is a two-story frame residence with a full attic, a gable roof, and a two-story veranda across the front. Dimensions of the house are 50 feet by 107 feet. A square, two-stage cupola surmounts the roof. Inside, most rooms have high ceilings and fireplaces. General Phineas Banning, founder of Wilmington, was an entrepreneur in the field of transportation. His business ventures included stagecoaches, railroads, and ocean-going vessels.
Municipal

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Wilmington
DRUM BARRACKS
1053 Carey Street

Established in 1862 as the U.S. Military Headquarters for Southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico, the Drum Barracks served as a supply base and a military garrison. It was also a terminus for camel pack trains operated by the Army until 1863. Today only the officers' quarters and the powder magazine remain of the nine original structures. The officers' quarters is frame, two stories high, and has a hip roof. Noteworthy architectural details are the porch on the east facade, the bracketed roof cornice, and the sidelights and transoms of the two front doors.
State

MONO COUNTY
Bridgeport vicinity
BODIE HISTORIC DISTRICT
7 miles south of Bridgeport on U.S. 395, then 12 miles east on secondary road
1859

Bodie is one of the most significant mining ghost towns of the West because of its more than 100 surviving buildings. Its history was typical of the strike, boom, and decline cycle of western mining communities. The discovery of an extensive mineral zone in the 1870's precipitated the boom, and the town grew from a few shacks to a population of more than 10,000. Total output of the Bodie mines up to the end of World War II has been estimated at $70,000,000.
State
NHL; HABS

MONTEREY COUNTY
Carmel
CARMEL MISSION
Rio Road
1771

The mission of San Carlos Borromeo, established by Fray Junipero Serra, was the headquarters of the *padre presidente* and, as such, the most important of the California missions. One year after the founding of Monterey, the Spanish-Mexican capital, Father Serra moved his mission away from the presidio. He established nine other mission parishes during his presidency. Fray Fermin Francisco de Lasuen founded an equal number, and both are buried in the San Carlos Church. The present building, built between 1793 and 1797, fell into a state of disrepair following secularization of the mission in 1833. However, the abandoned church was rededicated and restoration begun in 1884. It contains many original paintings and statues.
Private
NHL; HABS

MONTEREY COUNTY
Monterey
CASA AMESTI
516 Polk Street
1834, 1846

The original adobe dwelling on this site consisted of two small rooms and an attic. It was enlarged in 1846 by Don Jose Amesti, who chose to embody architectural details characteristic of the East in native California materials. The two-story house has a second-floor veranda.
Private

MONTEREY COUNTY
Monterey
LARKIN HOUSE
464 Calle Principal
1834–1835

The Larkin House is both architecturally and historically significant. Its builder, Thomas O. Larkin, was intimately involved with United States efforts to gain possession of California. In 1843 he was appointed the first U.S. consul in Mexican California. California became a state on July 7, 1846, and its first military governor lived in Larkin House. As a result, the building is sometimes called the first American capitol of California. Larkin House, designed in the Monterey building style, marked a distinctive departure from the traditional adobe structures of the period.
State
NHL; HABS

MONTEREY COUNTY
Monterey
MONTEREY OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Two districts, northern and southern; southern district bounded on the west by Dutra Street, on the east by Madison Street, on the south by Polk Street, and on the north by Jefferson Street; northern district bounded by Pacific Street on the west, Scott Street on the south, Alvarado Street on the east, and Decatur Street on the north
19th century.

Monterey served as the Spanish and Mexican capital of California from 1776 to 1849. As the capital and leading city, Monterey was the center of political, economic, and social activity on the Pacific coast for Spanish, Mexican, and American settlers. Forty-three one- and two-story adobe structures dating from the

19th century remain largely concentrated in the two sections described above. Buildings of particular importance or interest are Casa Alvarado (510 Dutra Street), residence of Don Juan Bautista Alvarado, governor of California from 1836 to 1842; Colton Hall (1847–1849), one of the first Greek Revival buildings on the Pacific coast; Sherman's Headquarters (464 Calle Principal), built by master builder Thomas O. Larkin and headquarters for Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman (1847–1849); the Old Customhouse (115 Alvarado Street); and the First Brick House (351 Decatur Street), built in 1847–1848.
Multiple public/private
NHL

MONTEREY COUNTY
Monterey
ROYAL PRESIDIO CHAPEL
550 Church Street
1789

For 75 years Monterey was the stronghold of Spanish-Mexican civilization on the Pacific coast. It was the capital of California from 1776 until shortly before the American occupation in 1846. The present Royal Presidio Chapel, then called the Church of San Carlos, was begun by Governor Pedro Fages on the site of a mission established in 1770 by Fray Junipero Serra. It is the only remaining presidio chapel in California, the sole existing structure of the original Monterey Presidio, and the only architectural remains of 18th-century Spanish origin within Monterey. Royal governors under Spanish rule worshiped here, and many state ceremonies were held here. A wing, transept, and altar are 19th-century additions, but the building is essentially unchanged.
Private
NHL; HABS

MONTEREY COUNTY
Monterey
U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE (OLD CUSTOMHOUSE)
Calle Principal at Decatur Street
1827–1846

At Monterey Customhouse on July 7, 1846, the American flag was first raised over California. Accompanied by a proclamation by Commander John D. Sloat, the event officially marked the beginning of United States authority in California. The early history of the Customhouse was related to the California hide and tallow trade, through which the United States first became acquainted with the state's resources. The building is a good example of Spanish Colonial architecture.
State
NHL; HABS

NEVADA COUNTY
French Lake vicinity
MEADOW LAKE PETROGLYPHS
East of French Lake, sec. 22, T. 18 N., R. 13 E.
Pre-Columbian

Petroglyphs near Meadow Lake are the most abstract yet found in the Sierra Nevada and represent an extreme style in contrast to more naturalistic elements at other area sites. A total of 390 pecked design units cover a series of seven major panels, and isolated units are scattered over an area of 500 feet on glacially smooth granite bedrock and large boulders. Design elements consist of abstract curved lines, concentric circles, dots, and only three naturalistic stick figures.
Federal

NEVADA COUNTY
Truckee vicinity
DONNER CAMP
2.6 miles west of Truckee on U.S. 40
1846

At Donner Camp in the high Sierras a California-bound group of emigrants led by Captain George Donner was caught by two early winter storms. Marooned in deep snow, the party of 89 members built rude shelters of wagon tops and brush in their efforts to survive. Seven of the 15 who set out for help reached the California settlements, and on February 19, 1847, the first relief party arrived at the camp. Only 45 survived the winter ordeal. The fate of the Donner party epitomizes the hardships and dangers endured by pioneers of the overland migrations. A monument to the pioneers stands on the site which is now the Donner Memorial State Park.
State
NHL

PLACER COUNTY
Auburn
OLD AUBURN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded approximately by Int. 80, Maple Street, and Hamilton Lane on the north, High Street on the south, and including the westerly frontage on Spring Street, the easterly frontage on Lincoln Way and Sacramento Street, and the Traveler's Rest and Winery property at the southeast part of the historic district
Late 19th century

Auburn was an 1849 mining camp located between the northern and southern mines of the Sierra Nevada. It became the county seat of Placer County in 1851. Today, aside from the paving of streets and the laying of sidewalks, old Auburn remains largely unchanged from its appearance in the late 1800's. A fire ravaged the town in 1855, and most buildings date from the post-fire rebuilding. Among the extant structures are the American Hotel, the Old Post Office, the Union Bar, the Placer County Courthouse (1897), Lawyers Row (1855), and the Chinese Joss House, a house of worship in the Chinese settlement area.
Multiple public/private

PLUMAS COUNTY
Gold Lake vicinity
LAKES BASIN PETROGLYPHS
Northwest of Gold Lake, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 12 E.
Pre-Columbian

The Lakes Basin Petroglyphs include at least six large panels of design elements plus several scattered individual carvings spread over an area of approximately three acres. The various abstract and naturalistic representations of anthropomorphic and circumlinear designs are cut into granite bedrock. There has been little patination of the cut surfaces, although lichens have obscured some designs. The date or dates of the carvings are not known.
Federal

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Riverside
MISSION INN
3649 7th Street
1890–1901, Arthur Benton

The Mission Inn is the largest Mission Revival style building in California. Hallmarks of this style are arches and low-pitched red tile roofs. Oldest portions of the Inn are the lobby and the two wings along Orange and Main Streets. The Cloister wing, the Spanish wing, and the Rotunda Internationale were added later. High bell towers, arched cloisters with flagstone floors, and low interior ceilings are notable features. The Inn centers around an open patio, and furnishings include antiques and paintings from the Orient, Mexico, and Europe, and Tiffany windows.
Private

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Locke
LOCKE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the west by the Sacramento River, on the north by Locke Road, on the east by Alley Street, and on the south by Levee Street
Early 20th century

During the 1870's, following completion of the transcontinental railroad, the resulting surplus of Chinese laborers was employed in constructing a levee system in the delta area of southwestern Sacramento County. The delta is formed by the confluence of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. The Chinese settled at first in Walnut Grove, but a fire in 1915 forced them to relocate and establish the town of Locke. Except for aging and weathering the houses and residences built by the first settlers remain much as they were when constructed. No new buildings have been added in 50 years. A four-block area comprises the historic district and includes commercial structures with second-floor dwellings along Main Street and loading sheds along the levee top near the river. These sheds are believed to have been built in the 1880's. The community is unique as an unaltered ethnic enclave within a rapidly growing and changing state.

Multiple private

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S MANSION

Southwest corner of 16th and H Streets
1877–1878, Nathaniel D. Goodell

The California Governor's Mansion was originally built for the president of a Sacramento hardware firm. It was acquired by the state in 1903 and was the residence of the state's chief executive until 1967. The three-story, Second Empire, frame house has a high mansard roof, a central tower, and elaborate hoodmolds above the third-floor and tower windows. The bracketed cornice, roof dormers, and second-floor balcony are all boldly modeled. Author Lincoln Steffens spent his boyhood in this house.

State
HABS

SCRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento

CROCKER, E. B., ART GALLERY

216 O Street
c. 1853 (house), Seth Babson;
1871–1873 (gallery), Seth Babson

Edwin Bryant Crocker (1818–1875) was a partner in the legal firm of Crocker, McKune, and Robinson. He acted as counsel to the Central Pacific Railroad and was appointed to the California Supreme Court. His home was built for banker B. F. Hastings and purchased by Crocker in 1868. The gallery was built to house the Crockers' collection of paintings. It is a brick and plaster structure (60 by 120 feet) designed in the style of the 16th-century Italian mannerists.

Municipal
HABS

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento

OLD SACRAMENTO HISTORIC DISTRICT

Junctions of U.S. 40, 50, 99 and Calif. 16 and 24
1849–1850

The river port of Sacramento emerged during the California gold rush of 1849 as the interior distribution and transportation center for the gold mines in the Mother Lode country of the Sierra Nevada. In the 1860's, when the mining frontier moved eastward into Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon, Sacramento became the transportation gateway to most of this inland empire. The original business district has a larger number of buildings dating from the gold rush period than any other major city on the Pacific coast. Included among these are banks, express buildings, hotels, offices, restaurants, saloons, and stores.

Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento

PONY EXPRESS TERMINAL (B. F. HASTINGS BUILDING)

1006 2nd Street
1853

This two-story brick building was occupied in turn by B. F. Hastings and Company, the State Library, the State Supreme Court, Wells, Fargo and Company, and the California State Telegraph Company. Subsequently it housed the original western terminal of the Pony Express, April, 1860 to March, 1861. It is one of the only two buildings associated with the Pony Express and Overland Mail still standing in California.

Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento

SUTTER'S FORT

2701 L Street
1839

John A. Sutter was one of the earliest American settlers in California. He built this fortified post on a large land grant secured from the Mexican governor of California. Most of the central and northern overland immigrant trails converged on this strategically located site after crossing the Sierras. A welcome resting place, the fort proved an invaluable aid to American settlement of California. After 1850 the fort passed to other hands, and the buildings began to deteriorate. Restored by the state in 1891–1893, it retains its original form with shops, storerooms, and barracks.

State
NHL

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento

WOODLAKE SITE

.5 mile southwest of KXOA radio towers
Pre-Columbian

The Woodlake Site is an excellent example of a large river village area in the lower Sacramento Valley. Artifacts and mound debris indicate that occupation occurred in late prehistoric times (c. 1000–1700), and there is slight evidence of an earlier occupation (c. 2000 B.C. to 300 A.D.). The real significance of the site lies in its depth of stratigraphy and its undisturbed quality, both of which should yield information about cultural adaptation to a riverine environment. The debris has built up into a mound two to three feet above the ground level.

Private

SAN BENITO COUNTY
San Juan Bautista

ANZA HOUSE (JUAN DE ANZA HOUSE)

3rd and Franklin Streets
1820–1840

Juan De Anza built the original adobe house sometime during the 20–year period 1820–1840. The one-story, rectangular, two-room adobe was Americanized in the 1850's by the installation of double doors and six-over-six double hung windows and by the construction of a three-room frame section on the rear.

Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SAN BENITO COUNTY
San Juan Bautista

CASTRO, JOSE, HOUSE

South side of the Plaza
1840–1841

Jose Castro, commandant general of northern California, built this adobe structure as his administrative office. The building was sold in 1848 to Patrick Breen, a survivor of the hapless Donner party, which was marooned in the Sierra Nevada during the winter of 1846. On the exterior the adobe walls are covered with plaster rusticated to give the appearance of stone. Inside are eight rooms. Restoration work was undertaken in the 1930's.

State
NHL; HABS

SAN BENITO COUNTY
San Juan Bautista
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Beginning at the intersection of Washington and 2nd Streets, northwest along 2nd to Mariposa Street, northeast on Mariposa to 1st Street, southeast on 1st to Washington Street, southwest on Washington to 2nd Street
19th century

Five buildings, all facing the Plaza and completed between 1813 and 1874, compose the historic district. The mission at San Juan Bautista was founded in 1797, and the present church, built between 1803 and 1813, is the largest in the state. After secularization (1835) it fell into disrepair which was greatly aggravated by the 1906 earthquake. The church has been reconstructed. Also facing the Plaza are the Plaza Hall (1868), a combination residence and hotel; the Plaza Stable (1874); the Castro House (also a National Historic Landmark); and the Plaza Hotel (1813–1814, 1858).
State and private
NHL; HABS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Camp Joseph H. Pendleton
LAS FLORES ADOBE
West side of Stuart Mesa Road about 7 miles north of Vandegrift Boulevard junction
1867–1868

Constructed by Marcus A. Forster, the Las Flores or Magee Adobe is a late but little-altered example of a Monterey Colonial ranch house. The Monterey Colonial house was originated by the master builder Thomas O. Larkin of Monterey between 1835 and 1851. In his design Larkin successfully combined the traditional Spanish-Mexican one-story adobe with the New England frame structure, thus evolving a new type of two-story adobe building that adapted well to the warm climate of California. The ease with which Larkin's innovation could be readily applied to the domestic, commercial, and public building architecture of the period made the Monterey Colonial style far more flexible and varied than the traditional Spanish-Mexican Colonial, one-story adobe structures. Utilized over a wide area (from San Diego in the south to Sonoma in the north), the Monterey Colonial style is unique to California. Except for the enclosed rear porches which are later additions, Las Flores Adobe is otherwise unaltered.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Camp Pendleton
SANTA MARGARITA RANCH HOUSE
Off Vandegrift Boulevard
19th century

The oldest part of this adobe ranch house was built during the early 1800's, when the property belonged to the San Luis Rey Mission. The original structure may have had only two rooms. Walls are five to seven feet thick at the base and taper to three feet at the top. Rough-hewn sycamore logs placed across the tops of the thick adobe walls support the heavy roof tiles. The present 23–room, one-story dwelling with central patio is the result of numerous enlargements. In 1882 James L. Flood and Richard O'Neill bought the ranch and used it as the headquarters for their immense cattle raising enterprise. The federal government acquired the property in 1942, and it was converted into a Marine Corps training station.
Federal

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Oceanside vicinity
SAN LUIS REY MISSION CHURCH
4 miles east of Oceanside on Calif. 76
1811–1815

Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuen founded the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in June, 1798. A small adobe chapel was constructed at that time but was replaced four years later by a larger, tile-roofed church. The present building was one of two cruciform mission churches erected in California by the Spanish. All architectural trim is of molded brick, and the adobe walls are five feet thick. Three sections compose the facade, and, although only one bell tower was built, the original plan apparently called for two. Secularized in 1834, the mission deteriorated somewhat, but the original buildings were intact enough in 1893 to be rededicated as a Franciscan college.
Private
NHL; HABS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
ESTUDILLO HOUSE
4000 Mason Street
1827–1829

Don Jose Antonio Estudillo, who built the Estudillo House, was a captain in the presidial guard at the time and later became mayor and justice of the peace for the city of San Diego. The U-shaped adobe walls of the house encircle a courtyard on three sides. Hand-hewn beams lashed together with rawhide thongs support the tile roof, and a one-story veranda extends entirely around the three sides of the inner courtyard. The 12–room home remained in the Estudillo family until 1887. It was restored during the early years of the 20th century.
Private
NHL

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
OLD MISSION DAM
North side of Mission Street-Gorge Road
1800–1817

The Old Mission Dam was the first major irrigation-engineering project on the Pacific coast of the United States. Its aqueduct and flume extended about five miles to the Mission of San Diego de Alcala. Water was impounded by the dam and released as needed for the fields around the mission and for milling and domestic use. The dam was a solid masonry wall about 220 feet long, 13 feet thick at the bottom, and approximately 12 feet high at its maximum. It was constructed of native stone and locally produced cement. Enough remains of the dam to impound a small amount of water. Some slight traces of the flume are said to be identifiable, but none remain of the aqueduct.
Municipal
NHL

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
SAN DIEGO MISSION CHURCH
Mission Road, 5 miles east of San Diego
1808–1813

San Diego de Alcala Mission was founded by Father Junipero Serra in July, 1769. It was the first of the 21 missions in the California chain. The mission was moved to its present site in 1774, burned shortly thereafter, and was replaced by an adobe structure in 1777. A third and larger church was constructed in 1780. Secularized in 1834 by the Mexican government, the mission site was owned by the U.S. Army and the Catholic Church and was used as an Indian school and a home for boys. Restoration began in 1931. With the exception of the front wall, front buttress wings, the base of the belfry, the baptistry arch, and some of the sidewalls, the mission is a reconstruction. It measures 150 feet by 35 feet with four-and-one-half-foot thick adobe walls. The most unusual architectural feature is the 46–foot belfry or *campanario.*
Private
NHL

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO
Presidio Park
1769

San Diego Presidio is the site of the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific coast of the United States. Here the Portola-Serra land and sea expedition united, and Fray Junipero Serra founded the mission of San Diego de Alcala. The town served as a base of operations for exploring routes into the interior and as the military headquarters for southern California. Remains of the Presidio may still be seen in the city park.
Municipal
NHL

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
STAR OF INDIA
San Diego Embarcadero
1863

The *Star of India*, a three-masted, iron-hulled vessel, is the only extant Alaskan salmon bark. Built in Great Britain as the full-rigged, three-masted *Euterpe*, the vessel sailed as a general trader to India, served as a passenger ship, and carried lumber before she was purchased by the Alaska Packers Association in 1901. Modified to a bark and renamed, the ship carried fishermen and cannery employees to the Alaska fisheries until retired in 1923. In 1926 the *Star of India* was purchased by the late James Wood Coffroth as the nucleus of a maritime museum, and in 1959 restoration was begun by the Maritime Museum Association of San Diego. The vessel is the oldest iron-hulled merchantman afloat.
Private
NHL

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
VILLA MONTEZUMA (JESSE SHEPARD HOUSE)
1925 K Street
1887, Comstock and Trotsche

The Villa Montezuma defies exact architectural classification as it combines elements, forms, and details of Moorish or Turkish and Gothic influence in the general Queen Anne sytle. Walls from the basement to the first floor are brick faced with cement. On the west and south sides the walls are frame. Various shingle patterns (diamond, round, square, and fish scale) are also scattered over the asymmetrical and alternately projecting and recessed wall surfaces. The roof has ornamental ironwork along its ridge, and there are cast metal gargoyles at the gable ends and atop the roof domes. Interior ceilings, paneling, trim, and doors are mostly polished redwood. Stained glass windows and exotic hardwood fireplace mantels are notable features. The house was built for musician Jesse F. Shepard (1848–1927).
Private
HABS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego vicinity
CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT
10 miles from San Diego off U.S. 101, near the southern tip of Point Loma
1542

Cabrillo National Monument commemorates the discovery of the west coast of the United States by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo on September 28, 1542. His entrance and landing at San Diego mark the first contact of Europeans with this part of the New World. The voyage was but one of many expeditions by means of which Spain extended its dominions in the New World. The principal historic structure in the area is the old Point Loma Lighthouse, which was first lighted in 1855.
Federal
NPS; 80.5 acres

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Spring Valley
BANCROFT, HUBERT H., RANCH HOUSE
Bancroft Drive off Calif. 94
1856

Historian Hubert Howe Bancroft acquired this one-story adobe house in 1885 and used it until his death in 1918. The monumental historian of the western half of North America, Bancroft wrote much of his major work and experimented with different types of plants and crops while living here. In 39 volumes Bancroft and his associates described the history of a civilization that was then rapidly disappearing. His work is still a pre-eminent authority on the history of Alaska, the western portions of Canada, Central America, Mexico, and the continental United States.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Vista vicinity
GUAJOME RANCH HOUSE
2.5 miles northeast of Vista
1852–1853

Colonel Cave Johnston Couts utilized Indian labor to construct the main house and outbuildings of the Guajome Ranch complex. The ranch house is a one-story adobe with a central, enclosed courtyard. Outbuildings form a second courtyard against the north wall of the house. Around the walls of the outer court are a jail, blacksmith shop, horse stalls, carriage house, and harness room. Outside the court are a family chapel, servants' house, and several barns and sheds. This complex is one of the few extant haciendas with a double courtyard. Couts operated the ranch until his death in 1876, and it remained in the family until 1943.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Warner Springs vicinity
OAK GROVE BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION
13 miles northwest of Warner Springs on Calif. 79
1858

Oak Grove is apparently the only original stage station still remaining on the entire Butterfield Overland Mail Route. This route was in operation between San Francisco and two eastern terminals from 1858 to 1861. The building was also used as a hospital during the Civil War. This well-preserved one-story adobe building has been enlarged from time to time, but the northern side belongs to the original ranch house.
Private
NHL; HABS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Warner Springs vicinity
WARNER'S RANCH
4 miles south of Warner Springs on secondary road
1831

Warner's Ranch was a landmark and stopping place for travelers and emigrants on the southern route into California from the eastern United States. Jonathan T. Warner established his ranch on two land grants secured from the Mexican Governor of California. It was the first place the traveler could find shelter and food after enduring the hardships of the southwestern desert crossing. In 1858 Warner's Ranch became a regular station of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
C. A. THAYER
San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park
1895

The *C. A. Thayer* is the last surviving example of 122 sailing schooners designed especially for use in the 19th-century Pacific coast lumber trade. The three-

masted schooner stands halfway in design between the small, two-masted schooners first developed in the 1860's and the last, huge four- and five-masters built in 1905. The 453-ton *Thayer* is 156 feet long, with a 36-foot beam and a cargo capacity of 575,000 board feet of lumber. The ship was used as a fishing vessel from 1912 until her retirement in 1950. She was restored as a lumber schooner in 1962–1963.
State
NHL

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
FEUSIER OCTAGON HOUSE
1067 Green Street
c. 1857–1858

Octagonal homes became popular in mid-19th century America due to the influence of a book written by Orson Squire Fowler, a phrenologist. Fowler, author of *A Home for All or the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building* (1848), equated a person's well-being with the shape of his home. The octagon house was designed so every room would receive sunlight at some time of the day. The exterior walls of the house are a mixture of cement or burned lime plus gravel and clay. There is no wood exterior covering. All corners are quoined. The base of the house sits below street level, and the main entrance on the second floor is reached by a stairway. An octagonal cupola surmounts the roof. The Feusier Octagon is one of two that survive in San Francisco.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
FLOOD, JAMES C., MANSION
Northwest corner of California and
Mason Streets
1886

James C. Flood was one of the bonanza kings of the Nevada Comstock Lode. In 1873 he and his partners obtained control of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, probably the richest body of gold and silver ore yet found. His brownstone mansion is the only Nob Hill town house to survive the 1906 fire and earthquake.
Private
NHL; HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Northern tip of the San Francisco
Peninsula on U.S. 101 and Int. 480

The San Francisco Presidio was first established by Spanish authority in 1776 to guard the Golden Gate and the harbor beyond. When the area passed to United States control in 1847, a permanent fort was constructed by the Army (1854–1861). That installation, Fort Point, is the most massive (150 feet by 250 feet) brick fortification erected on the west coast of North America. Representative of pre-Civil War technology, it was never attacked and has long been obsolete. The structure was used during World Wars I and II and during construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in the 1930's but was relinquished by lease in 1961 to the Fort Point Museum Association. The Presidio has been headquarters for the United States Army on the west coast since 1849, with the exception of the six years 1850 to 1857, and is presently headquarters for the Sixth Army.
Federal
NPS; 29 acres
HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
OLD UNITED STATES MINT
5th and Mission Streets
1869–1874

The Old Mint was associated with the history of the far western mining frontier. It was established as a subsidiary of the Philadelphia Mint as a result of the enormous gold production of the California Mother Lode. The added flood of silver in the 1860's necessitated the construction of a new building in 1869. This building, the present Old Mint, was placed on an independent basis and soon became the principal mint in the United States and the chief Federal deposit for gold and silver produced in the West. This 19th-century Federal style building is one of the few in downtown San Francisco that survived the 1906 earthquake and fire.
Federal
NHL; HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
PHELPS, ABNER, HOUSE
329 Divisadero Street
1850–1851

The Gothic Revival style Phelps House is considered to be the oldest unaltered residence in San Francisco. Set upon a high foundation, the house has a steep gable roof and a one-story veranda across the main facade. The frame exterior is covered with shiplap siding. Roof dormers are lighted by French doors, and the central dormer is larger and has more prominently projecting eaves than the others. Balusters on the veranda and on the balcony which form the veranda roof are classic, well-turned wooden spindles. Bargeboards in the gable ends are ornately carved. The house has been moved twice.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
THE PRESIDIO
Northern tip of San Francisco
Peninsula on U.S. 101 and Int. 480
1776

The Presidio was first established by Spanish authority to guard the entrance to San Francisco harbor. After the Presidio passed to United States control in 1847, the Federal Government built a fort in 1853 on the site of the second Spanish fort. Though militarily inactive since 1914, the fort is still standing. The Presidio has been the headquarters of the United States Army on the Pacific coast since 1849, except from 1851 to 1857. The present Fort Mason was built on the site of the third Spanish fort. Its officers' club, a one-story, restored adobe building, includes about 75 per cent of the original walls of the Spanish commandant's house. There are no remains of the second or third forts.
Federal
NHL; HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO CABLE CARS
1873

The cable car was contrived by Andrew S. Hallidie, an English builder of aerial cable systems for mines in the western United States. He arranged a system by which heavy underground cables would draw the cars up the steep San Francisco hills. The first cable was laid from Kearny Street over Nob Hill to Leavenworth Street. Once eight companies operated 112 miles of track. There are approximately 10 miles of cable car tracks remaining in the San Francisco Municipal Railway, the only ones still operating in the United States. Despite proposals to remove this last vestige of cable cars transportation, the city has legislated that the Powell Street line will continue to run, at a deficit, because of its historic significance as a landmark of San Francisco.
Municipal
NHL

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
Nipomo
DANA ADOBE
Southern end of Oak Glen Avenue
c. 1839

Captain William G. Dana began construction of the 13-room Dana Adobe in 1839. The house is one and one-half stories high with a gable roof and a one-story, two-room projection at the rear. Dana provided goods (soap, candles, and cloth) and services such as carpentry and blacksmithing to the surrounding ranchos and the missions of La Purisima and Santa Ynez. The adobe was one of four stopping places on the road between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, and here mail riders from northern and southern California exchanged pouches and spent the night.
Private; not accessible to the public

SAN MATEO COUNTY
Belmont
RALSTON, WILLIAM C., HOME
College of Notre Dame campus
1864–1868, attributed to Henry Cleaveland

William C. Ralston was an eminent San Francisco financier. From 1864 to 1875 he played a major role in the exploitation of the Comstock Lode mines in Nevada and in developing and financing industry and railroad construction in California. These activities helped make San Francisco the commercial, financial, and industrial center of the far West. The exterior of his mansion is largely unchanged, although the original wooden trim has been simplified and a third story added on the south wing. The first floor of the interior, with its large ballroom, numerous parlors, library, and large dining room, is unaltered.
Private
NHL; HABS

SAN MATEO COUNTY
San Bruno vicinity
SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISCOVERY SITE
4 miles west of San Bruno via Skyline Drive and Sneath Lane
1769

From the crest of Sweeney Ridge on November 4, 1769, the main body of the Gaspár de Portolá exploring expedition first sighted San Francisco Bay. The discovery of the bay was a major achievement of this expedition and of the entire era of early Spanish exploration in this area. Recognizing the superiority of this great inland bay, the Spanish administrative hierarchy ultimately made the decision to establish a presidio and two missions in the area. In 1776 Juan Bautista de Anza founded the mission and presidio of San Francisco.
Private
NHL

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
Lompoc vicinity
LA PURISIMA MISSION
4 miles east of Lompoc, near the intersection of Calif. 1 and 150
Early 19th century; reconstructed, 1935–1942

The first mission to be called La Purisima Concepción was founded in 1787 by Father Fermin de Lasuen. Located in the town of Lompoc, this mission was destroyed by an earthquake and torrential rains (1812). A year later the work of rebuilding (on the present site) commenced and was completed by 1818. In 1834 the mission was secularized and gradually fell into disrepair. One hundred years later the state of California acquired 966 acres at the mission site and began reconstruction of the buildings. Those structures which were rebuilt are the padres' residence, the shops and soldiers' quarters, and the church. A Spanish colonial mission complex consisted of an entire settlement—living quarters, storehouses and workshops—usually constructed around a quadrangle. At La Purisima Mission the buildings stood in a straight line along the valley floor.
State
NHL; HABS

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
Los Alamos vicinity
LOS ALAMOS RANCH HOUSE
3 miles west of Los Alamos on old U.S. 101
c. 1840

The land of Rancho Los Alamos was originally a grant of almost 50,000 acres made by Juan Bautista Alvarado, Mexican governor of California, in 1839. The ranch house itself is a good example of a one-story adobe, Spanish-Mexican hacienda. Indians, who also performed all ranching duties, constructed the building, and its location on the main road between Santa Barbara and Monterey made it a popular overnight stop. All rooms within are interconnecting and each opens directly to the outside. Recent alterations, such as the installation of electricity, central heating, and two picture windows, do not greatly change the overall appearance of an early ranch dwelling.
Private; not accessible to the public

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
Santa Barbara
GONZALES HOUSE
835 Laguna Street
c. 1825

Named for its builder, Raphael Gonzales, the Gonzales House is one story high and has two one-room wings projecting from both ends. Covered verandas extend along both long sides of the house, and the roof is tile. Restoration work was done in the 1920's, at which time several new windows were installed in the facade.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
Santa Barbara
SANTA BARBARA MISSION
2201 Laguna Street
1786

Santa Barbara Mission was one of 21 missions founded by Fray Junipero Serra along the California coast. The present church, the fourth on this site, was completed in 1820. As an architectural landmark it has been influential in the development of the mission style in California. The only California mission not secularized in the Mexican decree of 1833, Santa Barbara became the Franciscan capital and the see of the first Spanish Bishop. The library and museum contain a large collection of original mission treasures, including the original altar and 17th- and 18th-century paintings.
Private
NHL; HABS

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Gilroy vicinity
NORRIS, FRANK, CABIN
10 miles west of Gilroy via Calif. 152 and secondary roads
c. 1900

Frank Norris, a writer of the early American naturalist school, lived in this cabin prior to his death in 1902. In novels such as *The Octopus* and *The Pit*, he concentrated on portraying the ills of the social systems of his day. The cabin, surrounded by magnificent redwoods, is in its original condition.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
San Jose vicinity
NEW ALMADEN
14 miles south of San Jose on County Route G8
1824

New Almaden is the site of the first mercury deposit discovered in North America.

The mines, one of the world's four great sources of mercury, were essential to the mining process during the boom days of the California Mother Lode and the Nevada Comstock Lode. The New Almaden mine, the oldest in the state, has yielded metal of greater total value than any other mine in California. Operated only intermittently since 1927, the mines are at present inactive. Among the remains of the former mining town are several wood and adobe buildings, along with offices, mine structures, and old furnace buildings.
Private
NHL; HABS

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Santa Cruz
OCTAGON BUILDING
Corner of Front and Cooper Streets
1882

Octagon buildings were a novelty and a source of fascination for 19th-century architects. This Octagon Building is one story high and built of brick. An addition was made to the Front Street side in the early 1900's which detracts from the building's original octagonal shape (its removal is planned). The Octagon Building, which served 86 years as the county's Hall of Records, will be used as the Santa Cruz County Historical Museum and as a tourist information center.
County

SHASTA COUNTY
Redding vicinity
OLSEN PETROGLYPHS
Bear Mountain Road, northeast of Redding
Pre-Columbian

The Olsen Petroglyphs were etched on horizontal sloping sandstone slabs along the west bank of Stillwater Creek. Carved into the surface of the sandstone are designs such as wheels, rosettes, ladders, rattlesnakes, sunbursts or flowers, bear tracks, and some abstract symbols. Adjacent to the south side of the petroglyph site, across a dry stream bed, is the large midden of a habitation site. Ethnographically the site is in the area occupied by the Wintu Indians of northern California. Examination of the midden area has indicated an absence of European trade goods, reinforcing a belief that this site predates the contact period (c. 1830). Special significance is attached to the petroglyphs because such sites associated with village habitation areas are rare in northern California.
Private

SIERRA COUNTY
Gold Lake vicinity
HAWLEY LAKE PETROGLYPHS
West of Gold Lake, sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 11 E.
Pre-Columbian to 19th century

The Hawley Lake site is one of the largest petroglyph areas in the northern Sierra Nevada. More than 500 different designs have been carved into a large exposed section of bedrock. The carvings include track forms of deer, bear, elk, and man, abstract forms such as circles, wavy lines, and grids, as well as cupules, vulvaforms, anthropomorphs, and animals (mountain sheep and lizards). Stylistically the petroglyphs appear to be related to a greater tradition of rock art found from this region through the Great Basin and possibly as far south as Texas. The petroglyphs were pecked, rubbed, and scratched into the rock surface. A lack of associated midden sites suggests that this was strictly a ceremonial or religious center.
Federal

SIERRA COUNTY
Truckee vicinity
SARDINE VALLEY ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Portions of secs. 7 and 18, T. 19 N., R. 17 E.
Pre-Columbian to historic times

The Sardine Valley Archeological District contains a more or less continuous surface scattering of occupational debris plus two distinct midden concentrations. Surface artifacts and limited data from test excavations of one midden suggest that the area was occupied as much as 7,000 years ago up to historic times by a hunting and gathering people on a seasonal basis. The occupational debris includes a widespread scattering of material typical of the Martis Complex, dates for which have not been established.
Private

SISKIYOU COUNTY (also in Klamath County, Oregon)
Dorris vicinity
LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Lower Klamath Lake, east of Dorris
1908

Set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt, Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge was one of the first areas of public land to be reserved as a Federal wildlife sanctuary. The Klamath Basin in northern California and southern Oregon attracts large flocks of ducks and geese migrating within the Pacific Flyway. From 1921 to 1942, diversion of water for irrigation nearly dried Lower Klamath Lake, and the area declined as a nesting and resting place for waterfowl. Restored to a fraction of its original size, the lake now includes an intricate system of dikes, canals, and water control structures separating artificial impoundments of marsh and water from grain fields. The refuge is again noted for the number and diversity of its nesting waterfowl and for its variety of marsh and shore birds. It is additionally significant as an example of conflict and compromise between irrigation interests and wildlife preservationists.
Federal
NHL

SOLANO COUNTY
Benicia
BENICIA CAPITOL-COURTHOUSE
1st and G Streets
1853–1854

The Benicia Capitol is the third such structure to be erected in California and the only one remaining from the first decade of statehood. From February 4, 1853, to February 25, 1854, it was California's seat of government. The two-story brick building has triangular pediments at both gable ends and a modillion cornice at the eave line and within the pediments. There is a distyle-*in-antis* portico on the main facade, and pilasters accentuate all four corners and the main entranceway. The state of California restored the former capitol in 1956–1957.
State

SONOMA COUNTY
Fort Ross vicinity
FORT ROSS
North of Fort Ross on Calif. 1, Fort Ross State Historical Monument
1812

Fort Ross was the largest single Russian trading center south of Alaska. Founded as part of the Russian fur trading operation, it represented a Russian attempt to colonize California. Continuing Russian expansion in western North America was a major factor behind the drafting of the Monroe Doctrine. Financial failure of the Fort Ross operation, along with Spanish demands for withdrawal from their territory, resulted in the sale of the fort to John Sutter in 1841. Fort Ross is now a State Historical Museum. Several restored buildings are located within its reconstructed walls.
State
NHL; HABS

SONOMA COUNTY
Fort Ross vicinity
FORT ROSS COMMANDER'S HOUSE
North of Fort Ross on Calif. 1, Fort Ross State Historical Monument
1812

Fort Ross was built by the Russian American Fur Company under the supervision of Ivan Kuskoff, who arrived in the spring of 1812 with 95 Russians and about 80 Aleuts. A stockade with blockhouses, barracks, and officers' quarters was constructed. The Commander's House, which is largely original, measures approximately 36 feet by 48 feet and is made of hand-squared redwood timbers that are mortised together at the corners. In 1841 the fort was sold by the Russians to John A. Sutter.
State

SONOMA COUNTY
Glen Ellen vicinity
LONDON, JACK, RANCH
.4 mile west of Glen Ellen, Jack London Historical State Park
1905

Jack London was a significant American literary figure of the early 20th century. Several of his major novels, including *Valley of the Moon*, were written at this 130–acre hill ranch. "Wolf House," his elaborate home on the site, was destroyed by fire almost immediately after its construction. The Jack London State Historic Park, dedicated in 1960, includes 49 acres of the original ranch, the ruins of "Wolf House," and the "House of Happy Walls" erected by London's widow after his death in 1916 and now used as a museum. London is buried on the property.
State
NHL

SONOMA COUNTY
Petaluma vicinity
PETALUMA ADOBE
4 miles east of Petaluma on Casa Grande Road
1836–1846

Mariano Vallejo, commandant of the Sonoma Pueblo, built the Petaluma Adobe. Sonoma Pueblo was organized after the secularization of the mission San Francisco Solano in 1834. Today Petaluma Adobe is the largest known existing example of domestic adobe architecture in the United States. Vallejo used the house as headquarters for his extensive ranching operation which employed over 2,000 Indians. In 1857 Vallejo sold the house, and in 1951 it was acquired by the state of California. The house, as restored by the state, is U-shaped (a fourth or enclosing wall was never built) with a two-story veranda on the exterior and interior elevations. Native fieldstone forms the foundation, adobe brick was used for the walls, and hand-hewn redwood timbers cover the interior.
State
NHL; HABS

SONOMA COUNTY
Santa Rosa
BURBANK, LUTHER, HOUSE AND GARDEN
200 Block of Santa Rosa Avenue
1883

Often called the "Plant Wizard," Luther Burbank was an internationally-known horticulturist at the time of his death in 1926. For 50 years his experiments with thousands of plants produced many important cultivated varieties of flowers, vegetables, grains, grasses, and fruits, particularly plums. The site consists of three acres of land, including the experimental garden and his house, the original greenhouse, and a stable.
Multiple public/private
NHL

SONOMA COUNTY
Sonoma
SONOMA PLAZA
Center of Sonoma
1846

The raising of the Bear Flag over Sonoma Plaza on June 14, 1846, represented the beginning of the American revolt against Mexican rule in California. Thirty-three patriots took possession of Sonoma, the political and military center of the province north of Monterey, and elected William B. Ide to represent them. Soon thereafter came official news of the outbreak of the Mexican War, after which the Bear Flag movement was of no further use. Most of the original buildings still surround Sonoma Plaza, which contains a bronze statue of a young pioneer holding the staff of the Bear Flag.
State
NHL; HABS

SONOMA COUNTY
Stewarts Point vicinity
SALT POINT STATE PARK ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
15 miles south of Stewarts Point on Calif. 1

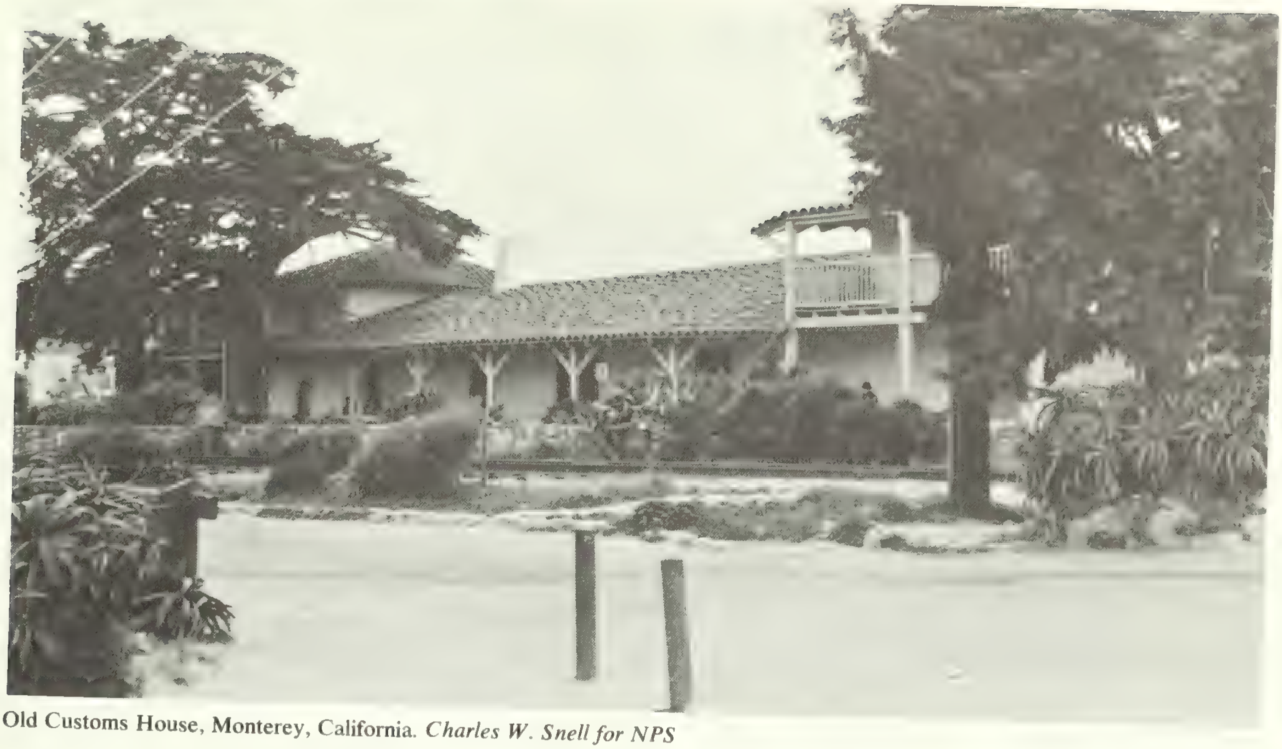
Archeological resources at Salt Point State Park are 44 sites of various types including historic sites, shell middens, lithic sites, and a cupule rock. Twenty-five of the sites are shell middens of aboriginal or non-European origin. The location of the middens and lithic sites in protected areas along the coast indicates that the region was visited by Indians (Kashia Pomo in historic times) who exploited the marine resources on a seasonal basis. The cupule rock gives visual evidence of the religious-ceremonial nature of these early peoples. Most of the sites are in good condition and represent a major source for research and interpretation of the aboriginal living patterns of both prehistoric groups and the historic Kashia Pomo.
State

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
Sonora vicinity
COLUMBIA HISTORIC DISTRICT
4 miles northwest of Sonora on Calif. 49
1850

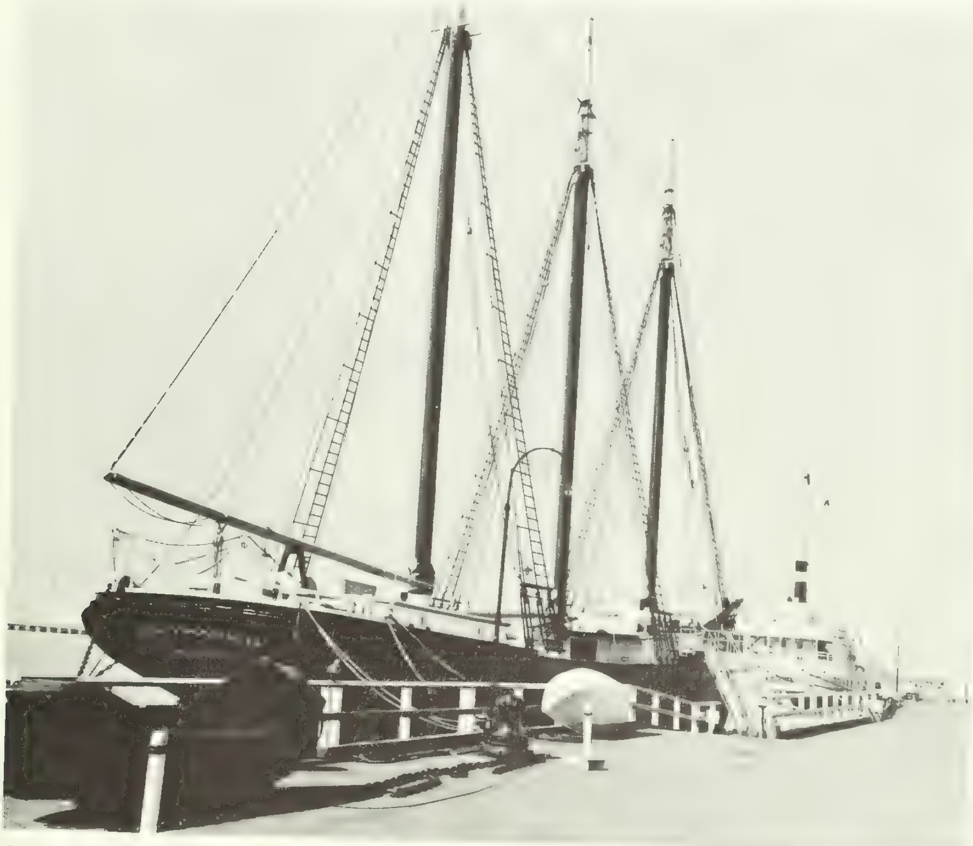
A well-preserved gold-mining camp of the California Mother Lode region, Columbia was phenomenally productive until about 1860. Because the town has been continuously occupied and maintained since its inception, a large number of the original buildings have survived. Today most of Columbia's historic section is included within the boundaries of a state historical monument. Evidence of mining is visible outside the town, and rocks, pits, and hummocks show where the earth was washed away from the gold-bearing rock.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

YOLO COUNTY
Broderick
FIRST PACIFIC COAST SALMON CANNERY SITE
On the Sacramento River, opposite the foot of K Street
1864–1866

Here William and George Hume and Andrew Hapgood successfully perfected the canning techniques that led to the development of the multi-million dollar Pacific coast salmon cannery industry. The cannery was situated on a large scow anchored in the Sacramento River offshore from the cabin in which they lived. By 1923 the Pacific coast canneries had produced more than eight billion pounds of canned salmon. Today nothing remains of either the cabin or the cannery scow.
Private
NHL



Old Customs House, Monterey, California. *Charles W. Snell for NPS*



C. A. Thayer, San Francisco, California. *Charles W. Snell for NPS*

Colorado

Osgood Castle (Cleveholm), Redstone vicinity, Colorado. *Denver & Rio Grande Railroad*

Daniels and Fisher Tower,
Denver, Colorado. *Wm. Edmund Barrett*

Emmanuel Shearith Israel Chapel,
Denver, Colorado. *Colorado State Museum*

Governor's Mansion,
Denver, Colorado.
Colorado State Museum

The Great Kiva, Lowry Ruin,
Pleasant View vicinity, Colorado.
Chicago Natural History Museum

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

Strasburg vicinity

COMANCHE CROSSING OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD

On the Union Pacific Railroad tracks east of the Strasburg depot

1870

Comanche Crossing is significant in the history of transcontinental railroad development because it was here that the final spike was driven connecting the east and west coasts entirely by continuous rail track. The golden spike which was driven at Promontory, Utah, in May, 1869, did not complete a continuous rail link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A gap of 111 miles existed from Sacramento to Alameda, California, which was closed in September. At Strasburg, on August 15, 1870, the final spike was driven to link the country by rail via Denver using a Missouri River bridge (at Kansas City) and a Mississippi River bridge (at Quincy, Illinois). Originally part of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the site is now owned by the Union Pacific Railroad. It derives its name from Comanche Creek, which is spanned by the tracks.

Private

ARCHULETA COUNTY

Chimney Rock vicinity

CHIMNEY ROCK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

San Juan National Forest, 2 miles east of the Piedra River and 1.5 miles north of Colo. 151

Chimney Rock Archeological Site is located on a high mesa overlooking the Piedra River. Aboriginal remains, ranging from pit houses to pueblo structures, have been found in the vicinity; and on the mesa itself are pueblo ruins, kivas, and pit house dwellings. Other findings were black-on-white pottery, corrugated pottery, and evidence of cremation burials. No dates of occupation have been deduced, but evidence indicates that the population may have been large.

Federal

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Georgetown

HOTEL DE PARIS

Alpine Street

c. 1889

Louis Dupuy, a Frenchman, enlarged and remodeled the Delmonico Bakery into the present Hotel de Paris. The building is two stories high and constructed of masonry overlaid with stucco. There are ten bedrooms on the second floor with the public rooms downstairs. Dupuy operated a restaurant in the hotel which featured imported wines. The hotel remained open until 1932 and is now a museum and tearoom.

Private

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Georgetown

TOLL HOUSE (JULIUS G. POHLE HOUSE)

South side of town adjacent to Int. 70 right-of-way

Exact date of construction for the Pohle House is unknown, although it appears on an 1878 map of Georgetown. Julius G. Pohle was superintendent of the Lebanon Mining Company, which owned and operated a local hard rock silver mine productive from 1870 until the 1940's. The house is frame covered by a brick veneer. Architectural detail is Gothic Revival, notably the center front lancet window, the steep central cross gable, and the carved wood porch balustrade. The house was moved from its original location when endangered by a highway, and a 56–foot ell was removed at that time and not rebuilt. Locally, the house was called the Toll House because it stood near the toll gates of a private road linking Silver Plume and Georgetown and the nearby mines.

State; not accessible to the public

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Georgetown-Silver Plume vicinity

GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mid–19th to early 20th century

The Georgetown-Silver Plume area is among the most scenic and historic in Colorado. It flourished first because of gold and silver production and later as a recreational center. Next to Leadville it was the most important silver camp in Colorado, and up to 1939 it produced more than 90 million dollars in gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc. A branch of the Colorado Central Railroad, the famous Georgetown Loop, was built between the two towns in 1884 for the purpose of hauling silver ore. The railroad eventually became a popular tourist attraction before being dismantled in 1939, and its roadbed is part of the National Historic Landmark. The still-active communities of Georgetown and Silver Plume have retained much of their 19th-century boom-town atmosphere as many buildings have been preserved or restored. Among the surviving buildings in Georgetown are the Maxwell House (c. 1880), the Hamill House (1867), the Protestant Episcopal church (1869), and the Hotel de Paris (1875).

Multiple public/private

NHL

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Georgetown vicinity

ORE PROCESSING MILL AND DAM

Approximately 1 mile southwest of Georgetown, adjacent to Int. 70 and Clear Creek

19th century

The Ore Processing Mill is a two-story wooden structure. Ore was carried by elevator from the first-floor receiving room to the second floor where it was crushed by a jaw crusher, then sampled and sacked. According to newspaper accounts the mill, patented in 1872, contained an automatic sampling system, considered quite innovative at the time. The horizontal water wheel used to drive the machinery now lies buried beneath an accumulation of earth and water; only the foundation of the dam is still visible. The mill is one of the few remaining structures of its type and size in Colorado.

State; not accessible to the public

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Silver Plume

SILVER PLUME DEPOT

Int. 70

1884

The Silver Plume Depot was constructed at the terminus of the Colorado Central Railroad, which connected Denver with the Clear Creek mining region. The segment between Georgetown and Silver Plume, the Georgetown Loop Railroad, was built to haul silver ore between the two mining towns, but eventually it became a popular tourist attraction. The depot is a one-story frame structure with a wide roof overhang on all sides. Vertical board and batten siding covers the exterior walls, and various alterations have been made to the original building. It was moved twice due to construction of Interstate 70.

State

CONEJOS COUNTY

Sanford vicinity

PIKE'S STOCKADE

4 miles east of Sanford on Colo. 136

1807

Zebulon Pike led the second official United States expedition into the Louisiana Territory. At Pike's Stockade, in February 1807, he raised the American flag over Spanish soil and was taken into custody by Spanish dragoons. The state of Colorado has constructed a replica of the stockade which closely follows the specifications recorded by Pike. Made of cottonwood logs, the fort was 36 feet square and 12 feet high.

State

NHL

COSTILLO COUNTY

Fort Garland

FORT GARLAND

On Colo. 159, one block south of
U.S. 10–160
1858

Fort Garland was constructed to replace another military post, Fort Massachusetts, located six miles north and also within the territory of New Mexico. Named in honor of Brigadier General John Garland, commander of the territory, Fort Garland served as a base for operations against hostile Indians and as protector of settlers in the San Luis Valley. Fort Garland was abandoned in 1883, and only six buildings remain of the original fourteen. Construction materials were adobe plastered with mud and white lime for the walls, sod for the roofs, and laid board flooring. The fort complex formed a rectangle around the parade ground. Today, only the officers' quarters and the barracks still stand.

State

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

BROWN PALACE HOTEL

17th Street and Tremont Place
1889–1892, Frank E. Edbrooke

The Brown Palace Hotel was built after rich silver strikes in the area had made Denver a financial and social center of the West. Some interior changes have been made, but basically the hotel remains as built. Its triangular steel and iron structural frame rests on a granite foundation. The walls of red granite and Arizona sandstone rise ten stories above the street. The original hotel contained 400 rooms.

Private

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

BYERS-EVANS HOME

1310 Bannock Street
1880

The brick Byers-Evans House is two stories high with a projecting central bay. Segmental and Tudor arches above the second-story windows are repeated on the first-floor porch. Wrought iron cresting along the porch roof has Gothic trefoil arches alternating with five-armed starburst finials. More cresting runs along the main roof just above the dentil cornice. William N. Byers, publisher of the *Rocky Mountain News*, was the first owner of the house, which was acquired by William Evans in 1890. Evans was a railroad entrepreneur, organizer of the Denver Electric and Cable Company, and president of the board of trustees of Denver University.

Private; not accessible to the public

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

COLORADO GOVERNOR'S MANSION

400 E. 8th Avenue
1908

Colorado's governors have lived in this house since 1960. Prior to that time it was owned by two prominent Denver families, the Cheesmans and the Boettchers. The house was built of wood and brick, and its architecture may be termed Colonial Revival.

State

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

CONSTITUTION HALL (FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING)

1507 Blake Street
1865

In December, 1875, a delegation of 39 men met within this building to draw up Colorado's constitution. The building has 18-inch thick brick walls and was only two stories high when erected. A mansard roof with dormer windows was added prior to 1870. The dormer windows have classic pediments, and the entire upper story is wood and shingle rather than brick. First floor arcades were bricked up in 1936, and the area now serves as store fronts. The First National Bank, once housed here, is Colorado's oldest continuously operating banking firm.

Private

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

DANIELS AND FISHER TOWER

1101 16th Street
1911, F. G. Sterner

The Daniels and Fisher Tower stands 393 feet above the city of Denver. On the twentieth floor is an observation deck, and above this is a large Seth Thomas clock measuring 16 feet across its face. Architecturally the tower is Italian Renaissance, patterned after the campanile of St. Mark's in Venice. Its exterior is buff terra cotta, and the construction materials are steel and concrete.

Private; not accessible to the public

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHAPEL (EMMANUEL SHEARITH ISRAEL CHAPEL)

1201 10th Street
1876

Emmanuel Shearith Israel Chapel is the oldest church building in Denver. It was built as an Episcopal chapel, but by the 1890's the neighborhood had changed and in 1903 the building became a synagogue. Stone was used for the exterior walls, and the architecture is a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic. Services in the synagogue were discontinued in 1958. Since that time the building has been converted to an artist's studio with few alterations.

Private

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

FOUR MILE HOUSE

715 S. Forest Street
c. 1858

Four Mile House served for a time as a stop on the El Paso, Texas, to Denver stage line. The earliest structure is two stories high and was originally made of logs. An addition was built in 1881–1882, and the logs were then covered with clapboard siding.

Private

HABS

DENVER COUNTY

Denver

GRANT-HUMPHREYS MANSION

770 Pennsylvania Street
1902, Boal and Harnois

The first owner of the Grant-Humphreys Mansion was James Benton Grant, governor of Colorado (1882–1886), president of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, and a co-founder of Colorado Women's College. After Grant's death in 1911, the house was purchased by Albert Humphreys, a mine and oil field owner. Somewhat eclectic in style, the house is symmetrical in plan and constructed of buff colored masonry with terra cotta ornament. A large garage, servants' quarters, and a sundeck are connected to the main section. On the west front there is a semicircular portico with four fluted Corinthian columns. Matching Corinthian pilasters ornament the corners of the house. Running around the entire roofline is a balustrade of Italian Renaissance design which serves to unite the structure. Ground level windows are crowned by lunettes, and there are two bull's-eye windows on either side of the main entrance.

Private

HABS

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH
10620 11th Street
Late 19th-century

St. Elizabeth's parish was organized by German Catholic families of the Denver area in 1878. It was the second Catholic parish in Denver. An earlier church on the site was torn down in 1890. Built of stone, St. Elizabeth's is German Gothic in style. Statues and interior woodwork were carved in Germany.
Private

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
E. 18th Avenue and Broadway
1887–1888, Robert S. Roeschlamb

The congregation which built Trinity Methodist Church was organized in 1859 and is believed to be the oldest in Denver. Outside, the church is sandstone, and its ground plan is that of a cross. Soaring more than 181 feet above the ground is a distinctive, turreted spire. Inside there is a second-floor sanctuary with a balcony on three sides. An oak and bronze pulpit in the sanctuary was designed by Henry Augustus Buchtel, later pastor of the church. A Tiffany stained glass window, "Resurrection," and a 4,290–pipe organ made by Hilborne Roosevelt are outstanding interior features.
Private

EL PASO COUNTY
Colorado Springs vicinity
PIKES PEAK
15 miles west of Colorado Springs, Pike National Forest

Pikes Peak was discovered by Zebulon Pike in 1806, although long familiar to the Indians and Spaniards. Set forward from the front range of the Rockies, this prominent landmark appears to rise much higher than its actual 14,110 feet. The ascent by automobile or cog railway affords the visitor a panorama of both mountain scenery and the eastern plains.
Multiple public/private
NHL

GILPIN COUNTY
Central City
CENTRAL CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
c. 1860

Heart of the first great mining boom in Colorado, Central City is well preserved in both appearance and atmosphere. It was the cradle of most of Colorado's mining laws. Most of the remaining buildings were constructed after the fire of 1874. They include the Teller House (1872), the Old Armory (1875), St. James Methodist Church (1872), and the Opera House (1878). During the 1870's and 1880's the town was a cultural center, and in recent years dramatic and operatic productions have again become popular.
Multiple private
NHL; HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Golden vicinity
MOUNT VERNON HOUSE (ROBERT W. STEELE HOUSE)
About 1 mile south of the Golden city limits at the junction of Int. 70, Colo. 26, and Mount Vernon Canyon Road
Mid–19th century

Robert W. Steele, governor of the extralegal territory of Jefferson, occupied this house from October, 1859, until June, 1861, when President Lincoln's gubernatorial appointee arrived. Steele was elected by local citizens in an effort to bring some sort of government to Colorado. The house itself was also used as a stage station, saloon, and general store. The first floor is stone and the second story, wood; the shape is polygonal. Oldest of the several sections is the northeast wing, and various additions have been made over the years.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

LAKE COUNTY
Leadville
DEXTER CABIN
912 Harrison Avenue
1879

James Viola Dexter, banker and mining magnate, built this cabin as a hunting lodge. The exterior of square-hewn logs chinked with plaster belies the luxury and elegance of the interior which exhibits a multiplicity of texture, color, and pattern. Alternate light and dark boards are used for flooring, and the wall covering is Lincrusta-Walton, a hand-stamped paper board. Window blinds are hand painted, and Dexter's furniture included a Persian rug and a zinc-lined bathtub. The contrast between exterior and interior is striking.
State

LAKE COUNTY
Leadville
HEALY HOUSE
912 Harrison Avenue
1878

Leadville, by 1880, was an important Colorado mining camp. The Healy House, named for a later owner, Daniel Healy, was built by August R. Meyer, a mining engineer. A third story was added in 1888. A Victorian porch ornaments the main facade of the frame house, which is furnished to resemble a comfortable residence of the late 19th century.
State

LAKE COUNTY
Leadville
LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
1860

Once the world's greatest silver camp, Leadville has yielded a greater number of minerals of total value over a longer period than any other in the United States. It has been estimated that the district produced some $136,000,000 in silver between 1879 and 1889. Its first boom, however, was in gold, and after the collapse of silver prices in 1893, it was again a gold camp until the end of the century. Since that time, lead, zinc, manganese, and molybdenum have been mined in the district. Because of the area's stability, a relatively large number of early structures survive: the Elks Opera House, the Old Pioneer Bar, the Dexter Cabin, the Tabor Opera House, and the Healy House, now a museum.
Multiple public/private
NHL

LA PLATA COUNTY (also in San Juan County)
Durango
DURANGO-SILVERTON NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD
Right-of-way between Durango and Silverton
1882

This narrow-gauge railroad is the sole surviving passenger operation railroad of its kind in the United States. Now part of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad system, it was built originally to haul ores economically and efficiently from isolated mountain areas to points where smelters could operate. Today, tourists enjoy Rocky Mountain scenery as the train snakes along the gorge of the Las Animas River and through Los Angeles National Forest Wilderness Area. The locomotive and coaches, vintage 1880's, are used to transport passengers to Silverton Historic District at the end of the line.
Private
NHL

LARIMER COUNTY
Fort Collins Vicinity
LINDENMEIER SITE
28 miles north of Fort Collins, 1.75 miles south of Wyoming state line
9000 B.C.

The Lindenmeier Site is the only extensive Folsom camp site yet known. The Folsom Site in New Mexico established the fact that man appeared in the New World sufficiently early to hunt animals now extinct. However, it provided knowledge of weapons only. Because Lindenmeier was a habitation site, it provided a fuller picture of the life of the early hunters.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY
RATON PASS
Reference—see Colfax County, New Mexico

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY
Trinidad
BACA HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING
300 block of Main Street
1869

Baca House was the home of Don Felipe Baca, a well-to-do Spanish-American rancher and freighter. Baca provided land for the townsite of Trinidad, located on the mountain branch of the Santa Fe Trail. The two-story house was built of adobe bricks. Behind it is a one-story adobe outbuilding which housed the ranch hands.
State

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY
Trinidad
BLOOM, FRANK G., HOUSE
300 block of Main Street
1882

The three-story Bloom House is an elaborate Victorian residence with a mansard roof, wooden porticoed porch, and ornate rooftop iron tracery work. Building materials are brick and native stone. Owner and builder Frank G. Bloom of the Bloom Land and Cattle Company was a wealthy Trinidad merchant and banker.
State

MONTEZUMA COUNTY (also San Juan County, Utah)
Cortez vicinity
HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
Northwest of Cortez
c. 400–1300

Six groups of Anasazi ruins make up the Hovenweep National Monument: the Square Tower Canyon Cluster and the Cajon Group in Utah; and the Holly Group, Hackberry Canyon Group, Cutthroat Castle, and Goodman Point in Colorado. The Colorado sites contain numerous towers and large pueblos. Goodman Point includes a large unexcavated pueblo and several smaller sites. The prehistoric inhabitants were Pueblo Indians, part of a farming group which occupied the Four Corners area from before A.D. 400 until almost 1300. Failing crops and diminishing water supplies forced them to abandon the area.
Federal
NPS; 345.43 acres

MONTEZUMA COUNTY
Cortez vicinity
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
10 miles east of Cortez on U.S. 160
c. 400–1300

Mesa Verde National Park preserves hundreds of prehistoric dwellings and villages inhabited by the Basket Makers (c. 400–700) and the Pueblo Indians (c. 700–1300). Two pit houses of the type inhabited by the Basket Makers are open for viewing. During the height of the Pueblo development some of the Indians, commonly called Cliff Dwellers, left the open pueblos on the mesas for caves, possibly for protection. Far View House typifies the open pueblo, and Cliff Palace illustrates the cliff dwelling.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 52,073.62 acres

MONTEZUMA COUNTY
Cortez vicinity
YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT
12 miles south of Cortez via U.S. 666 and secondary roads
c. 1000–1300

Yucca House National Monument consists of two large rubble and earth mounds, the larger probably representing the ruins of a three- or four-storied building. Also at this prehistoric Indian site are depressions suggesting kivas associated with the pueblo. The ruins have not been excavated.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NPS; 9.60 acres

MONTEZUMA COUNTY
Pleasant View vicinity
LOWRY RUIN
30 miles northwest of Cortez via U.S. 160 and secondary road
c. 1100

Lowry Ruin is a pueblo of about 50 rooms. Its early masonry and associated pottery are closely related to those of the Chaco Canyon area to the south. Though originally a small unit similar to others in the area, it differs in having a great kiva. The great kiva, a large ceremonial structure, is more commonly found further south in New Mexico and Arizona.
Federal
NHL

MONTROSE COUNTY
Montrose vicinity
UTE MEMORIAL SITE
2 miles south of Montrose on U.S. 550
19th century

The Ute Memorial Site occupies approximately 13 acres of what was once ranch land belonging to Ute Chief Ouray. Before the coming of the white man the Utes occupied land in Colorado, Utah, and parts of northern New Mexico. Gradually these lands were ceded to the federal government, and the Utes now occupy a strip of land 100 miles long by 20 miles wide along Colorado's southwestern border. Chief Ouray (d. 1880) represented his people in negotiations with the U.S. government and was a mediator between white man and red as well as an advocate for peace. The Indian museum on the grounds tells the story of the Utes, and buried nearby are Ouray's wife Chipeta and her brother Chief John McCook.
State

OTERO COUNTY
La Junta vicinity
BENT'S OLD FORT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
8 miles west of Las Animas on Colo. 194
1833

From 1833 until the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846, Bent's Old Fort was a principal outpost of American civilization and commercial penetration on the southwestern plains. The fort was strategically located for trade in relation to southern plains Indians, on the mountain branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Built by Charles and William Bent and Ceran St. Vrain, the post was the hub of a trading empire stretching from Texas into Wyoming, and from the Rockies to central Kansas. The success of Bent and St. Vrain depended upon friendly relations with the Indians and suppression of competition. A sharp decline in trade with Indians followed the influx of Americans after the Mexican War. The adobe fort was composed of a series of adjoining compartments forming a hollow square. Round tower bastions on the northwest and southeast corners constituted the flanking protection arrangements. Only the foundations remain today.
Federal
NPS; 178 acres

PITKIN COUNTY

Redstone vicinity

OSGOOD CASTLE (CLEVEHOLM)

Approximately 1 mile south of
Redstone on Colo. 133
1903, Boal and Harnois

John C. Osgood came to Colorado in 1882 to investigate the possible existence of coal fields. Twelve miles from Redstone he discovered the Coal Creek deposits and shortly thereafter formed the Colorado Fuel Company (which eventually became the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company). Osgood's own home is an irregularly shaped stone dwelling of varying heights ornamented by towers, oriel windows, and a turret. Cut stone, shingles, and some half timbering constitute the wall surfaces, corners are quoined, and the pointed-arch windows and doors have radiating voussoirs. Window shapes vary, and the polygonal turret is accented by decorative buttressing. Interior rooms have Tiffany light fixtures, red velvet, green leather, and green brocade wall coverings, marble fireplaces, crystal chandeliers, and molded plaster ceilings. The mines and coke ovens closed in 1909, and Osgood died in 1926.
Private

SAN JUAN COUNTY

DURANGO-SILVERTON NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD

Reference—see La Plata County

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Silverton

SILVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Late 19th century

Silverton is one of the two principal mining towns in the San Juan basin of southwestern Colorado. Particularly rich in silver, this mining center played an important role in the mining and economic development of the Rocky Mountain area for almost 50 years. A few of the mines still operate in Silverton, which also has some extant early buildings. Among them are the Imperial Hotel (1882), the Congregational church (1881), the city hall (1908), and the courthouse (1907).
Multiple public/private
NHL

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Telluride

TELLURIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Late 19th century

Claims were first staked in the Telluride area in 1875, and later the Smuggler was struck, uncovering a vein that assayed at $1200 per ton. Telluride grew slowly at first, but became one of the busiest gold camps in Colorado after the narrow-gauge railroad was built to it in 1890. Its prominence lasted only a few years, however, and only a few mines are still in operation. Several buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries still remain. Among them are the City Hall (1883), the Sheridan Hotel (1890's), the Opera House (c. 1900), and the Miner's Union Building (1902).
Multiple public/private
NHL

TELLER COUNTY

Cripple Creek

CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT

1891

One of the world's largest gold fields was discovered here, and unlike so many boom areas, the district prospered for many years. During 1901, its peak year, almost 25 million dollars was taken from the field, a record unequaled in the United States. Most of the original structures were destroyed by fire in 1906. The abandoned railroad depot now serves as a municipal museum. Other extant buildings include Johnny Nolan's Saloon and the Western Federation of Miners Building.
Multiple public/private
NHL

WELD COUNTY

Greeley

MEEKER MEMORIAL MUSEUM

1324 9th Avenue
1870

Nathan C. Meeker, original owner and builder of this house, was a founder of Union Colony, later Greeley, Colorado. Meeker had been agricultural editor of Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* before moving west. At first Meeker constructed a frame shack on the land given him by the city, but he replaced it with the adobe house in 1870. Alterations were made in 1882, 1890, and 1916. The city of Greeley has restored the structure to its 1870 appearance. Nathan Meeker was appointed Indian agent for the Ute Indians at the White River Agency. His policies were not accepted by the Utes who rose up and massacred Meeker and the other men of the agency in 1879.
Municipal

WELD COUNTY

Platteville vicinity

FORT VASQUEZ

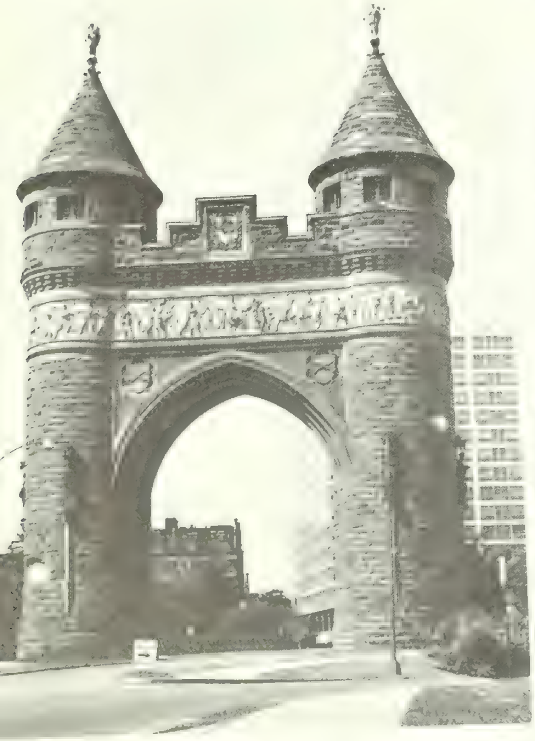
On U.S. 85
c. 1835

Louis Vasquez and Andrew Sublette operated this trading post from 1835 until 1840 or 1841. Indians from the South Platte River area brought their buffalo hides to the fort and exchanged them for knives, food, cooking implements and "Taos lightning"—whiskey. Occasionally gold dust and beaver skins were traded by the Indians. Surrounding the complex was an adobe wall 12 feet high and approximately 100 feet square. Inside were living quarters, a barn, storage areas, and stalls for trading. Guard towers were located at two corners of the wall. Today the foundations remain for archeological investigation.
State

Connecticut

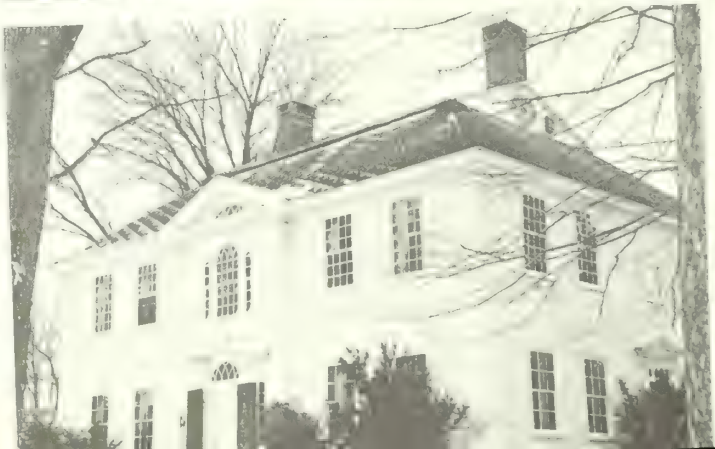
Center Church, New Haven Green, New Haven, Connecticut. *Sydney Bradford for NPS*

New London Public Library,
New London, Connecticut.
Connecticut Historical Commission



Bushnell Park,
Hartford, Connecticut.
Connecticut Historical Commission

Newson House,
Old Wethersfield
Historic District,
Wethersfield, Conn
H. Darbee



Elisha Payne House,
Canterbury, Connecticut.
Connecticut Historical Commission

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Bridgeport
BROOKS, CAPTAIN JOHN, SR., HOUSE
199 Pembroke Street
1788

The plan of the Brooks House is locally known as a "half house." It consists of one room, two stories high with an attic, end chimney, and entryway, all of which were added later, thus forming the better known central chimney house. The frame house has a gambrel-roofed ell, and there is a distinctive curved hood over the main doorway. Inside is an unusual stairway hidden between partitions in back of the front hall instead of being an exposed stairway leading up from the hall. An addition was made at the rear of the house sometime late in the 19th century; at this time an ell on the west side may have been torn down. Both original chimneys have been rebuilt.
Private; not accessible to the public

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Darien
MATHER, STEPHEN TYNG, HOME
Stephen Mather Road
1778

Stephen T. Mather was largely responsible for the creation of the National Park Service. When he became its first director in 1915, the Service had acquired a scattering of 14 more or less related national parks. When he retired in 1929, these, plus seven new parks, had been organized into a strong National Park system, in which educational and interpretive programs had been instituted to make the parks more meaningful to visitors. Though his house has undergone exterior and interior alterations, it retains its basic 18th-century integrity.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Fairfield
FAIRFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
All buildings bordering the Old Post Road from its intersection with Turney Road (including buildings southeast and northeast of the Town Hall on both sides of Beach Road and the Old Burying Ground)
18th and 19th centuries

Fairfield was settled at the end of the Pequot War (1637). Roger Ludlowe and a small band of Englishmen laid out the town along four squares of 25 to 30 acres each. These squares comprise the major part of the historic district. About 75 buildings are located within the district, and these range in style and date from pre-Revolutionary to a Richardsonian Romanesque library. The Town Hall and green are the focal point of the original squares. The Town Hall was rebuilt in 1794, remodeled a century later, and has recently been restored to its 18th-century appearance. The Rising Sun Tavern (1780) is also on the green; it is five bays wide and has a gambrel roof and several additions at the sides and rear. The Fairfield Academy has been moved, but its exterior is distinguished by a cupola on the roof and small circular windows in the gables. The Burr Mansion (739 Old Post Road) was built in 1740 and remodeled in the Greek Revival mode 100 years later. The house at 349 Beach Road is a saltbox constructed prior to 1750.
Multiple public/private

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Fairfield
SOUTHPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded generally by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on the north; by Mill River and Southport harbor on the south; on the west by Old South Road (including properties on both sides of the road); and on the east by Rose Hill Road (including properties on Church Street and both sides of Rose Hill Road, but excluding commercial and industrial property along Pequot Avenue)
18th and 19th centuries

The Southport Historic District is a still viable section of Fairfield, which was once linked completely to the sea for its livelihood. Most of the more than 150 buildings postdate 1779, when the town was burned by the British. Fairfield was founded in 1639, and shipyards and wharves sprang up along Mill River until 1831, when Southport was designated a separate borough by the Connecticut General Assembly (it remained so until 1854). Homes within the historic district were built mainly by men of wealth involved in commerce, banking, and shipping. Noteworthy among them are 750 Harbor Road (Greek Revival); 780 Harbor Road (Federal, 1830); 824 Harbor Road (frame, c. 1766, only known Southport house which escaped burning in 1779); 658 Pequot Road, 385 and 418 Harbor Road (all Victorian houses built between 1855 and 1870); and the Pequot Library (Richardsonian Romanesque, 1890's).
Multiple public/private

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Greenfield Hill
GREENFIELD HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
The area comprising the village green and adjacent properties on Meeting House Lane, Hillside Road, and Old Academy Road; extending south on both sides of Bronson and Hillside Roads to a point beyond the Old Cemetery on the former and to a point beyond Verna Hill Road on the latter
18th and 19th centuries

Greenfield Hill is a rural community little touched by industrial development. There are 38 principal buildings and 20 subsidiary structures within the district. Thirteen of the buildings were constructed before 1800 (the majority are pre-Revolutionary), six date from the period 1800–1850, and nine are of late 19th-century vintage. Notable among these buildings are the Greenfield Hill Congregational Church (1855), modeled after its Colonial style predecessors, the saltbox house at 1081 Hillside Road (1751); the gambrel-roofed house at 3171 Bronson Road (c. 1757); and a windmill at 3015 Bronson Road (last quarter of the 19th century).
Multiple public/private

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
New Canaan
ROGERS, JOHN, STUDIO
10 Cherry Street
1877

John Rogers was an American sculptor of the 19th century. Largely self-taught, he was an engineer and a machinist before devoting his full time to sculpture. "Rogers' groups," as they are called, are of three types; the Civil War groups; the literary and dramatic groups; and the genre groups, which depict contemporary everyday life. This frame studio was his residence from 1877 until his death in 1904.
Private
NHL

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Norwalk
LOCKWOOD-MATHEWS MANSION
295 West Avenue
c. 1864, Detlef Lienau

The sixty-room Lockwood-Mathews Mansion is a good local example of Chateauesque architecture. Alternating recessed and projecting masses enliven the exterior walls, which are hand-cut Italian granite covering inner walls of brick. The mansard roof is topped by finials and ironwork. Internally, rooms are arranged around a central octagonal rotunda lighted by a four-story skylight. The entrance vestibule has frescoed side walls and a groined and frescoed ceiling. Notable among the rooms is the library with mantel doors, door frames, and bookcases of hand-carved walnut, a black walnut coffered and paneled ceiling, wall-

paper simulating Moroccan leather, and five woods in geometric patterns in the parquet floor. Le Grand Lockwood, for whom the house was built, was a banker and treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange. Charles D. Mathews bought the estate in 1876.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Redding
PUTNAM MEMORIAL STATE PARK
Intersection of Routes 58 (Black Rock Turnpike) and 107 (Park Road)

During the winter of 1778–1779 a contingent of Continental troops under Major General Israel Putnam wintered on this site. The location was selected because the soldiers could defend southeastern Connecticut and easily reach the Hudson River or Long Island. Within the 250-acre park are firebacks or chimneys once part of the soldiers' houses, foundations of an oven and a powder magazine, and a reconstructed barracks.
State

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Ridgefield
REMINGTON, FREDERIC, HOUSE
1909

Through his drawings, paintings, and sculpture, Frederic Remington realistically documented the life and land of the post-Civil War West. Among his best-known works are "Broncho Buster" (sculpture), and "Cavalry Charge on the Southern Plains" and "The Emigrants" (paintings). He designed and supervised the construction of his house, a fieldstone and shingle two-story building.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Stamford
HOYT-BARNUM HOUSE
713 Bedford Street
17th century

The present house, although altered in part during the early 1800's, remains basically as it was built in the 17th century. A small, one-and-one-half-story wood frame farmhouse, the Hoyt-Barnum House has a central chimney of native stone which is completely original. Three sides of the exterior are clapboard, and the fourth is shingle. An open porch on the north side, incorporated under the main roof, is of Dutch influence. There are five rooms on the first floor; the second or attic floor is completely open around the chimney, and the stairway is built directly against one of the walls. The cellar (original) is only under the southwest portion of the house. Much of the interior (the windows, doors, wall and post sheathing, chimney mortar, and some flooring) is also unchanged.
Private

HARTFORD COUNTY
East Granby
OLD NEWGATE PRISON
Newgate Road

The property on which the Old Newgate Prison is situated was chartered as a copper mine in 1707. Mining was carried on here for 40 years, and the area worked consisted of a vertical shaft sunk into the western side of Talcott Mountain. Other shafts were sunk and used for ventilation and as wells. Horizontal tunneling from the base of the shaft created a series of interconnected caverns. The land was used as a prison after 1773, when it was sold to the colony of Connecticut. During the Revolution British prisoners and Tories were kept here, sometimes being confined underground. After the Revolution Newgate became Connecticut's first state prison (1790) and continued as such until 1827. Stone buildings were erected from 1790 to 1802. The copper mines were briefly reactivated in 1830–1837 and 1855–1857. A substantial amount of the original great wall surrounding the prison remains as do the ruins of many stone buildings.
State

HARTFORD COUNTY
Farmington
STANLEY-WHITMAN HOUSE
37 High Street
c. 1660

The Stanley-Whitman House is representative of those few surviving frame houses built in 17th-century New England. The plan is of the central chimney type. Its second story overhang is accentuated by the carved pendants of the base of the second story posts. The lean-to at the rear was added sometime after 1700. The house was restored in 1934.
Private
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
Glastonbury
WELLES, GIDEON, HOUSE
37 Hebron Avenue
Late 18th century

Gideon Welles, Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, was born here on July 1, 1802. Welles' maternal grandfather built the house at the time his daughter married Samuel Welles. The two-story house has a five-bay facade and a one-and-one-half-story ell adjoins the north wall. Both the front entrance and the ell porch have Doric columns. In 1936 the house was moved to its present location from the corner of Main Street and Hebron Avenue. A slave house ell has been removed and made into a separate house.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
ARMSMEAR (SAMUEL COLT HOME)
80 Wethersfield Avenue
1855

Armsmear was built by Samuel Colt, the inventor of the Colt revolver and one of the developers of mass production techniques. The Mexican War popularized the revolver, which at first had not been widely used. By the outbreak of the Civil War, Colt's manufacture of the weapon had been greatly expanded. Colt died before the revolver had reached its zenith of popularity, however. His large Italianate house has recently undergone extensive alterations.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
BARNARD, HENRY, HOUSE
118 Main Street
1807

Henry Barnard, a pioneer educator, was instrumental in stimulating the growth of the public school system throughout the United States. He served the state of Connecticut as its first secretary of the State Education Commission and its first superintendent of schools. In 1867 he was appointed by President Andrew Johnson as the first U.S. Commissioner of Education. The three-story brick house in which he was born was his residence for most of his life.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
BULL, AMOS, HOUSE
350 Main Street
18th century

The Amos Bull House is one of a few 18th-century structures remaining in the city of Hartford. It probably stood originally on a narrow lot with adjacent or attached two-story buildings on either side as indicated by the absence of side windows on the first two floors. On the exterior the plain, regularly placed second-floor windows are believed to be original as are the three dormers above them and much

of the brickwork. The paneled wainscoting, cornices, and fireplace trim of the second-floor interior are also thought to be original features. Amos Bull, first owner of the house, operated a drygoods business here in 1791, but he sold the property around 1820. Since then it has had several uses. In the early 1900's the house, which is less than 30 feet wide, was moved back from the sidewalk line to its present location. The roof is a replacement of the original, as are the first-floor arched windows.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
BUSHNELL PARK
Bounded by Elm, Jewell, and Trinity Streets
1868

Bushnell Park, originally called Hartford Park, came into being largely through the efforts of Horace Bushnell (1802–1876), prominent 19th-century Protestant theologian. Bushnell attempted to formulate a complete synthesis of Protestant thought during the mid–19th century. In his sermons and books he set forth a philosophic basis for the secular expression of religious activity. As Bushnell envisioned it, the park would be for the enjoyment and rejuvenation of people working downtown. The original 35 acres have been increased to 50, and the park contains a memorial fountain, statues of Israel Putnam (Revolutionary War soldier) and Horace Wells (discoverer of anesthesia), a Soldiers and Sailors Monument, and a Spanish-American War memorial.
Municipal

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
BUTLER-McCOOK HOMESTEAD
396 Main Street
1782

The large, rambling two-and-one-half-story Butler-McCook Homestead was built as a central-hall, two-story frame residence in the late 18th century. An older ell (c. 1740) was added onto the rear and converted into a kitchen; it had been a blacksmith shop. Nineteenth-century additions include chimneys, dormer windows, a second-story gable in the center of the facade, and a small entrance porch. Gardens for the house were designed by a Swiss landscape gardener, Jacob Weidenman. The Butlers and the McCooks were locally prominent families.
Private; not accessible to the public

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
CHENEY BUILDING (G. FOX BUILDING)
942 Main Street
1875–1876, H. H. Richardson

The Cheney Building is easily recognizable as the work of 19th-century architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Rough-faced blocks of Berea limestone give the exterior a rugged appearance, and the five broad, cavelike arch openings at street level are typical of Richardson. The architect originally intended to use brick, but abandoned this in favor of limestone and Portland brownstone which contrasted strikingly. Bands of ornamentation and fluting divide the seven-story structure into three major areas, all of which contain arches of different sizes and groupings. Pairs of three-story arches surmount each ground arch, and above these are groups of three arches (at the corners) and four arches (forming an arcade). Colonnettes support the arches at this level. Alterations to the original structure include removal of one entrance portal and the southern member of two pointed arches between the portals. An original interior court has been filled in, and the rest of the inside has been reworked.
Private

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
CONNECTICUT STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Avenue
1872–1880, Richard M. Upjohn

The Connecticut Capitol is a three-story marble and granite edifice highlighted by a tall central dome, end pavilions with corner turrets, and a projecting center pavilion with four-story corner towers. Window openings are pointed-arched, as is the arcade in the center section. Crockets ornament roof gables and dormers, finials appear on the roof balustrade, and there is iron cresting atop the roof ridges. Marble statues of famous Connecticut citizens adorn all sides of the capitol, and there are 12 figures crowning the pillared buttresses of the 12-sided dome which itself is crowned by a lantern. Interior columns are marble and granite and woodwork is oak, black walnut, and ash.
State
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
CONNECTICUT STATEHOUSE (OLD STATEHOUSE)
Main Street at Central Row
1796, Charles Bulfinch

The Connecticut Statehouse was the first of the public buildings designed by Charles Bulfinch. In addition to its architectural distinction, this Federal period building is significant as the scene of the Hartford Convention of December 1814. This convention, with muted threats of secession, voiced New England opposition to the War of 1812 and resulted in great embarrassment and political harm to the Federalist party. From 1879 to 1915 the Statehouse served as the Hartford City Hall. A major restoration of the building was undertaken in 1918.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
DAY HOUSE
77 Forest Street
1884, Francis Kimball

This Queen Anne style house was designed for Franklin Chamberlin. The plan is irregular with projecting bays and porches and a two-story wing to the west. The exterior exhibits a variety of complex and interrelated contrastings of style and color. The limestone of the exterior walls is organized in patterns by string courses of brownstone and below the eaves by a checkered pattern of blue and pink limestone. Originally the shingles on the roof and dormers were all deep red but now only the latter have this color shingle. The interior is typical of the period. Fireplaces on the ground floor have elaborately carved mantels, and fireplace openings are framed with tiles in colorful patterns.
Private

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, HOUSE
73 Forest Street
1871

The Stowe House was the second Hartford home of Harriet and Calvin Stowe. It is a two-and-one-half-story brick structure exhibiting plenteous wooden Gothic trim. Dramatic placement of architectural details and a good sense of proportion were employed by the unknown architect. A variety of porches, graceful barge boards, brackets, and drops, plus a steep hip roof containing jerkinhead gables ornament the exterior. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811–1896) lived here until her

death. The house has recently been restored.
Private

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
TWAIN, MARK, HOME
351 Farmington Avenue
1874, Edward T. Potter and Alfred H. Thorp

Though Samuel Clemens, or Mark Twain, lived in many parts of the United States, the bulk of his literary production was written during his years in Hartford. Here he wrote such books as *Life on the Mississippi*, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, all of which reflected the growing popular emphasis on American ideas and customs. The three-story brick house reflects the character of the author, especially in such rooms as the conservatory, the library, billiard room, and the porch, which resembles the deck of a Mississippi River steamboat. Items connected with the life of Mark Twain are on exhibit.
Private
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
WADSWORTH ATHENEUM
25 Atheneum Square, North
1842, Ithiel Town

The Wadsworth Atheneum is a Gothic Revival building possessing crenelated towers and diamond pane windows with elaborate tracery. Cream colored granite is the basic building material. The main facade measures 100 feet, the central section is 80 feet deep, and the two wings are each 70 feet. Ithiel Town (1784–1844) was an architect and engineer, but he styled buildings as a romantic classicist. He was a partner of Alexander Jackson Davis and did his work primarily in New England and New York. Money for the Atheneum was given to Hartford by Daniel Wadsworth, a wealthy philanthropist, and he also donated land for its construction. An art gallery was to occupy the center section, while the two wings housed the Young Men's Institute and the Connecticut Historical Society. Recent renovations (1969) have left only the 1842 facade and adjacent side walls from the original building, and extensive additions have been built on the rear.
Private

HARTFORD COUNTY
Wethersfield
BUTTOLPH-WILLIAMS HOUSE
249 Broad Street
1692

The Buttolph-Williams House, constructed by David Buttolph in 1692, is an example of a 17th-century frame house of medieval design. The two-story structure is of post and girt construction and is sheathed with riven oak clapboards. The heavy corner posts, rising from the foundation sill to the second floor, end in projecting carved brackets or corbels. The house has two rooms on each floor flanking a central chimney. The first floor contains a small entrance hall with a parlor to the left and the hall or kitchen to the right. There are two bedrooms on the second floor. Although altered during the 18th and 19th centuries, the house has been restored to its original 17th-century appearance and is furnished with period pieces.
Private
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
Wethersfield
DEANE, SILAS, HOUSE
203 Main Street
1764

Silas Deane built this house after his marriage. It is frame and two and one-half stories high with a gable roof and a wing on the west wall. There is an unusual hallway in the northeast corner containing an elaborate staircase which has three differently turned balusters on each tread. The imbalanced front and north elevations indicate externally the existence of the hall. A flat pediment and modillion cornice crown the front doorway, and the door itself has raised panels. The interior paneling is notable. Silas Deane, lawyer, merchant, and politician, was a delegate to the First Continental Congress, and in 1776 Congress granted him funds to go abroad and develop Franco-American trade. His activities in France fell under a cloud, political quarrels led to his fall from favor, and Congress refused to pay his back salary. His last days were spent in unsuccessful attempts to clear his name.
Private

HARTFORD COUNTY
Wethersfield
OLD WETHERSFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north and west by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tracks, on the east by Int. 91, and also on the north by Wethersfield Cove
17th and 18th centuries

Wethersfield is one of the earliest settled areas in Connecticut. A group of adventurers from the Massachusetts Bay Colony acquired land here in 1634. The town grew rapidly and was, until 1700, the head of navigation on the Connecticut River. Ships built here engaged in extensive trade with Europe, the West Indies, and other Atlantic ports. The historic district contains about 1200 dwellings, nearly 100 of them dating from colonial times. The one-half mile town green is lined with residences and nearby is the brick, 18th-century church. Notable structures are the Buttolph-Williams House (1692), the Silas Deane House (1766), the Joseph Webb House (1752), the Isaac Stevens House (1774), the Henry Deming House (1790), the Old Academy (1801), and the Old Warehouse (c. 1690). The latter was one of seven warehouses built to handle trade goods to be shipped inland after their removal from ships.
Multiple public/private
HABS

HARTFORD COUNTY
Wethersfield
WEBB, JOSEPH, HOUSE
211 Main Street
1752

In the spring of 1781 General George Washington and the Count de Rochambeau met at the Joseph Webb House to lay plans for a joint offensive against the English. The meeting marked the implementation of the Franco-American military alliance in actual field operations. It resulted in uniting the American and French armies for a move southward, timed to coincide with the arrival of a French fleet from the West Indies. The south parlor of the two-story gambrel-roofed frame house has traditionally been identified as the conference room.
Private
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
West Hartford
WEBSTER, NOAH, BIRTHPLACE
227 S. Main Street
c. 1676

Noah Webster, famous lexicographer and spelling book author, was born in this house in 1758. His various literary achievements include the publication of textbooks, histories, and dictionaries. Most noted is his two-volume work, *An American Dictionary of English Languages*, which appeared in 1828. The two-story

frame house with its central brick chimney is characteristic of late 17th-century New England colonial architecture.
Private
NHL

HARTFORD COUNTY
Windsor
ELLSWORTH, OLIVER, HOMESTEAD (ELMWOOD)
778 Palisado Avenue
c. 1740

The original section of the Ellsworth Homestead was built about 1740 and consisted of a single rectangular section with a five-bay facade and a central entrance. A portico with plain Doric columns and a shallow sloped pediment shelters the entranceway. Two chimneys define the original end walls, and the entire house is frame covered with clapboards. Ellsworth added the south ell with its two-story colonnade in 1783, and another wing extends eastward from the rear of the house. Oliver Ellsworth was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress (1777–1784) and to the Constitutional Convention. He was a U.S. Senator (1789–1796) and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1796–1799). He lived here from 1782 until his death in 1807.
Private

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Litchfield
LITCHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
East and west sides of North and
South Streets, to the rear property
lines, from Prospect Street on the
north to Gallows Lane on the south,
the Village Green between East and
West Streets, and structures fronting
on the northeast side of The Green
Late 18th century

Litchfield is one of New England's best surviving examples of a late 18th-century town. It served as an outpost and trading center on Connecticut's northwest frontier until the late 1700's. The present streets remain the same as the original ones shown on early maps. The four main thoroughfares, stretching toward the cardinal points of the compass, became known as North, South, East, and West Streets. At their intersection was the central common, now called The Green, which was the focal point of the town. Litchfield today has a total of 15 frame houses that were erected in the last half of the 18th century. Also situated in this same area are three structures that were built between 1800 and 1828.
Municipal/private
NHL; HABS

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Litchfield
REEVE, TAPPING, HOUSE AND LAW SCHOOL
South Street
1772, house; 1784, law school

The first law school in the United States stands beside the house belonging to the school's founder, Tapping Reeve. As many of the men who studied here became prominent lawyers, judges, and politicians, the school significantly influenced the development of American law. Among its graduates were Vice Presidents Aaron Burr and John C. Calhoun, three justices of the United States Supreme Court, 90 members of the House of Representatives, and 26 Senators.
Private
NHL

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Woodbury
BACON, JABEZ, HOUSE
North side of Hollow Road just above
the intersection with U.S. 6
1760

This house is an excellent example of mid–18th century domestic architecture built by joiner Roswell Moore. The large, five-bay building is two and one-half stories with a gambrel roof, three pedimented dormer windows on the third floor, and a large central chimney. The front door is a restoration. The floor plan is a typical center chimney, four-square type with an unusually wide center hall. There is much good paneling on all three floors and almost all of the original flooring remains. In addition to the main house there is a gambrel-roofed outbuilding which is probably older.
Private; not accessible to the public

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Woodbury
GLEBE HOUSE
South side of Hollow Road at the
head of Hollow Road No. 2
1746

After the Revolution the Church of England in America had no head. Consequently, a group of its Connecticut clergy met in the Glebe House on March 25, 1783, and elected one of their number, Samuel Seabury, as bishop. Seabury crossed the Atlantic and, although refused consecration by English archbishops, was received and consecrated in Scotland. He thus became the first American bishop of the Episcopal Church. The Glebe House was constructed in stages. Earliest portions are the lower and upper rooms at the left of the chimney and the staircase. Rooms to the right of the chimney, a lean-to or kitchen behind, and a second stairway were added subsequently; a second lean-to kitchen was an even later addition. The main door has raised panels and a transom above.
Private

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Woodbury
WOODBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 1
Both sides of Main Street (U.S. 6) for
a distance of two miles; also included
are Hollow Road and Sycamore
Street to the Pomperaug River,
Judson Avenue to the river, School
Street, Orenaug and Park Roads up to
Orenaug Park, and Pleasant Street
17th–20th centuries

Woodbury was founded in 1673. By 1776 it has a population of 5,325. Within the historic district are Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian buildings. There are 142 houses, 5 public buildings, 3 greens, 2 schools, 9 churches, and 3 privately supported historic structures. Notable among these are the Glebe House; the Hurd House (1680), oldest in Woodbury; the Old Blacksmith Shop (c. 1825); St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1785); the First Congregational Church (1817); and St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church (1902).
Multiple public/private

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Middletown
ALSOP HOUSE (DAVISON ART CENTER)
301 High Street
1840

The most unique element in the Alsop House is the painted oil on plaster decorations inside and out. Basically a Greek Revival house, it has a wrought iron porch surmounted by a balcony running across the facade. The outstanding features of the exterior are a painted frieze of swags and ribbons and three sunken panels painted to represent niches containing life-size statues. Oblong windows reach from floor level almost to the ceiling all over the house. Stucco on the exterior has been painted pink, and the eaves and ceiling of the porch are blue. Inside, the staircase has been lined and painted to simulate marble. The walls of the two parlors are painted to look like paneling, and other painted decorations include dancing girls, angels, cherubs, birds, and insects. The design of the house has been tentatively attributed to Ithiel Town, but close parallels may be drawn to the work of two German architects, Ludwig Persius and Karl Friedrick Schinkel. Some alterations

were made when the house was converted to an art gallery.
Private
HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Middletown
RUSSELL HOUSE
Corner of Washington and High Streets
1827–1829, Ithiel Town

The Russell House has the form and appearance of a Greek temple. Rectangular in shape, the two-story dwelling has a front portico with six giant Corinthian columns supporting a heavy entablature. On the front wall are five vertical accents provided by first- and second-story windows with inset panels between them. Pilasters frame the main doorway and support a high entablature. Sidelights and the overdoor light contain frosted glass etched with floral patterns. The garden facade has been altered and extended. Pilasters on the south wall indicate the original length of the house, and the present pilastered facade replaced a porch. A centrally located double stairway leads to the garden entrance. The north wing was added in 1860.
Private
HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Middletown
WETMORE, SETH, HOUSE (OAK HILL)
Northwest coner of Route 66 and Camp Road
1742

The Seth Wetmore House is a large frame dwelling of two and one-half stories. The original gambrel roof has been replaced by the present gable one. Above the main doorway is a broken scroll pediment (a replacement for the original), and the doorway itself is framed by fluted pilasters topped by carved Jacobean rosettes. The interior plan is central hall with two rooms on either side. Seth Wetmore was a judge in Middletown, and his wife was a sister of Jonathan Edwards.
Private; not accessible to the public

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Ansonia
MANSFIELD, RICHARD, HOUSE
35 Jewett Street
1748

The Mansfield House has the central chimney and rear lean-to characteristic of mid–18th-century Connecticut homes. There is an overhang at the eave line, and the front door has two leaves and an iron latch. In 1926 the house was moved to its present location. The Reverend Richard Mansfield was rector of the Episcopal church in Derby for 72 years.
Private

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Derby
THE STERLING OPERA HOUSE
Northwest corner, 4th and Elizabeth Streets
1889

Built as a civic center, the Sterling Opera House served as a theater until 1945. After the theater was closed, the first floor continued to be used as the Derby city hall for another 20 years. The theater itself, located on the second floor, seats 1,250, and the dimensions of the stage are 64 feet wide by 30 feet deep. Period details of the interior include wrought iron work and keystone arches. Gallery rails are decorative iron, and the red velvet seats are supported by iron frames. A row of Palladian windows ornaments the top floor.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven
CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
123 Huntington Street
1882–1883

In 1874 Connecticut became the first state to create an agricultural experiment station. Its establishment was due largely to W. O. Atwater, who became its first director. This station has consistently contributed to American agricultural development. It was the first institution of its kind to assume responsibility for administering a state food law. Here a study by Thomas B. Osborne established the significance of amino acids in the human diet. The oldest in its complex of buildings is the Osborne Library, a one-story brick building with cross gables.
State
NHL

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven
CONNECTICUT HALL, YALE UNIVERSITY
Bounded by High, Chapel, Elm, and College Streets
1750–1752

Located on the "Old Campus," Connecticut Hall is Yale University's only pre-Revolutionary building. It is the lone survivor of "Brick Row," a group of brick buildings erected in the Georgian style. The three stories are topped by a gambrel roof, beneath which dormer windows and a fourth story were added in 1796–1797. The interior of the building was completely rebuilt in 1954. Used for many years as a dormitory, it has housed a faculty room, seminars, and freshman reading and refreshments rooms since its rededication.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven
DANA, JAMES DWIGHT, HOUSE
24 Hillhouse Avenue
1849, Henry Austin

James Dwight Dana transformed the science of geology from an investigation of distinct rocks and minerals into a study of the geologic history of the world. For many years he held the Silliman Professorship of Natural History and Geology at Yale University, and throughout his career he was active in geological research. Stylistically the house represents the change from the Greek Revival to the more eclectic Italianate style of the mid–19th century. It now houses Yale's Department of Industrial Administration.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven
FIRST TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
741 Chapel Street
1878

A small switchboard on the ground floor of the Metropolitan Building served as the world's first commercial telephone exchange. Its operations were limited: only two calls could be made at the same time, and six separate connections were required to complete one call. The room in which the exchange was operated is now a restaurant, and nothing associated with the first exchange remains.
Private
NHL

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven
FORT NATHAN HALE
At the southern end of Woodward Avenue

This site was fortified four times between 1649 and 1863. The earliest fortification was an earthwork erected to defend the New Haven colony. A second defense work, a log fort constructed in 1775, was successfully attacked by a British force on July 5, 1779, and all defenders taken prisoner. Early in the 19th century the federal government purchased the site and constructed a brownstone and brick fort which was manned during the War of 1812. At this time the fort was named for Nathan Hale. The second Fort Hale was

built between 1863 and 1866. It consisted of five concrete buildings (three still remain) enclosed and covered by earthworks. The site was deeded to the state in 1921.
State

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven
MARSH, OTHNIEL C., HOUSE
360 Prospect Street
1878

Othniel C. Marsh was America's first professor of paleontology. In addition to his teaching duties at Yale University, he initiated the Yale scientific expeditions to the American West. His classification of dinosaur bones from Wyoming was his major contribution. His three-story brownstone house is now Marsh Hall of the Yale Forestry School.
Private
NHL

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven
NEW HAVEN GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Chapel, College, Elm, and Church Streets
1812–1816

Three impressive churches were erected on the east side of the New Haven Green between 1812 and 1816. Two of them, Center Church (1812–1814) and United Church (1813–1815), are outstanding examples of Federal architecture, while Trinity Church (1814–1816) is one of the earliest sophisticated expressions of the Gothic Revival style in America. Although Asher Benjamin drew the initial plan for Center Church, it was Ithiel Town who completed the design. Town drew the plans for Trinity Church. The third structure, United Church, shows the influence of early New York architect John McComb, although local builder Ebenezer Johnson was responsible for its construction. All three churches retain their original exterior appearance.
Private
NHL

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Northford
WILLIAMS, WARHAM, HOUSE
Intersection of the Old Post Road with Conn. 17 and 22
c. 1752

The Warham Williams House is a two-story frame dwelling with a steeply pitched gable roof and a central chimney. The front doorway has a decorative broken scroll pediment that terminates in rosettes. These rosettes are repeated in a simpler form above the flanking fluted pilasters. All first-floor windows and those in the gable ends are pedimented. Original beaded clapboards survive on the front and north elevations. An unusual feature is the carrying of the cornice across the gable ends.
Private; not accessible to the public

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Southbury
SOUTHBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 1
Main Street from the Woodbury town line to Old Waterbury Road
18th and 19th centuries

The Southbury Historic District consists of properties on both sides of Main Street extending approximately two miles from end to end. Buildings in this area are predominantly 19th-century or earlier, and much open space exists between them. The atmosphere is that of a 19th-century residential community. Dwellings and other structures fall into several categories, the largest of which is the pre-Revolutionary group. These 18 buildings are two stories, of frame construction, and have gable roofs and central chimneys. A second group, of post-Revolutionary structures, was built between 1777 and 1812. These include the Bullet Hill School and a Greek Revival residence. A third group dates from 1813 to 1860, while the last major architectural period is 1861 to 1966 and includes several colonial reproductions.
Multiple private
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
East Lyme
LEE, THOMAS, HOUSE
Southeast corner of Conn. 156 and Grant's Neck Road
c. 1660–1735

The Thomas Lee House is a saltbox, and its development from a one-room dwelling is easy to trace. Originally the single room faced south and contained a stone chimney in its west end. Later another room was added on the other side of the chimney, and the final addition was a lean-to across the rear (south). The cellar stair, which is believed to date from a 1725 remodeling, is formed of solid logs cut in triangular section and nailed on two sloping stringers. An unusual casement in the south wall of the west chamber is one of two such windows discovered in place in Connecticut, and it is evident that the house was built to face south since windows were not put in the rear walls. Restoration work was done in 1914.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Groton
FORT GRISWOLD
Bounded by Baker Avenue, Smith Street, Park Avenue, Monument Avenue and the Thames River

Fort Griswold was constructed between 1775 and 1778 to defend the shore at Groton and New London. A major Revolutionary engagement took place here in September, 1781, when British forces commanded by Benedict Arnold attacked the American garrison. Arnold directed the burning of New London and the successful storming of Fort Griswold. The American commander, Lieutenant Colonel William Ledyard, was killed and the fort severely damaged when the victorious British blew up the powder magazine. As constructed the fort had stone walls 10 or 12 feet high and was surrounded by a ditch. On its lower side was a barbette battery, and the remaining walls were fraised. Presently within the park grounds are an 1840 stone house for storing powder, rifles, and ammunition and a brick hot shot house (1812) where cannon balls were heated.
State

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Lebanon
TRUMBULL, JOHN, BIRTHPLACE (GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL HOUSE)
The Common
c. 1735

John Trumbull is best known for his paintings of leaders and dramatic scenes of the Revolutionary War. His paintings of the Nation's early leaders and his sketches of the battlefields of the Revolutionary War provided material for many of his later paintings. Among his best-known works are "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Declaration of Independence," and "Resignation of Washington." His commission in 1817 to paint four Revolutionary War scenes for the rotunda of the Capitol was the first awarded to an American artist by the federal government. His two-story clapboard birthplace was also the home of his father, Governor Jonathan Trumbull.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Lebanon
WAR OFFICE (CAPTAIN JOSEPH TRUMBLE STORE AND OFFICE)
West Town Street
c. 1732

Joseph Trumble (1678–1755) used this building as a store and an office for his ex-

tensive shipping business. The business was eventually taken over by his son Jonathan, who changed the spelling of the family name. Jonathan Trumbull was governor of Connecticut between 1769 and 1784. During the Revolution a War Council of Connecticut assisted the governor when the General Assembly was not in session, and meetings were held in this building. The office is a small gambrel-roofed structure with a central chimney. Positioning of the front door near the left front corner creates an asymmetrical facade. The Trumbull home is nearby.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Mystic
CHARLES W. MORGAN
Mystic Seaport
1841

The *Charles W. Morgan* is the last of the 19th-century wooden whaling vessels. Owned principally by a New Bedford whaling merchant of the same name, she sailed in pursuit of whales for almost 80 years. Constructed of live oak and pine, she is a typical, square-rigged whaler of the period. The *Morgan* is more than 105 feet overall and has a 27-foot beam. In recent years the vessel has been restored.
Private
NHL

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
DESHON-ALLYN HOUSE
613 Williams Street
1829

Captain Daniel Deshon, a whaling master, built the Deshon-Allyn House, which exhibits both late Federal and early Greek Revival architectural features. The hip-roofed dwelling has a regular five-bay facade, two end chimneys, and a central second-story Palladian window on the main facade. The exterior walls are granite ornamented at the corners with stone quoins, and beneath the carved cornice there is a simple frieze containing trigylphs and metopes. Inside, the house has a central hall plan and four rooms on each floor. A later owner of the house (1851) was Captain Lyman Allyn.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
HEMPSTED, JOSHUA, HOUSE
11 Hempstead Street
c. 1678

The Hempsted House is one of the oldest dwellings in Connecticut. As such it is frequently studied by architectural historians interested in the development of the 17th- and 18th-century house. Entirely frame in construction, the house has two front gables, and the older section (the west end) has casement windows on all three levels. Set on a quarried stone foundation, it has an overhanging cornice and was originally a one-room, end-chimney dwelling.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
HEMPSTED, NATHANIEL, HOUSE (OLD HUGUENOT HOUSE)
Corner of Jay, Hempstead, Cort, and Truman Streets
c. 1759

The Hempsted House is unusual because it is built of stone. Local legend attributes its construction to Huguenots, but no record of Huguenot workers in New London has been found. More probably exiled Acadians from Nova Scotia (who arrived in New London in 1756) erected the house; the stone is evenly finished and laid in regular horizontal beds, characteristic of French rather than English craftmanship. Now covered completely with ivy the house has two end chimneys and a gambrel roof. The dormer windows are later additions.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
NEW LONDON COUNTY COURTHOUSE (STATE COURTHOUSE)
70 Hunting Street
1784, Isaac Fitch

The New London County Courthouse has served as a civic and social center for New London since its construction. Georgian in style, the courthouse has a central octagonal cupola on its roof. The facade is seven bays wide, three on either side of a central pavilion containing the main entrance and a Palladian window above. Blocks of wood cut to resemble angle quoins frame the central doorway which is recessed. Pilasters of similar wooden blocks mark the first-floor corners, and there are fluted pilasters at the second level. A gallery once ran around the entire building, but it has been removed. The courthouse does not stand on its original site, and the interior was extensively altered in 1909.
State
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
NEW LONDON CUSTOMHOUSE
150 Bank Street
1833, Robert Mills

Built to serve New London in its heyday as a port, the Customhouse was designed by one of America's well-known architects. The exterior is rectangular in shape, three stories high, and constructed of light and dark gray granite. A flat-roofed entrance portico with two plain Ionic columns supporting an entablature, architrave, and frieze is the focal point of the three-bay facade. At the corners of the building are massive granite pilasters, and the sills of the upper windows continue in a belt course which girdles the entire building and decreases the apparent size of the second story. A filet molding over the upper windows projects like eyebrows above them.
Federal

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
NEW LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY
63 Huntington Street
1889, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge

Although Henry Hobson Richardson had died before plans were drawn for the New London Library, the resulting building was clearly influenced by his ideas. The structure is compact but massive with walls of Milford granite and contrasting brownstone trim. Composed of two sections which intersect at right angles, the library also has a central round turret with polygonal roof on the main facade. There is an unusual eyelid dormer in the gable roof, and over the gable is a tympanum containing the city's coat of arms—a ship under full sail. The main entrance porch has four Syrian arches and three groined vaults.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
SHAW MANSION
11 Blinman Street
c. 1756

Captain Nathaniel Shaw built this three-story granite dwelling which originally had a three-story wooden annex. The exterior was altered in 1840 by the construction of the present granite annex and the addition of the front portico and the roof balustrades. Inside, the house has a slightly asymmetrical central hall plan. The 18th-century paneling was covered with plaster and wallpaper in 1840. Connecticut's Naval Office was located here during the Revolution.
County
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
WHALE OIL ROW
105–119 Huntington Street
1835–1845

The four Greek Revival structures comprising Whale Oil Row reflect the prosperity of New London during its peak whaling years (1820–1850). All four have similar facades highlighted by two-story porticos with fluted Ionic columns and pediments containing semicircular lights. Pilasters ornament the corners of the rectangular houses. Primary differences in the four facades are evident in the door frames and the mullions of the overdoor and sidelights. All four have been coverted to offices.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwich
BACKUS, NATHANIEL, HOUSE
44 Rockwell Street
1750

Although built in 1750, the Backus House was altered by the introduction of Greek Revival elements in the 19th century. Most noticeable of these is the ornate main doorway with its engaged Ionic columns, full entablature and sidelights, all framed by fluted molding with rosettes. The entablature directly above the door contains a cushion frieze topped by an egg and dart molding. Changes in the positions of the windows and the elimination of a central door occurred in the 19th century. The chimneys postdate the house itself. Nathaniel Backus was a prominent citizen of Norwich.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwich
CONVERSE HOUSE AND BARN
185 Washington Street
c. 1870

High Victorian Gothic was a popular architectural style when the Converse House was built. Its vertical proportions, irregular shape, and polychrome exterior are typical of the period taste. An irregular roofline is broken by many small gables and dormers. A hip-roofed tower covering the center hall and stairway inside is fronted on the exterior by a seven-sided porch. The trim consists of brackets, wooden arches, wooden supports for the porch, and window framing, all of which contrast strikingly with the lighter building walls. A large L-shaped barn and carriage shed on the property is similar in style to the house. It has steep gable roofs and pierced bargeboards carved in a diamond pattern.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwich
EAST DISTRICT SCHOOL
365 Washington Street
Late 18th century

Built sometime during the second half of the 18th century, the East District School was used for its original purpose until 1885. The building is brick with a gambrel roof. It stands two and one-half stories high and is nearly square in plan. In 1798 a local scholar, Consider Sterry, conducted a night school here, offering instruction in writing, bookkeeping, mathematics, and surveying without plotting. Sterry also taught sailors how to obtain longitude at sea by lunar observation and latitude by the sun's altitude. Used for some years as a clubhouse, the building is now vacant.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwich
LITTLE PLAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT
The east and west sides of Broadway
and Union Street; portions of the
south side of Otis Street, and
including all residences around Little
Plain Park and Huntington Place
18th and 19th centuries

The variety and quality of architecture in the Little Plain Historic District is a permanent reminder of the prosperity brought to Norwich by trade and manufacturing. Representatives of all major architectural styles popular between 1775 and 1875 cluster around the park and the narrow green of Huntington Place. Specific examples worthy of mention are the Deacon Jabez Huntington House (181 Broadway), Georgian; the Hezekiah Perkins (185 Broadway) and the DeWitt-Sigourney (189 Broadway) houses, Federal; the Johnson (171 Broadway) and Woodhull (167 Broadway) houses, Greek Revival; and a Victorian home (93 Union Street). The district also contains a few late 19th- and early 20th-century shingle style houses.
Private
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
BRADFORD-HUNTINGTON HOUSE
16 Huntington Lane
c. 1691–1740

The Bradford-Huntington House is a frame dwelling that was built in several stages. Authorities do not agree as to which part of the house John Bradford erected in 1691. The present house is roughly L-shaped with one wing facing south and the other, east. Each wing has a large central chimney and a gambrel roof. Window placement on the main facade is irregular, and the roof has a slight overhang on three sides. The later additions were constructed by the Huntingtons, an early Norwich area family.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
CARPENTER HOUSE (RED HOUSE)
55 E. Town Street
1793

The Carpenter House is a symmetrical, five-bay facade, Georgian house. The walls are brick laid in Flemish bond, and there is a small gabled porch over the main doorway. This doorway is not original. About 1816 the gambrel-roofed third story was added. There have also been several one-story additions at the rear of the house.
Private
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
CARPENTER, JOSEPH, SILVERSMITH SHOP
71 E. Town Street
1772–1774

Joseph Carpenter was a successful silversmith, clockmaker, and pewterer. His shop is evidence of Norwich's flourishing 18th-century silver and pewter industry. The one-and-one-half-story frame structure is rectangular and has a gambrel roof. There is one brick chimney in the southwest corner which was originally intended for a forge. The exterior, which measures 30 feet by 24 feet, is covered with clapboards. Inside, the single room has been partitioned by recent owners. Owned by the Carpenter family until 1915, the shop was restored the following year.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
CHARLTON, CAPTAIN RICHARD, HOUSE
12 Mediterranean Lane
Late 18th century

This frame cottage is a restored example of a sea captain's house of the late 18th or early 19th century. Measuring 18 feet by 27 feet, the house is one and one-half stories high, five bays wide, and has a central chimney. Its heavy timber frame has unused mortises, indicating that it

probably came from an earlier building and was reused. There is little decoration on the house aside from the front door with sidelights framed by four flat pilasters.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
HUNTINGTON, GENERAL JEDIDIAH, HOUSE
23 E. Town Street
1765

The Huntington House is a large, nine-bay, Georgian, frame dwelling. Resting on a stone foundation, the house has a gambrel roof and an interior central hall plan. There is a projecting center section on the facade that contains the paneled main door framed by sidelights and topped by a semielliptical window. A one-story wing on the southeast was added later. Jedidiah Huntington was an officer in the Revolution and later took an active part in local and state politics.
Private; not accessible to the public

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
HUNTINGTON, GOVERNOR SAMUEL, HOUSE
34 E. Town Street
1783

This 18th-century Georgian house has been extensively altered from its original appearance as a rectangular five-bay frame building with a gable roof and corner pilasters. A projecting central portico and two sets of double columns have been added to the main entrance. Central second-story windows have been replaced by double doors, while the main doorway has strong Greek Revival overtones (square panels, rectangular sidelights, and fluted pilasters). A large two-story ell was built on the south side and a bay window added on the west. Samuel Huntington (1732–1796) was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly (1764), a member of the state Council of Safety (1775), a delegate to the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He became president of Congress in 1779, chief justice of Connecticut (1784), and served as governor from 1786 until his death.
Private

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
LATHROP, DR. DANIEL, SCHOOL
69 E. Town Street
1782

Named for the man who was instrumental in its founding, this school is one of the oldest of its kind still standing in the state. Identical in scale, size, and color to the Joseph Carpenter Shop next door, the school is brick with a gambrel roof and one interior room. There is a wooden belfry on the roof, and the front door is paneled. The foundation is stone.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
LATHROP, DR. JOSHUA, HOUSE
377 Washington Street
c. 1750

Two sections comprise the Joshua Lathrop House, a saltbox and a five-bay Georgian dwelling. The asymmetrical placement of windows and doors and the location of dormers in the center of the sloping lean-to roof attest to the many changes which have been made since construction. The two-story lean-to is attached to the rear of the Georgian portion, and its double front doors have seven panels. All fireplaces are original.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
LEFFINGWELL INN
348 Washington Street
1675, 18th century

The Leffingwell Inn, presently an L-shaped structure formed by the joining of two saltboxes, evolved in three stages. The earliest portion, the tavern room, is located in the northeast corner. An addition was made prior to 1724 by fastening a separate building onto the original room (the present entrance hall and south parlor). Most of the original (c. 1720) sash is intact except in the parlor. The third stage of construction (c. 1730–1765) resulted in the kitchen and north parlor. Thomas Leffingwell purchased the property in 1700 and operated it as an inn.
Private
HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwichtown
TURNER, DR. PHILIP, HOUSE
29 W. Town Street

The Turner House is believed to have been built prior to 1700, and inside it has a variant of the usual saltbox floor plan. An interesting feature is the dramatic sweep of the roofline which, at the rear, is only six feet above ground. There is a break in this roofline indicating that a second lean-to has been incorporated into the first. The chimney was originally stone, but bricks have replaced the stones on the outside. Dr. Philip Turner was an army surgeon during the Revolution.
Private; not accessible to the public

TOLLAND COUNTY
Coventry
HALE, NATHAN, HOMESTEAD (DEACON RICHARD HALE HOUSE)
South Street
1776

Richard Hale, father of Nathan Hale, whom the British hanged as a spy on September 22, 1776, built this home for his family and occupied it in October. The frame, two-and-one-half-story dwelling has a five-bay facade and a one-story ell attached at the rear. The ell originally measured 26 feet and was later extended considerably. Architectural ornament is lacking, and the exterior of the house is plain except for paneled doors, overlights, and door surrounds.
Private

TOLLAND COUNTY
Mansfield Center
WILLIAMS, ELEAZER, HOUSE
East side of Storrs Road just south of the intersection with Dobbs Road
1710

The Williams House illustrates the evolution of a single dwelling through 75 years of service as a parsonage. Original construction of the frame house is visible in the south chamber. Between 1750 and 1775 remodeling took place resulting in a two-chimney, center hall plan residence. Paneling from this period survives in the north parlor and north chamber. The clapboards on the main facade date from this period also. About 1800 the roofline was altered from sloping saltbox to simple gable. The 18th-century chimneys were demolished in 1853. Eleazer Williams was minister of the local Congregational church from 1710 to 1745.
Private; not accessible to the public

WINDHAM COUNTY
Brooklyn
TRINITY CHURCH
East side of Church Street
1771

This Georgian church was modeled upon two well-known colonial houses of worship designed by Peter Harrison: King's Chapel in Boston and Trinity Church,

Newport, Rhode Island. The building measures 46 feet by 30 feet and is frame covered with clapboards and fastened together by hand wrought nails. The arched windows are two stories high. Window frames and the wide muntined sash are believed to be original, although the pedimented entry and double front doors are replacements. Inside, the box pews and balconies are paneled.
Private

WINDHAM COUNTY
Canterbury

CLARK, CAPTAIN JOHN, HOUSE (DYER-CLARK HOUSE)

East side of Route 169

Dates for construction of the Clark House range from 1790 to 1802. It is a large Georgian house, somewhat elaborate in detail for its rural setting. A low gable tops the hip roof, and there are twin chimneys at either end of the gable. Beneath the modillion cornice is a Greek fret, and the vertical faces of the cornice are fluted. Large fluted pilasters highlight the corners, and two free standing Roman Doric columns frame the main entrance. There is a pediment over the front door which has sidelights and a transom containing spider web muntins. Above this is a Palladian window framed by miniature fluted pilasters. The south front is also elaborate. It contains a Palladian window with muntins forming Gothic arches; below this is a cornice with mutules and a frieze containing triglyphs and metopes. All these features are characteristic of a local building style referred to as the "Canterbury type."
Private; not accessible to the public

WINDHAM COUNTY
Canterbury

PAYNE, ELISHA, HOUSE (PRUDENCE CRANDALL HOUSE)

Southwest corner of the intersection
of Conn. 14 and 169
c. 1805

The Payne House is a Georgian residence standing two stories high with a gable-on-hip roof. The main entrance is within a projecting pedimented central pavilion flanked by fluted pilasters. A Palladian window is set in the second story of the pavilion. The modillion cornice has a Greek fret immediately below, and this combination also appears in the triangular roof pediment and above the front door. In 1831 Prudence Crandall came to Canterbury to head a school for young ladies. When Sarah Harris, a Negro girl, applied for admission, Miss Crandall accepted her, but opposition arose among the townspeople which caused her to convert the school into one for training Negro girls to be teachers. Hostility mounted until Miss Crandall's opponents secured passage by the Connecticut assembly of the so-called "Black Law" (1833). This legislation prohibited the entrance of non-resident Negroes into private schools in the state unless specifically given permission by the local ruling body. Under terms of this law Miss Crandall was arrested and tried, although the case was set aside on technical grounds. Prudence Crandall and her attempts to educate Negro girls became a cause célèbre for 19th-century abolitionists.
State; not accessible to the public
HABS

WINDHAM COUNTY
Chaplin

WITTER HOUSE

Chaplin Street
1820–1821

The Witter House is a large New England Georgian dwelling. It is two stories high and has a five-bay facade, four end chimneys, and a large modillion cornice. A small ell projects from the rear, and the central hall plan is typically Georgian. The front door has a center fanlight and two small fans above the detached sidelights. This fan motif is repeated in wood above every window, and there is a large wooden fan above the side door. An unusual feature is the monitor roof with tiny windows. The roof began as a hipped gambrel, and a vertical board was added to tighten the two pitches and eventually raised a foot or so. Members of the Witter family owned the house until 1960.
Private; not accessible to the public

WINDHAM COUNTY
Windham Center

HUNT, DR. CHESTER, OFFICE

Windham Center Road
c. 1800–1810

This miniature scale, Federal style commercial building was used as an office and dispensary by Dr. Chester Hunt during the middle years of the 19th century. Its original purpose is not known. The two-story frame structure has a gambrel roof and tall, narrow windows with many lights on the ground floor. There is elaborate stencil work on some of the interior plaster, and the only second-story window has Gothic tracery muntins.
Private

Delaware

Old State House, Dover, Delaware. *Delaware State Archives*

Parson Thorne Mansion, Milford, Delaware. *Thomas R. Draper*

Brandywine Village
Historic District,
Wilmington, Delaware.
Ellsworth J. Gentry

KENT COUNTY
Cowgill vicinity
EIGHT-SQUARE SCHOOLHOUSE
East of Cowgill off Del. 9
c. 1836

In 1829 Delaware established a permanent system of free district public schools. The Eight-square Schoolhouse is the last surviving octagonal school building in the state. Its walls are undressed stone which has been stuccoed and whitewashed. The pyramidal roof is shingled, and beneath the eaves is a stepped brick cornice. The vestibule sheltering the main entrance is recent.
State; not accessible to the public

KENT COUNTY
Dover
LOOCKERMAN HALL
Delaware State College Campus
c. 1730

Loockerman Hall was a Georgian plantation house once surrounded by dependencies including a kitchen, smokehouse, wash house, and carriage house with outlying barns, stables, granaries, and quarters for field hands. The brick house has an unusually handsome cornice with modillions and "wall-of-Troy" dentils. Both the front porch and the roof dormers are later additions. Inside, the house has a central hall flanked on each side by two rooms. Each first-floor room has a fully paneled fireplace wall. Cornices, chair rails, stair rails, and balusters are all of good quality. Since 1891 Loockerman Hall has been used by Delaware State College.
State

KENT COUNTY
Dover
OLD STATEHOUSE
The Green
1787–1792

A courthouse built on this site in 1722 served as the predecessor of the Old Statehouse. The five-bay, brick Georgian building was erected using salvageable materials from the courthouse. Marble lintels highlight the window openings, and marble was used to top the water table. Fenestration is regular, and there is a large central Palladian window on the southwest facade. Wings have been added at various times: a brick, two-story addition in 1836 which was extended, 1895–1897; a pillared rotunda and south wing, 1910; and an eastern annex, 1925–1926. The rotunda was removed in 1968–1969.
State

KENT COUNTY
Dover vicinity
DICKINSON, JOHN, HOUSE
5 miles southeast of Dover and 3
miles east of U.S. 113 on Kitts
Hummock Road
1740

John Dickinson (1732–1808), statesman and legislator, lived in this house as a youth and briefly during his adult life. Dickinson served in the Delaware and Pennsylvania legislatures, was a member of the Stamp Act Congress (1765), the first and second Continental Congresses (1774, 1775), and the Constitutional Convention (1787). His conservatism caused Dickinson to favor conciliation with Great Britain. Although he opposed the Stamp Act, he refused to sanction the use of force to resist it. He even voted against the Declaration of Independence, but when war came he took up arms on behalf of the colonies. Dickinson's position with regard to Britain was set forth in his anonymously published "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies" (1768).
State
NHL; HABS

KENT COUNTY
Dutch Neck Crossroads vicinity
ALLEE HOUSE
Dutch Neck Road east of Del. 9
Mid–18th century

The Allee House is a three-bay, two-story plus attic country residence. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond. Ornament is provided by the molded brick water table, a belt course between floors, and a plaster cove cornice. There are flat plaster arches above the first-floor windows. Interior woodwork is original, and much of the early wrought iron hardware has survived. The abutting one-story brick kitchen was added later.
Federal

KENT COUNTY
Kenton vicinity
ASPENDALE
1 mile west of Kenton on Del. 300
1771–1773

Aspendale is a two-story Georgian brick dwelling with a gable roof and two sets of twin end chimneys. The roof was remodeled at the time of the Revolution. Both north and south facades are three bays wide and symmetrical in design. A one-and-one-half-story frame wing at the west end may predate the main brick portion of the house. Some restoration work has been done, primarily removal of interior partitions and a south front cornice and porch.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

KENT COUNTY
Magnolia
LOWBER, MATTHEW, HOUSE
East of Main Street, north of the
intersection
1774; frame addition, 1855

This house, built of brick, represents the small but comfortable country homes of the latter part of the 18th century. The original house has two rooms on each floor. There is a belt course and watertable and a flush chimney on each end. The wooden addition also has a flush chimney. The date of construction and the builder's initials set in black headers are near the peak in the southeast gable.
State; not accessible to the public

KENT COUNTY
Milford
PARSON THORNE MANSION
501 Northwest Front Street
1730–1735 (original wing);
1745–1750 (main house)

This 18th-century plantation house is a Georgian five-bay, two-and-one-half-story brick structure with a one-and-one-half-story wing attached to either end by a covered way. Attached to the rear of the main section is a two-story frame wing, the oldest portion of the house. In 1879 the roofs were raised to their present steep pitch and the three roof gables were added. The interior remained unaltered. The house was named for the Reverend Sydenham Thorne, an early owner who was rector of Christ Church, Milford, and a co-founder of the community.
Private

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Claymont
BLOCKHOUSE AND ROBINSON HOUSE
Naaman's Corner

The Blockhouse and Robinson House are part of a sprawling group of connected structures, some stone and some frame, erected at different times between the 17th and 19th centuries. The Blockhouse may be the oldest surviving building in Delaware. Believed to have been built in 1654, it originally had no windows at ground level other than loopholes under the eaves. A narrow inside stairway leads to the second floor. Erected in two parts, the Robinson House has an eastern end of stone (c. 1723) and a later western end covered by wide, smoothly matched ship lapped siding. The portico (c. 1915) and enclosed side porch are later additions. Since the mid–17th century the area around Naaman's Corner has been an important milling center.
State

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
New Castle
NEW CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bordered by Harmony Street, The Strand, Third and Delaware Streets
17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

New Castle was founded by Peter Stuyvesant in 1651 as the seat of New Netherlands government on the Delaware River. Its present name dates from the beginning of British occupation in 1664. It was the colonial capital of Delaware until 1776 and very briefly, in 1776–77, the state capital of Delaware. The town's buildings illustrate a broad range of architectural styles from the 18th and early 19th centuries. Along the town's first street, The Strand, which parallels the river, the houses face each other rather than the street. Almost no modern intrusions mar New Castle.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Odessa
CORBIT-SHARP HOUSE
Southwest corner of Main and Second Streets
1772–1774

Constructed for William Corbit by Robert May, a master builder, this house marks the height of the late Georgian style in Delaware's domestic architecture. The two-and-a-half-story house has a central hall floor plan and hipped roof. Its brick masonry, stone belt course, window lintels, paneled shutters, arched doorways, and dormer windows are typical of the regional style.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Odessa
ODESSA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by Appoquinimink Creek on the southeast; by High Street on the northeast; by 4th Street on the northwest; and by Main Street on the southwest
18th and 19th centuries

Odessa, also known as Anpoquinimink or Cantwell's Bridge, was once a busy tidewater port. When bypassed by the railroad in the 1850's, the community turned to agriculture for its livelihood. Today the four-block historic district contains 23 buildings from the 18th and early 19th centuries. The district has suffered from a minimum of commercial encroachment, and most structures have been spared any major architectural changes. Most have retained their original sections, although enlarged, and five 18th-century houses altered after 1800 have been restored. Characteristic are the Collins-Johnson House (c. 1700), which was moved to Odessa in 1962; the Corbit-Sharp and Wilson-Warner houses (Georgian); the John Janvier House (1775); the Brick Hotel (1822, Federal); the Davis Store (1824) and residence (1830); and the Cyrus Polk House (1853, Italian Villa). Elements of Victorian architecture are also present.
Multiple; private

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
St. Georges vicinity
BUENA VISTA
5 miles north of St. Georges on U.S. 13, 1.5 miles south of its junction with U.S. 40
1845–1847

Buena Vista was built by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State to Zachary Taylor (1849–1850). His most notable achievement was the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which provided for a neutralized international canal across Central America. The original brick house has five bays and is two stories high. There is a veranda across the full front with Doric columns and an iron balustrade on the roof. The two chimneys at each end are also connected by an iron balustrade. A service wing extends to the west from the north end of the house. In the present century a long, two-story wing was added to the south side. The original part of the house is furnished with appropriate period furniture some of which belonged to Clayton.
State

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
BRANDYWINE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by Tatnall Street, 22nd Street, Vandever Avenue, Mabel Street, and Brandywine Creek
18th and 19th centuries

In 1637 Captain Jacob Vandever first visited the site of present-day Brandywine Village. The first land patent was granted to him in 1669, and the burgeoning settlement which developed depended first on agriculture and then on flour milling. Flour mills, millers' homes, mill workers' dwellings, shops, and artisans' residences, constructed mainly during the last quarter of the 18th century, formed the core of Brandywine Village, which soon became a part of Wilmington proper. Market Street, the old toll road between Philadelphia and Wilmington, was lined with sturdy houses of local granite six of which still remain. All are two stories high and have molded cornices and gable roofs. Mill workers' homes were brick or frame, and they have been largely obscured by store fronts and signs. Three significant structures within the historic district are St. John's Episcopal Church (1857, original design by John Notman), the Brandywine Methodist Episcopal Church (1857), and the Brandywine Academy (two-story, stone structure topped by an octagonal cupola).
Multiple public/private
HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
DINGEE, JACOB, HOUSE
105 E. 7th Street
1771

The Jacob Dingee House and its closely related neighbor, the Obadiah Dingee House, date from Wilmington's period of Quaker settlement (1736 to the early 1800's). The former is the older of the two houses. A rear wing was constructed in two stages, the older, of brick, and the newer, of wood. The cornice is simply molded, and a projecting belt course divides the stories. Brickwork is Flemish bond on the first level and common bond above. A change in the street level resulted in the cellar door and additions to the later marble steps. Jacob Dingee was a joiner, carpenter, and probably a cabinet maker.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
DINGEE, OBADIAH, HOUSE
107 E. 7th Street
1771–1773

The Obadiah Dingee House is one of a very few dwellings that survive from the first period of Quaker settlement in Wilmington (c. 1736 to the early 1800's). Wilmington was laid out by Thomas Willing in 1736, and it grew rapidly into an important port and center of commerce. The house is a two-story brick residence. Both the rear wing and the front of the first floor have been greatly altered, but the three second-floor windows have their original molded wood sills and 12-pane sash with heavy muntins. Obadiah Dingee was a cabinetmaker, house carpenter, and joiner.
Municipal; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
FERRIS, ZACHARIAH, HOUSE
414 W. 2nd Street
1718

The Zachariah Ferris House may be the oldest dwelling in Wilmington. It is a simple, two-story brick house with a later

brick extension on the east side. Both the north and south walls are laid in Flemish bond with dark glazed headers. A pent roof was once carried across both facades between the two floors. Between the two second-story windows is a panel of brickwork in which a double row of numerals and letters was built with dark glazed headers. The writing is no longer legible. Zachariah Ferris, a tanner, purchased the house in 1768.
Private; not accessible to the public

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
FORT CHRISTINA
E. 7th Street and the Christina River, Fort Christina State Park
1638

The first Swedish expedition to the present State of Delaware landed at Fort Christina. This initial fortification became the nucleus of the Swedish settlement on the Delaware River. The natural wharf of rocks where the first landing was made is preserved in Fort Christina State Park. Also within the park is a monument designed by Swedish sculptor Carl Milles commemorating Swedish settlement.
State
NHL

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
HOLY TRINITY (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH
7th and Church Streets
1698

Holy Trinity, which is the oldest surviving church of a Delaware Valley Swedish congregation, is built on the site of the Fort Christina settlement's first burial ground. It is rectangular in plan, with a brick floor, shingled roof, and gabled ends; a tower, gallery, and porch are additions. Subsequent alterations were corrected by a restoration in 1899 so that the church might retain its architectural integrity. An adjacent Swedish dwelling serves as a museum and library on Delaware Swedish life.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
MENDENHALL, CAPTAIN THOMAS, HOUSE
205 E. Front Street
c. 1790

The Mendenhall House is one of the few surviving examples in Wilmington of an 18th-century town house. Its brick exterior measures 20 feet wide by 32 feet deep. Belt courses mark all floor divisions including the attic. Windows are graded in height, the tallest located on the ground floor. The front door has a pediment above containing raised fretwork. Thomas Mendenhall was a Quaker sea captain who prospered in the West Indies trade. He eventually purchased the entire block on which this house is situated, and the property contained a large storehouse, a house for teamsters, a large yard for wagons, and sheds for horses.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington
STARR HOUSE
1310 King Street
1801–1806

The Starr House is one of a very few remaining Wilmington buildings dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It exhibits the craftsmanship of local workmen and of its builder Michael Van Kirk (Van Kuik), a stone cutter. The carved mantel and fireplace in the parlor may be his handiwork. The exterior of the brick house is laid in Flemish bond from the fourteenth course to the cornice; all other brickwork is English bond. A marble belt course separates the first and second floors, there are marble voussoirs above the first-floor front windows, and windows on both floors have marble sills. Inside, new doorways have been cut, but original paneling, woodwork, and hardware survive.
Private
HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity
ELEUTHERIAN MILLS
North of Wilmington on Del. 141 at Brandywine Creek Bridge
1802

Eleutherian Mills is the site of the powder works that revolutionized powder manufacturing in America. Established in 1801 by E. I. du Pont, the factory had become the country's largest by 1810. After 1860 the company began to diversify its interests, and presently it is one of the Nation's major industries. Among the buildings at the site are du Pont's residence, the company's first office building, and many of the 19th-century mills.
Private
NHL

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity
THE WINTERTHUR MUSEUM AND GARDENS
6 miles northwest of Wilmington on Del. 52

The nucleus of the present Winterthur Museum was built in 1839 on land owned by James Antoine Bidermann. This dwelling was enlarged and remodeled in the Georgian style in the 19th century. Additional alterations were made in the first quarter of the 20th century. The present mansion is composed of a three-and-one-half-story main section with flanking wings of five and one-half stories. Sixty acres of gardens and woodlands surround the house, and these contain trees, flowers, and flowering shrubs. Azaleas and daffodils are abundant in the spring. The overall impression is one of naturalness achieved by a harmonious blending of color and tone. The Winterthur Museum contains perhaps the finest collection of American decorative arts and domestic interiors to be found in the country.
Private

SUSSEX COUNTY
Cool Spring vicinity
FISHER HOUSE
Southeast of Cool Spring, Broadkill Hundred
c. 1728

The Fisher House is a one-story plus attic frame dwelling with a gambrel roof and a cockloft. The walls are half-timbered, nogged with brick, and covered by clapboards. Exterior detailing not commonly found in small country houses is visible in the box cornice with its molded frieze and dentils beneath, and in the weatherboarding on the oldest section which is matched, beaded, and molded. At an early date the house was enlarged to its present size. It now contains two rooms and a central hall downstairs and four bedrooms upstairs. The house was probably built for Joshua Fisher, the son of Thomas Fisher, an early Quaker settler.
State; not accessible to the public

SUSSEX COUNTY
Dagsboro vicinity
PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL
East of Dagsboro on Del. 26
1757

Prince George's Chapel was designed like most 18th-century churches but executed in wood rather than masonry. Originally it served as a chapel-of-ease for Worcester parish in Maryland. The exterior shingles were added as a protective measure in 1929, but the interior has been little

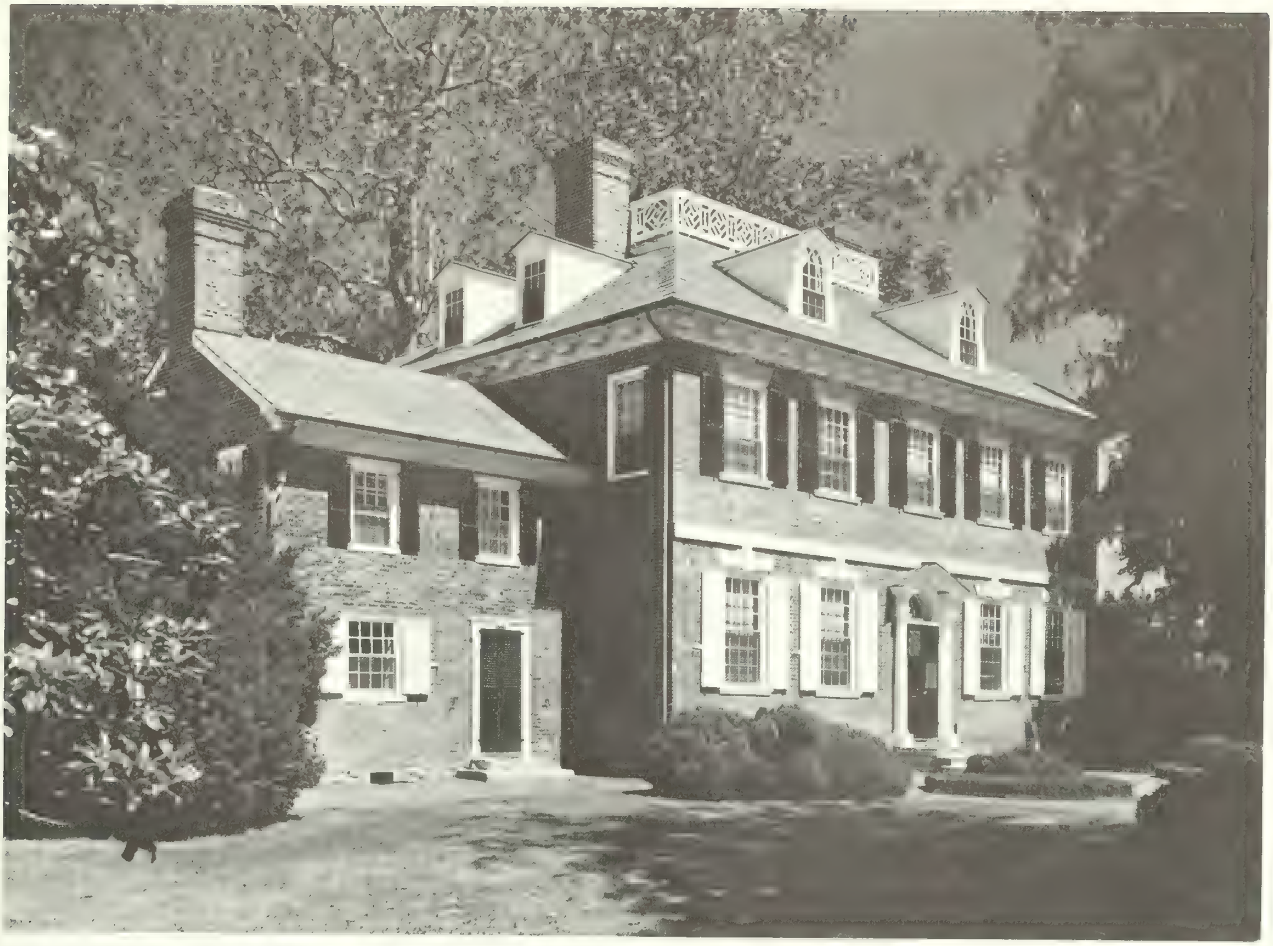
changed. The vaulted ceiling of heart pine, some of the paneled box pews, and most of the gallery remain. Benches have replaced many of the box pews, and the pointed arch windows are 19th-century alterations.
State; not accessible to the public

SUSSEX COUNTY
Georgetown
OLD SUSSEX COUNTY COURTHOUSE
S. Bedford Street
1793

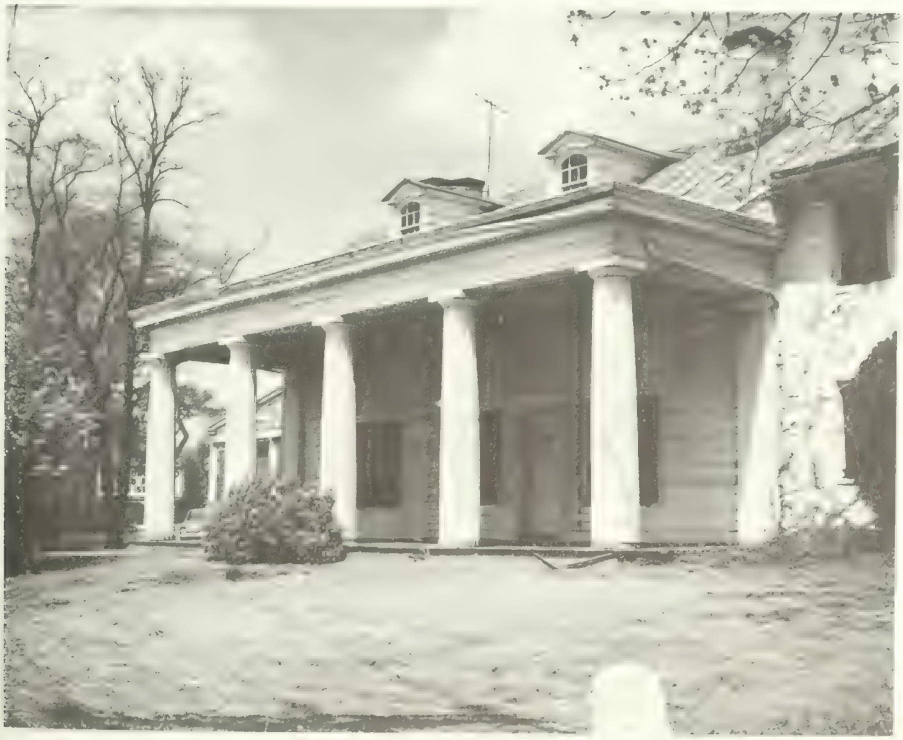
Rival factions in Sussex County were unable to agree upon a location for the county seat. A centrally located piece of open farmland was purchased under authority of the General Assembly in 1791. This courthouse, originally located on The Circle, became the focal point of the new community's town square. It is a two-story plus attic structure which looks more like a house than a public building. The five-bay exterior is covered with shingles, and the present front porch is a later addition. In 1837 the courthouse was moved to its present location and supplanted by the present one. The exterior is largely unchanged.
State; not accessible to the public

SUSSEX COUNTY
Lewes
MAULL HOUSE
542 Pilottown Road
c. 1730–1740

The Maull House is the oldest building in Lewes in its original location. It has also undergone very little alteration. Covered by a gambrel roof, the one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling is typical of Quaker homes common to this area in the early 18th century. A rear wing was added about 1890 at the same time that a wing at the north was removed. Paneling and molding on the interior are largely intact.
Private
HABS



Corbit-Sharp House, Odessa, Delaware.
The Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum



Block House and Robinson House, Claymont, Delaware. *Sophie Consagra*

District of Columbia

Old State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C. *Ronald Comedy for HABS*

Pan American Union,
Washington, D.C.
J. Alexander

De La Roche Tenant House,
Washington, D.C.
J. Alexander for HABS

Pension Building, Washington, D.C.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

Frederick Douglass Home National Memorial,
Washington, D.C. *NPS*

WASHINGTON

ADAS ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

3rd and G Streets, N.W.
1873–1876

Adas Israel Synagogue was the first synagogue in the District of Columbia. A Hebrew congregation was organized in Washington shortly after the Civil War. After a time liturgical reforms were instituted, and the more conservative members withdrew to form the Adas Israel congregation. Thirty-five families composing the new congregation met and worshiped in members' homes or rented quarters. On August 16, 1870, three trustees of the congregation purchased a lot at 6th and G Streets, NW, engaged a contractor and a draftsman, and construction on the synagogue was begun by 1873. Dedication ceremonies took place on June 9, 1876, with President Ulysses S. Grant present. The Adas Israel congregation continued to use the building until 1907 when the group moved to a larger house of worship at 6th and I Streets, NW. A Greek Orthodox church and an evangelical Church of God have both been located on the premises, and a variety of small businesses have occupied the ground floor. Classrooms, offices, and a weekday chapel were originally on the ground floor and the synagogue proper, on the second floor. The synagogue area has been used for storage, but remains very nearly in its original condition. Subway construction caused the building to be moved again in 1969.

State; not accessible to the public.

WASHINGTON

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

1530 P Street, N.W.
1910, Carrère and Hastings

The Carnegie Institution, an expression of Andrew Carnegie's generosity, is an early example of American philanthropy. Founded to promote basic scientific research for the enrichment of human existence, its contributions include the Mount Wilson Observatory and research programs in the fields of geophysics, embryology, genetics, and history. Today the organization has limited its activities to research in the physical and biological sciences. Its administration building is a neo-French Renaissance structure of Indiana limestone.

Private

NHL

WASHINGTON

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

17th and D Streets, N.W.
1915–1917, Trowbridge and Livingston

This Greek Revival building houses the administration of the Nation's official relief organization. Built with both Federal and private funds, it illustrates the cooperation of government and private efforts in carrying out the organization's duties. Although the international Red Cross movement originated in the Geneva Convention of 1864, nearly 20 years passed before the United States accepted its principles, even then due largely to the efforts of Clara Barton. Its services today far exceed those conceived by Miss Barton or performed by the pre-World War I organization. Services to the armed forces and to veterans, nursing services, volunteer programs, the blood donor program, first aid, and water safety instruction have been added to the basic functions of relief to victims of both natural and man-made disasters.

Private

NHL

WASHINGTON

ANDERSON, LARZ, HOUSE

2118 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
1902–1905, Little and Browne

The Anderson House is a large, 50–room mansion with lavish eclectic interiors designed in the Late Renaissance Revival manner for Larz and Isabel Anderson, who planned to present it to the Society of the Cincinnati, which now owns it. Constructed of brick and stone with a partial steel frame, the building is four stories high and basically U-shaped. The central facade is 85 feet long with a 30–foot-wide wing on both sides extending out 40 feet. The wings are connected by a screen wall with two openings forming a forecourt. The interior is most elaborate with a two-story great hall in the center of the block on the first floor. The main dining room and drawing rooms are on the second floor and the bedrooms on the third floor.

Private

WASHINGTON

ARTS CLUB OF WASHINGTON

2017 I Street, N.W.
1802–1808

The Arts Club of Washington, an early 19th-century Federal townhouse, served for a time as the nation's Executive Mansion after the White House was burned by the British in the War of 1812. The first portion of the house, the kitchen wing, was built in 1802. The remainder was begun in 1805 and finished in 1808. James Monroe lived in the house as Secretary of War under James Madison and during the first 6 months of his own Presidency (March to September 1817). About 1822 the house became the British legation, and residents of subsequent years included Charles Francis Adams and General Silas Casey. The building served as a boardinghouse, a girls' school, and a private residence before it was purchased by the Arts Club of Washington in 1916. Measuring 32 feet in width, the house is red brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern with buff-colored stone trim. The original house was two stories high with a dormered attic and was converted to the present three-and-one-half stories in 1881. The interior contains several fireplaces, decorative plaster moldings and woodwork, and a main stairway with bas-relief garlands and mahogany handrail and balusters.

Private; accessible to the public with permission

HABS

WASHINGTON

BANK OF COLUMBIA

3210 M Street, N.W.
1796

This three-story, late 18th-century, brick, commercial structure has housed many activities and undertakings vital to the development of the Georgetown area. The Bank of Columbia, the second bank established within the District of Columbia, was the first occupant, but moved to new quarters in 1806. From 1807 to 1822 the Bureau of Indian Trade occupied the premises; and between 1823 and 1858 the building served as the Town Hall and Mayor's office for Georgetown. In 1883 extensive remodeling took place so the old bank could be used as an engine house. It ceased to serve this purpose in 1940. The ground story has been altered, and the interior has been almost entirely done over. The building contributes to the streetscape of the historic Georgetown area.

State

WASHINGTON

BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY

6625 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
1864

Battleground National Cemetery was established during the summer of 1864 after the Confederate assault on Washington, D.C. The attack, led by General Jubal Early, culminated in the battle of Fort Stevens on July 11 and 12. Forty Union soldiers who fell on the field, located about a half mile north of the cemetery, are buried here. The graves are arranged in a circle with regulation markers. There is a marble speaker's rostrum for memori-

al services and monuments to New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania units which participated in the defense of Fort Stevens.
Federal
NPS; 1.03 acres

WASHINGTON
CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY
Mount Vernon Square, 8th and K
Streets, N.W.
1899–1902, Ackerman and Ross

This turn-of-the-century Beaux Arts structure was one of many libraries given to American cities by Andrew Carnegie. The three-story building has basement walls of pink granite and upper exterior walls of white marble. While the exterior is heavily ornamented with decorative carvings, the interior represents a more functional design. The library has a collection of almost two million volumes. Of particular interest is the Washingtoniana Collection, which is the most complete assemblage of its kind in existence.
Municipal

WASHINGTON
CHAPEL HALL, GALLAUDET COLLEGE
Florida Avenue and 7th Street, N.E.
1870, Vaux and Withers

Opened in 1864, Gallaudet College is the only institution of higher learning devoted specifically to the education of the deaf. A pre-school, elementary, and secondary school for children; a training center for teachers of the deaf; and the undergraduate college have comprised Gallaudet College since 1954. Chapel Hall, the "Main Central Building," is a large Gothic Revival structure.

WASHINGTON
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Allegany County, Maryland

WASHINGTON
CHRIST CHURCH
620 G Street, S.E.
1806–1807

Washington parish (Episcopal), which originally included all of Washington and Georgetown, was incorporated on December 24, 1794. Services were held in a tobacco warehouse on New Jersey Avenue near D Street, SE, until 1807, when the present Christ Church building was completed. Gothic in style, the present church is greatly altered from the original building of 1806. This plan probably was for a simple, rectangular, two-story structure about 38 feet wide and 45 feet long with a U-shaped gallery over a two-aisled ground floor. In the first alteration of 1824 the building was extended about 20 feet at the north end, which added two bays and increased the number of pews. In 1849 the narthex and square bell tower were added. The battlemented Gothic exterior also dates from this period. In 1877 the east and west galleries were removed, and the old gallery supports replaced. Stained-glass lancet windows were installed, and the present gray-brown pebble-dash stucco was applied to give the exterior the appearance of stone. In 1891 the bell tower was raised to its present height of 73 feet, the single-story projecting entrance porch was added to the narthex, the chancel windows were removed, and the interior was fescoed and decorated in Victorian style. Little changed since 1891, the south facade has a small, flat-roofed entrance porch with a pointed-arch double entrance door, small lancet windows in either side wall, and a crenellated parapet with corner towers. The top of the gabled wall is crenelated, and the bell tower behind the porch is framed by slender, double, two-stage buttresses with gabled caps. The top of the tower has a dogtooth cornice and a crenelated parapet with galvanized iron pinnacles on square piers at each of the four corners.
Private

WASHINGTON
CITY HALL (DISTRICT COURTHOUSE)
4th and E Streets, N.W.
1820–1849, George Hadfield

This Greek Revival building is one of the earliest Federal buildings erected in the city. Designed by one of the architects of the Capitol, the central portion served first as the City Hall. Historically significant are the many trials of national interest held here, including the trial of John Surratt, one of the Lincoln conspirators.
Federal
NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON
CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY
1801 E Street, S.E.
1807

The original four-and-one-half acre tract which eventually became the Congressional Cemetery was purchased from the Government in 1807 as a private burying ground. Five years later the land was deeded to Christ Church under the name of the Washington Parish Burial Ground. In 1849 the vestry changed the name to the Washington Cemetery, although it has continued to be called the Congressional Cemetery because of its close association with the national legislature. The first Congressman to be buried in the cemetery was Senator Uriah Tracy of Connecticut. As early as 1817 the vestry assigned 100 burial sites for the use of the Federal Government, and it soon became customary to bury Congressmen, Senators, and executive officials who died in Washington in this cemetery. Between 1824 and 1834 Congress made several appropriations for the construction of a Keeper's house, a receiving vault, and a wall around the grounds. Three Presidents were briefly interred here: William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and John Quincy Adams. Still buried in the Congressional Cemetery are the remains of 14 Senators and 43 Representatives including Vice President Elbridge Gerry and Speaker of the House Philip P. Barbour. Other notables are Scarlet Crow, a Sioux chief and U.S. scout; Col. Tobias Lear, personal secretary to George Washington; Push-Ma-Ta-Ha, a Choctaw chief; John Philip Sousa, composer and musician; Mathew Brady, photographer; and George Hadfield, William Thornton, and Robert Mills, architects.
Private

WASHINGTON
CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART
17th Street at New York Avenue,
N.W.
1894–1897, Ernest Flagg; 1925–1928
(addition), John Platt

The Corcoran Gallery is an excellent example of French Beaux Arts design with Neo-Grec details. The William Wilson Corcoran art collection was moved here from the original gallery at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue when the new quarters were completed. The present structure is L-shaped with the two straight facades joined by a hemicycle. Constructed of brick, it is faced with pink granite on the basement level and white Georgia marble on all upper stories. Dominating the attic story is an elaborate frieze and architrave above which is a projecting cornice capped by a richly carved Greek cheneau. The roof of copper and glass serves as a skylight for a spacious two-story atrium surrounded by 40 fluted Doric limestone columns which support a loggia.
Private

WASHINGTON
DECATUR HOUSE
748 Jackson Place, N.W.
1818–1819, Benjamin H. Latrobe;
1944, Thomas T. Waterman

Built for Commodore Stephen Decatur, suppressor of the Barbary pirates, this early 19th-century residence is among the few that have survived the structural changes around Lafayette Park. Among the later occupants of the house were Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, and Judah P. Benjamin. Designed by one of America's first professional architects, the house has changed little in its exterior appearance, but the interior has been restored according to 11 original Latrobe drawings. The house is particularly noted for the proportions of the interior. The first floor contains Decatur memorabilia and furnishings. The second, Victorian in style, represents the occupancy of General Edward F. Beale's widow, who purchased the house in 1877.

Private

NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON

EASTERN MARKET

7th and C Streets, S.E.
1873, Adolph Cluss; 1908 (addition)

Eastern Market is one of the few remaining public markets in Washington. Meat, fish, and produce are still sold here as they were in the 1870's. The market is typical of commercial structures of its time. Dimensions of the brick building are 300 feet by 50 feet and the original portion (fronting on Seventh Street) is one-story high. The addition is composed of a two-story connecting section plus a nine-bay rectangular section. Windows and doors alternate in the bays of the older portion. Each bay is defined by brick pilasters and enclosed by decorative corbeled brick trim. Doors are framed by roundheaded brick arches above which are bull's-eye windows. Inside each market building is a single unbroken open space for stalls under a ceiling of exposed iron trusses.

Federal

WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

Southeast corner, Pennsylvania
Avenue and 17th Street, N.W.
1871-1888, Alfred B. Mullett

The French Renaissance Revival Executive Office Building was constructed for the State, War, and Navy departments. The south wing (State) was begun in June 1871, and completed by December 1875. The east wing (Navy) was begun in 1872 and completed 7 years later; the north wing (War) was started in 1879 and finished in 3 years. The west wing and central portion were begun in 1884 and took 4 years to complete. The present structure is approximately 520 feet long, 285 feet wide, and stands about 134 feet (six stories) above the sidewalk level. Constructed of purple-gray Virginia granite with a purple slate mansard roof, the building rests on a rusticated subbasement and basement. Decoration of the interior is attributed to Richard von Ezdorf, and among the most notable features are elaborate gaslight chandeliers (since converted to electricity), carved mantels, skylights, and large spiraling staircases, one at each corner and double ones at the centers of the east and west wings. The Executive Office Building also had a central hot-water heating and plumbing system which was modern for its time. After the War Department moved to new quarters, the State Department and the Bureau of the Budget were the principal occupants. The building now houses part of the latter department plus much of the White House staff.

Federal; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY

201 E. Capitol Street, S.E.
1929-1932, Paul P. Cret

Henry Clay Folger (1875-1930) was a Standard Oil executive who devoted much of his life to acquiring and eventually building up the world's largest collection of Shakespeareana. To house his collection, the architect Paul P. Cret designed a building composed of a library housing 75,000 volumes (with space for 150,000 more), an exhibition gallery, a reading room, and administrative offices. The cornerstone was laid in November 1929, and the simple, modern classical building was dedicated 3 years later. Built of white Georgia marble, the Library measures 48 feet high by 226 feet from east to west, and 111 feet from north to south. Low flights of marble steps are at either end of the principal north facade. The two main entrance doors are flanked by block carvings of Pegasus and are surmounted by masks of Comedy and Tragedy. Between the doors nine, high, recessed grilled windows are separated by modified fluted piers. Under the windows are bas-reliefs with scenes from Shakespeare's works. On the Second Street facade two ground-level doors flank five recessed two-story windows which open (on the first level) onto a marble balcony with an iron handrail overlooking a small garden and a fountain. Behind the rather severe facade is a true Elizabethan interior, designed to create a suitable environment for the collection. The reading room represents a typical Tudor great hall, while the lecture hall was patterned after an Elizabethan theater.

Private

WASHINGTON

FORD'S THEATRE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

10th Street, N.W., between E and F
Streets
1863

On April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while attending a production of *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theatre. The mortally wounded president was carried across the street to the house of William Petersen, where, at 7:22 the following morning, Lincoln died in a small first-floor bedroom. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton reportedly announced the death of the President with the words: "Now he belongs to the ages." Federally owned since 1896, the house appears substantially as it did in 1865. The Theatre itself, considered one of the finest of its day, was closed immediately following the assassination. For many years thereafter the building was occupied by various agencies of the War Department. Following the complete restoration of the interior and a number of changes to the exterior, the theater reopened in 1968.

Federal

NPS; .23 acre

WASHINGTON

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME NATIONAL MEMORIAL

1411 W Street, S.E.
c. 1855

Frederick Douglass was born into slavery near Easton, Maryland, about February 14, 1817. After escaping from slavery, the self-educated Douglass began a steady rise to prominence. During his lifetime he was an effective orator for the abolitionist cause, and for 17 years he issued the *North Star*, a militant anti-slavery paper. Following the Civil War, he was secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission, marshal and recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and United States Minister to Haiti. Douglass's two-story brick home, Cedar Hill, which overlooks the Anacostia River, has been altered since his occupancy, 1879-1895.

Federal

NPS; 8.07 acres

HABS

WASHINGTON

FREER GALLERY OF ART

12th Street and Jefferson Drive, S.W.
1923, Charles A. Platt

In 1904 Charles Lang Freer, a wealthy Detroit manufacturer of freight cars, offered his personal collection of American and Oriental art to the Federal Government with provision for a suitable building

to house it. Freer's offer was accepted in 1906, the government approved Charles A. Platt's plans for a building in 1915, and the Freer Gallery of Art, under the trusteeship of the Smithsonian Institution, was officially opened to the public on May 2, 1923. Modeled after a Florentine Renaissance fortress palace, the building is rectangular with an exterior of heavily rusticated, gray Massachusetts granite. A wave motif string course separates the basement story from the high main story, and a classical entablature and balustrade crown the building on all four sides. The principal north Mall entrance facade is composed of a three-arched central pavilion flanked by side wings with Doric pilasters rising to the entablature. In the interior on the main floor 19 exhibition rooms surround an arcaded corridor and central court. The exhibition space in the galleries is kept low, and the vaulted ceilings have skylights equipped with diffusing glass and adjustable curtains to meet the special lighting requirements of the objects on exhibition. Among the American works of art housed in this gallery is the world's largest collection of paintings, prints, and drawings of James Abbott McNeill Whistler. Whistler's Peacock Room, once in the London home of Frederick R. Leyland and decorated by Whistler to harmonize with his painting, *The Princess from the Land of Porcelain*, has been reerected in the southeast corner of the gallery.
Federal

WASHINGTON
GEORGETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

For the first quarter of the 19th century, Georgetown was the center of the social and diplomatic life of the District of Columbia. The original town, however, had been laid out in 1751. Houses dotted the area from Bridge (M) Street to the Potomac River, and several mansions crowned the heights beyond. Along the waterfront were warehouses and wharves, sailors' taverns, and flour mills. Although several examples of pre-Revolutionary houses still exist, most of the buildings postdate 1800.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON
GEORGETOWN MARKET
3276 M Street, N.W.
1865

This one-story brick market is a reminder of Georgetown's long history of commercial activity. A recessed round-arched central door flanked on either side by round-arched windows (formerly doors) dominates the main facade. The common bond wall rises to an elaborate stamped tin cornice with decorative Italianate brackets. The building was used as a market until 1945. Projects requiring refrigeration were located against the thick interior walls, butter stalls were generally in the center, and produce was sold outside. In 1966 legislature was passed directing the District of Columbia to preserve the landmark and operate it as a public market again, but funds have not yet been appropriated.
Federal

WASHINGTON
GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
1041 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
1866–1867

Grace Church was founded in the mid–19th century as a mission for sailors and canal boatmen who frequented Georgetown. The sum of $25,000 was donated to build the present church. It is a rectangular, two-story, gable-roofed, Gothic Revival structure with exterior walls of coursed rubble and ashlar masonry construction. Projecting from the main facade is a small, one-story, gable-roofed porch with a central entrance door. Above the porch is a leaded glass window set within a pointed sandstone arch. Astride the main gable is a rectangular, gable-roofed, masonry bell-cote capped by a simple wooden cross. Adjoining the church to the north is the 1898 parish hall, and to the west of it, the 1895 rectory.
Private

WASHINGTON
HALCYON HOUSE
3400 Prospect Street, N.W.
1787

The Halcyon House was built by Benjamin Stoddert, first Secretary of the Navy (1796) and Secretary of War (1800). Stoddert was one of the original "proprietors" who signed the agreement establishing the "Ten Mile Square," now the District of Columbia. The house is a two-and-one-half-story brick Georgian mansion with a slate gable roof and two flanking lower wings. Although enlarged and remodeled as apartments (1900 to 1938), the house was partially restored in 1942.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON
HEALY BUILDING, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
Georgetown University campus
1877–1879, Smithmeyer and Pelz

Georgetown University was founded in the last years of the 18th century by the Reverend John Carroll (1735–1815). In 1815 its status was changed from college to university. Completed largely through the efforts of the Reverend Patrick Healy, S.J. (1783–1882), for whom it was named, Healy Hall is a massive rectangular structure in the Northern European Romanesque style. A central section is flanked by pavilions, and a tower above the east front entrance rises 200 feet above grade. The four-story building has walls of masonry and load bearing brick. The east, north, and south sides are laid in Potomac gneiss while the west is brick. Towers, dormers, tall chimneys, and spiky finials enliven the exterior; fenestration is varied, and a number of imaginative copper gargoyles project from the eave line. An interior area of note is Gaston Hall Auditorium on the third floor of the north wing.
Private

WASHINGTON
HEURICH, CHRISTIAN, MANSION
1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
1892–1894, John Granville Meyers

The entrance facade of the Norman Revival Heurich Mansion is of rough-faced brownstone ashlar and consists of a partially exposed basement with three stories above. The fourth, a dormer floor, rises behind the green, standing seam metal roof. The most distinctive element of the exterior design is the massive corner tower with a pointed metal dome rising one story above the mansard roof. Partially balancing this tower on the left is a rectangular bay with a late Gothic style dormer. The arched central entrance door is concealed behind a rectangular porte-cochere which juts out of the building to the sidewalk. Behind the porte-cochere the two-bay central section of the house is flanked by slender, multi-textured turrets which rise through the second and third stories and the cornice to frame a second, gabled dormer. Christian Heurich, who lived in this house for 53 years, was born in Germany and came to the United States at the end of the Civil War. By 1873 he was sole owner of the Christian Heurich Lager Beer Brewery, later the Christian Heurich Brewing Company, and eventually he became active in civic affairs and philanthropic organizations.
Private

WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON MEMORIAL
South bank of the Tidal Basin
1943, John Russell Pope

As the third President of the United States (1801–1809), Thomas Jefferson continued to implement his belief in the natural and civic rights of the individual.

Through the Louisiana Purchase he expanded the Nation's frontiers and political systems. The Jefferson Memorial, built in the Classical style of his own liking, features inscriptions giving his views of liberty and democracy which he had also voiced in the Declaration of Independence. The domed interior of the memorial is dominated by a statue of Jefferson sculptured by Rudolph Evans. The circular colonnaded structure, on a line with the south axis of the White House, was dedicated on April 13, 1943.
Federal
NPS; 6.44 acres

WASHINGTON
LAFAYETTE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Includes those buildings fronting on H Street, Jackson Place, Madison Place, and Pennsylvania Avenue

Washington was chosen as the federal capital in 1791, and the land which is now Lafayette Park was designated as the President's Park. Located directly north of the President's House, the land was set aside to be landscaped. It was known as the President's Park until 1824. A triumphal visit by the Marquis de Lafayette caused the name to be changed in his honor. In the spring of 1851 the noted landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing was invited to plan gardens and walks for the park. His death, in 1852, and the intervention of the Civil War prevented serious alterations. Major landscaping was not undertaken until 1872. Houses fronting Lafayette Park have been the residences of prominent political and military figures. The location was desirable because of its proximity to the White House. Residences which remain (dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries) have recently been internally and externally refurbished, and the architecture, although ranging from Victorian to Beaux Arts, is predominantly Federal. Notable structures surrounding the park are the Executive Office Building, the Blair-Lee Houses, Decatur House, and St. John's Church.
Federal/private
NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON
LINCOLN MEMORIAL
West Potomac Park
1922, Henry Bacon

In 1912 a Congressional commission authorized the location of a memorial to Abraham Lincoln in Potomac Park on the axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. In addition to the architect, Henry Bacon, the commission authorized Daniel Chester French to sculpture a statue of Lincoln, and Jules Guerin to design and execute interior murals and ornamentation. Ernest C. Barnstow carved the frieze and the decorations of the attic wall. Eight classic columns, four to a row, divide the interior into three chambers. The central chamber contains the statue, near the west wall and facing the entrance. On the walls of the north and south chambers are inscribed the Second Inaugural Address and the Gettysburg Address, respectively. The memorial, inspired by the Greek temple form, rests on an elevated terrace. Symbolic of the Union, the colonnade contains 36 Doric columns which represent the states existing at the time of Lincoln's death. The memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1922.
Federal
NPS; 6 acres

WASHINGTON
THE LINDENS
2401 Kalorama Road, N.W.
1754, 1935

In 1754 Robert Hooper, a merchant of Marblehead, built The Lindens in Danvers, Mass. In the spring of 1774 Gen. Thomas Gage, formerly commander in chief of the British forces in North America, was appointed Governor of Massachusetts. Hooper, a Loyalist, invited Gage to make The Lindens his home from June to September of that year. Several people owned the house before it was moved in 1935 from Danvers to its present location in Washington. The Lindens, a New England Georgian mansion, was carefully restored to its original condition after it was moved. It is a 2 1/2–story frame house painted brown with a wooden shingle gambrel roof and low stone foundation walls. The north, east, and west facades are clapboard while the principal southern facade wall is made of sanded wooden blocks notched to simulate rusticated stonework. The quoins, first-floor window lintels, and trim are of white painted wood. Flanking the main entrance are two engaged, fluted Corinthian columns which rise through two stories and support a steep-pitched, gable-roofed pediment. The interior plan is Georgian with four rooms, each containing a fireplace, opening onto a central hallway on both the first and second floors. Most of the interior walls are paneled with many of the doors and mantels framed by fluted pilasters. Stenciled decorations are still visible on some of the floors.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

WASHINGTON
MEDICAL MUSEUM
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

Surgeon General William A. Hammond established the Medical Museum for the purpose of preserving the medical experience of the Civil War. Its intention was to minimize death and physical impairment from wounds through centralized study of surgical and medical specimens. Its exhibits, which range from anatomy to embryology, comprise the largest medical museum in the United States. Its library, now removed to another site, is among the world's largest.
Federal (temporarily closed)

NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Constitution Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets, N.W.
1931–1935, John Russell Pope;
1935–1937 (interior extension)

Since its creation the federal government has needed a central repository for official documents. Not until the late 1920's did Congress appropriate funds for the plans and the acquisition of a Constitution Avenue site for this purpose. The resulting Neo-Classical building designed by John Russell Pope is the dominant element in the Federal Triangle. Its steel-framed limestone walls measure 330 feet by 206 feet. Stairs on the main facade are flanked by granite pedestals supporting figures of "Heritage" and "Guardianship" by James Earle Fraser; the stairs lead to a projecting portico with five Corinthian columns (each 53 feet high) on either side. The main doorway is ornamented by high relief figures by Robert Aiken, and pedimental figures above are by Adolph Weinman. On the east and west facades are colonnades of ten Corinthian columns supporting entablatures. Above the respective colonnade is a solid mass broken by an ornamental frieze and terminating in a cornice of ornamented cresting and a plain cornice. This outer structure encloses an inner core which rises above the exterior like a monumental attic. Inside, within the enormous half rotunda the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights are displayed.
Federal

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (OLD PATENT OFFICE)

F and G Streets between 7th and 9th Streets, N.W.
1840, William P. Elliot; 1849–1851, Robert Mills; 1851–1867, Edward Clark

Within this Greek Doric building, the United States Patent Office encouraged inventors through the legal protection offered by patent laws and stimulated them through its displays of patent models and its library. It now houses the offices and galleries of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution.

Federal
NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON

OCTAGON HOUSE

1799 New York Avenue, N.W.
1800, Dr. William Thornton

Octagon House, an eight-sided building, stands as an unusual example of a Federal town house. It was built for Colonel John Tayloe, a wealthy Virginian of his time, by the architect who designed the Capitol. Occupied temporarily in 1814 by President James Madison after the burning of the White House, it was the scene of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812. It is currently the national headquarters of the American Institute of Architects.

Private
NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON

OLD NAVAL OBSERVATORY

23rd and E Streets, N.W.
1844

Under the direction of Matthew Fontaine Maury, the "Pathfinder of the Seas," the Naval Observatory won world-wide recognition as a center for advances in oceanography and navigational information. The original brick building, enlarged since Maury's time, now provides offices for the Potomac Annex of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Federal
NHL

WASHINGTON

PAN AMERICAN UNION

17th Street between C Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
1908–1910, Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret

The Pan American Union is the Secretariat of the Organization of American States, a voluntary international association uniting the 21 republics of the western hemisphere in a community for the achievement of peace, security, and prosperity for all Americans. Secretary of State James G. Blaine organized the first meeting of the International Bureau of American Republics (later the Pan American Union) in 1889–1890. In 1903 the member nations approved a plan to construct a building in Washington, and Andrew Carnegie donated $750,000 of the estimated $1 million needed. The architecture, a blending of South American motifs and the classical style then in vogue in the United States, was intended to symbolize the organization's unity of purpose. The 17th Street or principal facade is composed of a three-arched central, recessed portico flanked by pylons and two-story end pavilions. Corinthian pilasters between the entrance arches are crowned by a paneled frieze with the inscription PAN AMERICAN UNION. A sloping, corrugated tile roof above the frieze is surmounted by a balustrade. Inside the arcaded portico a vaulted, two-story, white marble entrance hall leads into an inner patio enclosed by loggias and surrounded with tropical plants. An overhanging wooden cornice with a sloping, red tile roof is surmounted by a gabled, rolling glass roof which permits the tropical vegetation to flourish all year.

International

WASHINGTON

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Pennsylvania Avenue, from Capitol Hill to the White House
18th, 19th and 20th centuries

Since the early 19th century, the segment of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol has been the Nation's chief ceremonial route and has symbolized its triumphs and tragedies. The evolution of Pennsylvania Avenue as a ceremonial way began in 1791, when Major Pierre L'Enfant, designer of Washington, D.C., laid the street out as the shortest distance between the Capitol and the Executive Mansion. The designated portion includes such historically related environs as the Federal Triangle, Judiciary Square, the Lincoln Museum, and parts of downtown Washington's commercial district. Along this thoroughfare have traveled the Presidents of the United States following their inaugurations. Along it have come the funeral processions of six Presidents and numerous national leaders. This area has been the scene of victory processions signaling the close of four major wars, public ceremonies recognizing national and personal achievements, and the official reception of visiting dignitaries.

Federal/non-federal
NPS; HABS

WASHINGTON

PENSION BUILDING

4th and 5th Streets between F and G Streets, N.W.
1882–1885, Montgomery C. Meigs

The Pension Building was constructed as a memorial to the veterans of the Civil War and to house the then newly established Pension Office. The most notable feature is its open, four-storied, free flowing central interior space, the scene of several inaugural balls (Cleveland's, 1885 and 1893; Harrison's, 1889; McKinley's, 1897 and 1901; Theodore Roosevelt's, 1905; and Taft's, 1909). The Pension Bureau occupied the building from the time of construction until 1926, and the General Accounting Office was the chief tenant until 1950. Since then several Government agencies have had office space here. The building itself is a common-bond, red-brick rectangle measuring 400 feet by 200 feet. It is three stories high with a fourth gallery floor immediately under the roof. The high inner court is lighted by a gabled clerestory rising three stories above the outer roof. On the exterior the first and second floors are delineated around the entire building by a 3–foot terra cotta frieze executed by the Bohemian-American sculptor Casper Buberl. It depicts Union infantry, cavalry, artillery, naval, quartermaster, and medical forces in the Civil War. The central portal of each facade has a plaque which names the doorway beneath: at the north, Gate of the Invalids; west, Quartermaster's Gate; south, Infantry Gate; and east, Naval Gate. In the spandrels over the east and west doorways are figures of Mars and Minerva, symbolizing war; in those over the north and south gates are Justice and Truth, symbolizing peace. Inside, two rows of four mammoth Corinthian columns (89 feet high and 25 feet in circumference), made of brick and now painted, divide the court into three sections. Galleries ring the court at each floor level.

Federal
HABS

WASHINGTON

***PHILADELPHIA* (GUNDELO)**

Smithsonian Institution, Museum of History and Technology, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
1776

The United States gundelo *Philadelphia* is the only surviving gunboat built and manned by American forces during the Revolutionary War. She is one of the 15 small craft with which Benedict Arnold fought 29 British vessels in the battle off Valcour Island, Lake Champlain, October

11, 1776, a battle which paved the way for the American victory at Saratoga the following year. In 1935, well preserved by the cold water, she was salvaged from the bottom of Valcour Bay. In addition to her guns, many other items were found on the vessel: shot, cooking utensils, tools, buttons, buckles, and human bones.
Federal
NHL

WASHINGTON
PIERCE MILL
Rock Creek Park, northwest corner
of Tilden Street and Beach Drive,
N.W.
1820's

The Pierce Mill is the last surviving grist mill in the District of Columbia. The property was deeded to Isaac Pierce in 1794. The mill was constructed on its present site sometime in the 1820's. The milling apparatus was powered at first by an undershot wheel and two runner wheels, but these were replaced in 1840 by an overshot wheel. After Pierce's death in 1841, his property passed on to his son and then to a grandson, Pierce Shoemaker, under whom the mill flourished (1860–1870). In 1876 the wooden water wheel was replaced by an iron Leffel turbine wheel. By 1880 steel roller-mills were being used in most mills, instead of the old-fashioned millstones, to produce cheap flour, and grist mills, including the Pierce Mill, became obsolete. The federal government purchased the mill property in 1892 as part of Rock Creek Park. Alcibiades and Charles White, from whom the mill was purchased, continued to operate it until 1897. The structure was inoperative until the mid-1930's when it was restored by the Work Projects Administration and used until 1958 to grind corn and flour for Government cafeterias. Presently the mill is a historic site.
Federal
HABS

WASHINGTON
RENWICK GALLERY
Northeast corner, 17th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
1859–1860, James Renwick

In the late 1850's, W. W. Corcoran, a wealthy Washington merchant-banker and one of America's first great art patrons, commissioned architect James Renwick to design a public art gallery in the Nation's Capital to house his extensive collection of paintings and statuary. This building is one of the earliest French Renaissance structures in the United States and exhibits many outstanding features of architectural embellishment and design. It is red brick with brownstone trim, two stories in height with a mansard roof. Its Pennsylvania Avenue facade is divided into a central pavilion flanked by single bay wings and an end pavilion at each corner. An unusual feature is the curve of the central pavilion mansard roof which contrasts with the straight lines of the smaller end pavilion mansards, yet does not detract from the essential formal and decorative symmetry of the entire facade. The building was used for a short time during the Civil War as the Quartermaster General's headquarters; it housed the Corcoran collection after the war until it was moved to a new building in 1897. In 1899 the gallery was purchased by the Government for the U.S. Court of Claims. It has been restored to its original appearance and was reopened as a museum by the Smithsonian Institution as part of the overall plan to preserve the historical appearance and integrity of buildings on and near Lafayette Square.
Federal
HABS

WASHINGTON
RHODES' TAVERN (HOTEL)
601–603 15th Street and 1431 F
Street, N.W.
1800–1801

As well as being the oldest extant commercial structure in downtown Washington and one of the city's few remaining examples of early Federal-style architecture, the Rhodes' Tavern building has significant historical associations. It served as a polling place in the first municipal election of 1802, was one of the first banks in the District, and was the tavern from which the British command directed the burning of the White House and the Treasury in 1814. It was run as a boardinghouse, and the F Street frontage was converted to a store between 1807 and 1814. It was later operated as a bookstore by Roger C. Weightman, the eighth mayor of Washington (1824–1826). The Bank of the Metropolis opened for business on this location in 1814; Gen. John Van Ness was its first president, and Andrew Jackson was one of the original stockholders. On April 15, 1840, the partnership of Corcoran and Riggs was formed and began business as a bank of deposit in the building. While occupying the building, this bank (now the Riggs National Bank) financed the first telegraph line in the United States (from Washington to Baltimore). Through its long history the building has undergone structural changes, but much of the original Federal style details, both interior and exterior, still remain.
Private

WASHINGTON
RICHARDS, ZALMON, HOUSE
1301 Corcoran Street, N.W.
Mid-19th century

Zalmon Richards was the principal founder of the National Teachers Association, now known as the National Education Association. He served as the first president of the association after its organization in Philadelphia in 1857. In addition, he was largely responsible for the passage in 1867 of the bill establishing a Federal Office of Education. After a period of service in this office, he was instrumental in the creation of the Office of Superintendent of Washington, D.C.'s public schools and the first to hold this post. In the three-story brick house where Richards spent the last years of his life, 1882–1899, he taught several classes to support himself.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WASHINGTON
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BRANCH
SW corner of 9th and F Streets, N.W.
1891, James Hill; 1926–1927
(addition), Arthur Heaton

The Washington Loan and Trust Company, the oldest and, for a time, the largest trust company in the city, was established in 1889. The original L-shaped building was transformed into a U-shaped one by the addition of a western wing in 1926. The nine-story bank is constructed of red brick faced with rough hewn gray granite ashlar on the two principal facades. Its architectural distinction lies principally in the round-arched windows, and the vertical emphasis of the main elevations. The facades are divided horizontally into four separate courses of different widths divided by cornices of varied designs. The top story has a full entablature containing plain architrave, a bracketed frieze, and a modillion cornice.
Private

WASHINGTON
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
16th and H Streets, N.W.
1816, Benjamin H. Latrobe; 1883,
James Renwick

Known as the "Church of the Presidents," St. John's Church has traditionally set aside pew 54 for the President and his family since President James Madison's administration. Benjamin H. Latrobe's original design gave the building a Greek cross plan of equal dimension with a low, classic dome topped by a lantern. The portico, steeple, and extended nave are the work of subsequent architects. James Renwick made additions to the rear and added several stained glass windows. It remains today as a notable example of early 19th-century Federal architecture in America.

Private

NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING

Jefferson Drive at 10th Street, S.W.
1855, James Renwick

The Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 with funds willed by an Englishman, James Smithson. It houses perhaps the most important group of collections in the United States for education in the sciences. Within the present complex of buildings is one of the world's largest collections of books and objects pertaining to the natural history, ethnology, paleontology, and geology of the United States. In addition, there are objects of technical, historical, and scientific interest from this and other countries. For over a century, the original building which contained a library, a gallery, and a museum, has housed the Institution's administrative offices. The reddish-brown Seneca sandstone building is in the Norman Revival style.

Federal

NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON

TARIFF COMMISSION BUILDING

E and F Streets between 7th and 8th Streets, N.W.
1839, Robert Mills; 1855, Thomas U. Walter

Greek Revival in style, the Tariff Commission Building was built in two parts, the southern portion (the E Street facade and seven bays along both Seventh and Eighth Streets) being the oldest. Work was halted during the Civil War but resumed after the cessation of hostilities. The Post Office Department, for which it was built, occupied the building from 1844 until 1897. The building was then transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior to house the General Land Office, the Bureau of Education, and a central power and heating plant. In April of 1917 these offices were moved elsewhere, and Gen. Enoch Crowder, Provost Marshal General of the Army, operated the National Selective Service Board from the building. In 1922 the Tariff Commission and Patent Office were moved in, and the former agency now occupies the entire premises, except for the F Street Post Office substation. The building measures 204 feet by 208 feet and encloses an interior court 95 feet by 194 feet. Built of marble, the edifice is distinguished externally by monumental engaged Corinthian columns and pilasters, a rusticated ground floor, square third-story windows, and square, double-hung second-story windows. Second-floor window pediments are both triangular and segmental. Noteworthy interior features are groined and vaulted corridors with friezes and two granite stairways in the older section.

Federal

WASHINGTON

TUDOR PLACE

1644 31st Street, N.W.
c. 1815, Dr. William Thornton

For many years Tudor Place was one of the centers of Georgetown society. Its guests have included such personages as Robert E. Lee and the Marquis de Lafayette. As the residence of Martha Washington's granddaughter, the house contains many mementos of the Washington family. This early Federal house is among the architecturally significant private dwellings in the District of Columbia. It features a central portico in an ellipse, a form similarly used by Thornton in the design of the Capitol and the Octagon House. The dome roof is supported by tall Doric columns. Still in excellent condition, the house is little changed from the original.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON

UNION STATION

Intersection of Massachusetts and Louisiana Avenues and 1st Street, N.E.
1903–1908, Daniel H. Burnham

In 1901 Senator James McMillan of Michigan, chairman of the Senate's District Committee, effected passage of a resolution providing for the formation of a District development planning committee. The committee members (Daniel Burnham and Charles McKim, architects; Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect; and Charles Moore, secretary) prepared a long-range, comprehensive plan for the development of the Nation's Capital based upon the ideas of Pierre Charles L'Enfant. A primary objective of the committee's plan was removal of unsightly railroad tracks and buildings from the Mall. Relocation of these facilities resulted in construction of a single railroad terminal, the present Union Station. Burnham was chosen to design the edifice which he patterned externally after the Arch of Constantine and internally after the Baths of Diocletian. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' brother, Louis, was commissioned to execute the exterior sculpture. Burnham designed the station to accommodate inaugural crowds of 100,000 and 120,000, but by 1968 the number of daily passengers had dwindled to an estimated 7,000.

Private

HABS

WASHINGTON

VIGILANT FIREHOUSE

1066 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
1844

As the oldest standing firehouse in the District of Columbia, this structure is an important link in the development of organized firefighting techniques. The Vigilant was formed as a private company in 1817. Erected and occupied in 1844, the present building is a two-story rectangular brick structure with additions to both sides and the rear. In the gable of the front facade is a stone inscribed "VIGILANT, INSTITUTED, 1817," and below it is a wrought iron "V" which served as a trademark as well as a tension rod. Capping the gable end of the structure is a small square wooden bell tower with a convex-curved roof.

Private

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Mall, between 14th and 17th Streets
1848–1885

Built between 1848 and 1885 with both Federal and private funds, the Washington Monument commemorates the achievements of George Washington in peace and war. The original design submitted by Robert Mills was selected but later greatly revised. The hollow shaft, free of exterior decoration or embellishment, is the tallest masonry structure in the world at slightly over 555 feet. The interior is embellished by about 190 memorial stones donated by various nations, states, municipalities, societies, and individuals.

Federal

NPS; 106.01 acres

HABS

WASHINGTON

WILSON, WOODROW, HOUSE

2340 S Street, N.W.
1915, Waddy B. Wood

Following his retirement from the Presidency in 1921, Woodrow Wilson occupied this house until his death in 1924. Physically weakened by his exhausting efforts to win support for the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles, Wilson spent these last years as a semi-invalid. This red brick neo-Georgian dwelling contains memorabilia and furnishings as-

sociated with the lives of President and Mrs. Wilson.
Private
NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON
WINDER BUILDING
604 17th Street, N.W.
1847–1848

One of the few extant pre-Civil War office buildings in the city of Washington, the L-shaped, buff-colored Winder Building is notable for its structural innovations. These include its height of five stories, the use of iron beams, and a central hot-water heating system, all of which were unusual and modern for a mid–19th-century building. Designed exclusively for Government use, the Winder Building housed the Quartermaster General and the Chief of Ordnance during the Civil War. Later the Judge Advocate General, the Office of the Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, and the Bureau of Military Justice were moved in, and the search for and prosecution of the conspirators in Lincoln's assassination were directed from here. Since that time several federal offices have occupied the structure, and it now houses the Office of Emergency Planning, formerly the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization.
Federal

Florida

Yulee Sugar Mill Historic Memorial, Homosassa, Florida.
Florida Department of Natural Resources

Fort Jefferson National Monument, Dry Tortugas Islands, Florida. *NPS*

Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, near Jacksonville, Florida. *Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation*

Viscaya, Miami, Florida. *Miami-Metro News Bureau*

Cape Florida Lighthouse, Cape Florida, Florida. *Florida News Bureau, Department of Commerce*

ALACHUA COUNTY

Cross Creek

RAWLINGS, MARJORIE KINNAN, HOUSE

Fla. 325, .25 mile south of the creek

The Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House is a typical late 19th-century, central Florida "cracker" farmhouse. Mrs. Rawlings purchased the house in 1928 and was living here when she wrote her Pulitizer Prize winning novel *The Yearling*. The cottage is frame with wide porches and roof overhangs. Three separate units (living, dining, and sleeping) compose the house and were probably built at different times. All three are connected by porches or breezeways.

State

HABS

BAKER COUNTY

Olustee vicinity

OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD

2 miles east of Olustee on U.S. 90

Union troops reoccupied Jacksonville in early February, 1864, as step one in a planned invasion of the interior. As the Federals began their advance, Confederate commander General Joseph Finegan asked for reinforcements. By the 18th a force of 5,000 had gathered near Olustee and were preparing defensive positions. By noon of that day the two sides had encountered each other, and the battle continued all day. The Union forces finally retreated, leaving the scene of Florida's major Civil War conflict. Although not expelled from the state, Federal soldiers were henceforth confined to Jacksonville, Fernandina, and St. Augustine.

State

CITRUS COUNTY

Crystal River vicinity

CRYSTAL RIVER INDIAN MOUNDS

2 miles northwest of Crystal River on U.S. 19–98

Pre-Columbian

Surface features of this prehistoric site consist of two large, truncated mounds, one conical burial mound, a long, irregularly shaped shell midden ridge, and a small oval-shaped shell midden mound. More recently found were two rock stelae or upright slabs, one of which bears some faint carving or incising. Periods of use cover 1,500 years, from the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek cultures through that of Weeden Island to Safety Harbor times. The earliest occupants built the main burial mound, and artifacts associated with them are copper ear spools, shell, stone, and copper plummets, conjoined copper tubes, and mica sheets, all of which resemble ornamental artifacts from the Hopewell people of the Upper Ohio Valley (100 B.C. to 200 A.D.). The cultural and temporal origin of the two flat-topped mounds is unknown. Pottery types representing all the archeological periods have been found.

State/private

CITRUS COUNTY

Homosassa

YULEE SUGAR MILL RUINS

Fla. 490, west of U.S. 19

Mid–19th century

This land was once the site of a thriving sugar plantation owned by David Levy Yulee. Operations commenced in 1851 on the then 5,100–acre plantation, but in May, 1864, the Yulee house was burned by Federal troops and the mill was never again operated. The original platforms which supported the steam engine and associated cane crushing machinery have disappeared. Most of the machinery remains and has been reassembled on reconstructed bases. Three of five original kettles and the old wells all survive. Yulee himself was a member of Florida's first constitutional convention (1839), served as a territorial delegate to Congress (1841), and became Florida's first U.S. Senator (1845).

State

DADE COUNTY

Cape Florida

CAPE FLORIDA LIGHTHOUSE

Southeastern tip of Key Biscayne off U.S. 1

1825

As originally built the Cape Florida Lighthouse has 65-foot-high brick walls surrounding a central shaft. In July, 1836, during the Second Seminole War, Assistant Keeper John W. B. Thompson and his helper barricaded themselves in the light tower, which hostile Indians then set afire. Oil for the light was used to feed the blaze, and the two trapped men were forced out of the lantern onto a platform only two feet wide. Thompson tossed a bag of gun powder down the shaft, hoping to end his ordeal, but the men were not killed by the explosion which apparently destroyed all wood that was feeding the fire. A Navy schooner heard the blast and rescued Thompson, but his helper died from injuries. Rebuilding of the light was delayed until 1846 because of the Indian threat. In 1855 the height of the tower was increased to 95 feet. The light went out of service in 1878.

State

DADE COUNTY

Miami

VIZCAYA (JAMES DEERING ESTATE)

3251 S. Miami Avenue

1914–1916, F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., and Paul Chalfin

Vizcaya is a 70–room mansion occupying a tract of more than 36 acres which was the home of industrialist James Deering. The house itself resembles an Italian Renaissance palace and is constructed of stuccoed concrete with native coral window and doorway decorations. Open loggias and arcades also have coral ornament. There is an open central courtyard, and the roof is covered with red barrel tile. Inside are period rooms dating from the Renaissance to Neo-Classic times. Entire ceilings, chimney pieces, mural paintings, carved paneling, and doorways were removed from European palaces and reassembled at Vizcaya. Tapestries, rugs, gates, and fountains were also imported for use inside and out. Formal gardens extend south from the main house to the Casino at the water's edge. They contain Australian pines, bougainvillea, roses, water lilies, grottoes, statues, and fountains. There is also a stone barge east of the house which acts as a breakwater.

State

DUVAL COUNTY

Jacksonville vicinity

FORT CAROLINE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

10 miles east of Jacksonville

1564–1565

At Fort Caroline the struggle between France and Spain for supremacy in southeastern North America began and virtually ended. When the fort was founded, there was no other European colony on the North American continent this side of Mexico, and France hoped this colony would help to establish her claim in the New World. Recognizing the move as a threat to Spanish commerce, King Philip sent an armada to Florida in 1565. Spanish forces under Pedro Menendez de Aviles, founder of St. Augustine, captured the fort, as its garrison had already been weakened by famine, internal dissension, and Indian attacks. Renamed San Mateo, the post was maintained by Spain through the colonial period. Recent reconstruction of Fort Caroline was based on a 16th-century sketch.

Federal

NPS; 119.51 acres

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville vicinity
KINGSLEY PLANTATION
Northern tip of Fort George Island at Fort George Inlet
Early 19th century

Zephaniah Kingsley, a Scotsman, purchased Fort George Island in 1817. He raised cotton, sugar, and rice, experimented successfully with citrus growing on the land, and was actively engaged in the African slave trade. The main plantation house may be the oldest in Florida. It is two stories high with an attic and a basement. The foundation and basement are stuccoed tabby (a mixture of lime, crushed oyster shell, water, and sand poured into frames) while the rest of the dwelling is frame. Connected to this house by a covered walkway is Anna's House, named for Anna Madagegine Jai, Kingsley's wife. It is also two stories with a gable roof and a first story of stuccoed brick made of tabby and reinforced by conventional brick, a rare type of construction. The second story is wood. Other related buildings are a large brick and tabby barn, a tabby-brick house, a tabby-brick house ruin, and the remains of 24 slave cabins.
State

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville vicinity
YELLOW BLUFF FORT
1 mile south of Fla. 105 on New Berlin Road
19th century

During the summer of 1862 batteries were constructed by Confederate soldiers on the St. Johns River below Jacksonville. Early in September the batteries prevented the advance of a Federal squadron of six gunboats upriver to Jacksonville. Situated on elevated terrain rising steeply from the river bank, Yellow Bluff Fort commanded a wide stretch of the river. Fortifications consisted of triangular earthworks protecting the gun emplacements. Prior to 1864 Yellow Bluff Fort changed hands four times, but it was retained by the Confederacy until the end of the war.
State

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS
U.S. Naval Air Station
1787

Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, a semicircular brick fortification, replaces a fort built in 1698 and destroyed by the French in 1719. Important in the control of West Florida, it became the northern outpost of the Spanish Caribbean empire in 1781. Its capture by Andrew Jackson in 1814 quickened the surrender of the Spanish governor in San Carlos in 1818, marking the end of Spanish occupation of West Florida. The fort was occupied by the Confederates during the Civil War.
Federal
NHL; HABS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
LAVALLE HOUSE
203 E. Church Street
Early 19th century

Charles Lavalle, builder, land owner, and brick mason, constructed this one-and-one-half-story Gulf Coast cottage sometime between 1803 and 1815. It is one of the few remaining early 19th-century frame houses in Pensacola. All the original mortise and tenon framing still exists as does most of the flooring and woodwork. Elevated on brick piers, the house has the characteristic apron porch, gable roof, large loft, and front veranda. There is brick nogging in all the walls (even the interior partitions), probably Lavalle's own work.
Municipal
HABS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
PENSACOLA HISTORIC DISTRICT
The historic district is bounded on the north by Chase Street; on the east by 9th Avenue; on the south by Pensacola Bay; and on the west by Palafox Street
18th and 19th centuries

Pensacola was settled in the 18th century and served as the capital of West Florida during the British occupation (1763–1781) and the last Spanish period (1781–1821). The changing of flags to symbolize American possession (1821) took place in Plaza Ferdinand VII. Pensacola became a fishing, shipping, and transportation center in this part of Florida, and structures within the historic district illustrate the city's commercial prosperity. Dwellings are a variety of styles (Victorian, Greek Revival, and Gulf Coast or Creole cottages), and all date from the 19th century. The Gulf Coast cottage is a distinctive, one-and-one-half-story house on a raised basement with a steeply pitched gable roof and a veranda across the main facade. The design was brought by settlers from the West Indies who came to Florida by way of New Orleans.
Multiple public/private
HABS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
PLAZA FERDINAND VII
Palafox Street between Government and Zaragossa Streets
1821

Plaza Ferdinand VII is the site of the formal transfer of Florida from the rule of Spain to the United States. On the morning of July 17, 1821, Andrew Jackson, newly commissioned governor of the Territory, met the Spanish governor, and after the transfer ceremony was completed Jackson officially proclaimed the establishment of the Florida Territory. The present square is a remnant of the original city square laid out by the British in 1765, a large part of which was subdivided and sold as building lots in 1802.
Municipal
NHL

FLAGLER COUNTY
Bunnell vicinity
BULOW PLANTATION RUINS
9 miles southeast of Bunnell on Fla. S–5a
1836

In 1821 Charles Bulow purchased a 4,000–acre plantation from the heirs of the original grantee, John Russell. Bulow himself did little to develop the property, which passed to his son John Joachim within a short time. The younger Bulow demonstrated extreme competence in the developing and management of a prosperous agricultural complex that was worked by 300 slaves. One thousand acres were planted in sugar cane and 1,200 in cotton. With the outbreak of the Second Seminole War in December, 1835, area inhabitants and their property were in grave danger. Toward the end of January refugees evacuated the environs and retreated to St. Augustine. Sometime prior to February 5 Bulow Plantation was destroyed. All that remains are the coquina ruins of the sugar mill, several well-preserved wells, the ruins of a springhouse and the crumbling foundations of Bulowville, the once grand manor house.
State

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
Sebastian vicinity
PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
East of Sebastian in the Indian River
1903

This refuge, the first federal sanctuary for the protection of wildlife, was established by President Theodore Roosevelt to protect brown pelicans. Originally placed under the administration of the Bureau of

Biological Survey, the refuge has been administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior since its inception in 1940. Subject to partial tidal inundation, the mangrove island is essentially one large rookery for brown pelicans, cormorants, egrets, herons, and ibis.
Federal
NHL

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee
BELLEVUE
Southwest of Tallahassee, on Big Bend Pioneer Farm
19th century

This one-and-one-half-story frame house has a gable roof and a square-columned porch across the main facade. It was once the main residence of a 500-acre plantation but was moved from its original location in 1967. Catherine Daingerfield Willis Murat, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew Archille Murat, lived here after her husband's death. The house has been altered, and restoration work is currently in progress.
Private

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee
CASCADES PARK
Bounded roughly by Apalachee Parkway on the north; E. Bloxham and Suwanee Streets on the east; the state property line on the south; and S. Monroe and Meridian Streets on the west

Cascades Park forms the nucleus of an area selected by commissioners John Lee Williams and William H. Simmons to be the capital of the Territory of Florida in 1824. Included within the approximately 35-acre tract is the Prime Meridian Marker. The first such marker was erected in 1824, and the point has since served as a reference for all land surveys in the state.
State

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee
THE COLUMNS (BENJAMIN CHAIRES HOUSE)
Corner of Adams Street and Park Avenue
c. 1830

Benjamin Chaires, architect and builder of The Columns, used this three-story brick, Greek Revival style dwelling as his town house. Dominating the main facade is a four-columned portico with porches on the first and second floors. The wood railings on both levels have turned balusters. The gabled roof has a simple wood cornice with boxed eaves, and a triangular fan louver adorns the portico gable. Inside, four rooms flank a central hall.
Private
HABS

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee
UNION BANK
106 S. Adams Street

Chartered by the territorial council in 1833, the Union Bank was the first major institution of its kind in Florida. The bank opened its doors in January, 1835, and remained solvent until 1843, when unsound banking practices, the panic of 1837, and the Florida Indian wars caused it to close. The building is one story high with brick bearing walls. There is a semicircular fanlight above the main entrance flanked by recessed semicircles over each window. The wooden porch appears to be a later addition, although the door, transom, and frame seem original. No banking functions were carried on here after 1879.
Private
HABS

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee vicinity
ESCAMBÉ (SAN COSMOS Y SAN DAMIAS DE ESCAMBÉ)
3 miles northwest of Tallahassee on Int. 10, .5 mile west of Old Bainbridge Road
16th and 17th centuries

Escambé is important as the site of a Spanish mission village dating from the early 1600's. There was also prehistoric aboriginal occupation. Five associated sites composed the mission complex: the church, cemetery, Indian village, water source area, and connecting trails. Excavations were undertaken in 1968 and 1970 which revealed that the church and related buildings were wood rather than wattle and daub. Established by the Franciscan Order of Friars Minor, the Escambé Mission was burned by the British in 1704.
Federal/private

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee vicinity
LAKE JACKSON MOUNDS
4.5 miles north of Tallahassee via U.S. 27, on south shore of Lake Jackson
1300–1600

This site represents a late prehistoric Fort Walton ceremonial center, the largest known in northeast Florida. Included in the site are truncated temple mounds, plaza and village areas, and a probable cemetery outside the village. A group of six or seven mounds forms a quadrangle around an open plaza area, probably used for ceremonies and games. The largest mound has an estimated height of 8 meters and base measurements of 65 by 48 meters; the smallest is not more than one meter high and 20 meters in diameter. It is believed that the residents of the site were the prehistoric ancestors of the historic Apalachee Indians, who occupied much of northwest Florida during the Spanish mission period (c. 1625–1750).
State/private

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee vicinity
SAN LUIS DE APALACHE
2 miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90
1633, 1663

This mission, which typifies the mission system in Spanish Florida, became the administrative center for the old Spanish Province of Apalache. San Luis was abandoned when Governor James Moore, supporting the English cause in the territorial rivalry of Spain and Great Britain, began the systematic destruction of the Florida missions in 1702. Little remains of the mission, but archeological investigations have furnished many artifacts and much information about the building.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LEON COUNTY
Woodville vicinity
NATURAL BRIDGE BATTLEFIELD
6 miles east of Woodville on U.S. 319

In March of 1865 a Federal force numbering between 600 and 700 men landed at St. Marks and began moving inland toward Tallahassee. The St. Marks River presented a natural barrier to the advancing Federals, who determined to undertake a night march to the so-called Natural Bridge and ford the river there. Natural Bridge is a swampy area where the river flows through a series of underground passages between sinks and rises for a distance of about one-half mile. At daybreak on March 6 the Union troops encountered the Confederates, who were able to concentrate their fire on the point of crossing. The Federals were routed, and Tallahassee did not fall until after the close of the Civil War.
State

MANATEE COUNTY
Bradenton vicinity
DE SOTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL
5 miles west of Bradenton
1539–1543

De Soto National Memorial commemorates the landing of Hernando De Soto in Florida and the first extensive organized exploration of the interior of the southeastern part of the present United States. After landing in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, the Spanish began their march through 4000 miles of unknown land. They penetrated as far north as present Tennessee and as far west as Texas. When De Soto died in 1542 he was buried in the Mississippi River. At the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers the remnants of the expedition built ships that were floated off the stocks in the spring floods of 1543. They sailed down the Mississippi River, returning to civilization in Mexico in September of that year.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 30 acres

MANATEE COUNTY
Ellenton
GAMBLE, ROBERT, HOUSE (JUDAH P. BENJAMIN MEMORIAL)
On U.S. 301
1845–1850

Manatee County was opened for settlement at the end of the Second Seminole War (1842). Among the planters who came here was Major Robert Gamble, who developed a 3,500-acre sugar plantation and built this residence. It is two stories high with walls of stucco-covered brick. Eighteen columns, 25 feet tall, support the roof overhang and a second-floor balcony forming a double veranda. Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin is believed to have hidden here while escaping to England after the Civil War.
State
HABS

MANATEE COUNTY
Terra Ceia Island
MADIRA BICKEL MOUND
Off U.S. 19
Pre-Columbian

Evidence indicates that the Madira Bickel Mound site was occupied from pre-Weeden Island times (before A.D. 700–1300) through the Safety Harbor Period (A.D. 1300–post 1600). There are two prehistoric mounds on the site; the larger is oblong and composed of shell, sand, and village debris. It is 20 feet high and has base dimensions of 170 and 100–115 feet. The smaller mound measures 100 feet in diameter but is only 18 inches high. It has been considerably disturbed by unauthorized digging and road construction. This larger configuration is a ceremonial substructure mound of the Safety Harbor Period and represents the central west Florida Coast expression of the temple mound tradition.
State

MONROE COUNTY
Dry Tortugas Islands
FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT
68 miles west of Key West in the Gulf of Mexico
1846

During the first half of the 19th century the United States began a chain of seacoast defenses from Maine to Texas. Fort Jefferson, the largest of these, was once the key to control of the Gulf of Mexico because of its strategic location. Commerce from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast passed through this vital area. The fort was active during the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. The Lincoln conspirators were confined there for several years. The fort's massive ruins offer eloquent proof of its former strength as a guardian of the southernmost coastlines of the United States.
Federal
NPS; 47,125 acres
HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
THE ARMORY
600 White Street
1901, T. F. Russell

Key West was settled in 1822, and its strategic importance to the United States has been recognized since that time. By 1890 the city had become a major seaport and the largest and wealthiest city in Florida. The Armory is one of the few remaining large frame buildings constructed during Key West's period of prosperity. It is a rectangular structure, two stories high on all but the main facade, which has a false front flanked by hexagonal pointed turrets. The double doors of the central entrance are surmounted by a fanlight.
State; not accessible to the public

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
FORT ZACHARY TAYLOR
U.S. Naval Station
1844–1846

Construction of Fort Taylor was completed just at the commencement of the Mexican War (1846–1848). It was originally located 1,000 feet offshore, but continuous land filling has now landlocked it on three sides. Shaped like a trapezoid, the fort has three seaward walls of 225 feet and a barracks area on the landface measuring 495 feet. All walls were five feet thick and built of brick masonry. New England granite was used for foundations, stairways, and trim. Cisterns were placed underneath the fort to collect water, and, when these proved inadequate, a French patented desalting plant was installed. Fort Taylor was impregnable, and for this reason remained a bastion of Union strength in the South throughout the Civil War. At the end of the Spanish-American War, Fort Taylor was reduced from a two-and-one-half-story casemate and three-story barracks to a level single story plus terreplein construction. The first tier of casemates and the south curtain were filled with sand and rubble and, as revealed by recent excavations, various cannon, gun cradles, cannonballs, and the desalting plant. The ordnance thus found has been well-preserved and is being recovered.
Federal

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
HEMINGWAY, ERNEST, HOUSE
907 Whitehead Street
1931–1940

Critics agree that Ernest Hemingway was one of the most influential writers of the 20th century. In 1953 he won the Pulitzer Prize in literature for *The Old Man and the Sea*, and in 1954 he became the fifth American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. Among his best known books and short stories are *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), "The Killers," "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," and "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber." In 1931 Hemingway and his wife Pauline bought this large, two-story, Spanish style house made of native stone with a flat roof, yellow shutters, and wrought-iron balconies, and they established permanent residence there. Later they built a pool house in the rear, the upper story of which Hemingway used for a study. The Hemingways lived here until 1940.
Private
NHL

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
KEY WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by White Street on the northeast; on the southeast by Angela, Windsor and Passover Streets; on the southwest by Thomas and Whitehead Streets; and on the northwest by the Gulf of Mexico

Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821. John Simonton, foreseeing its potential as a port and a defense outpost, bought the island of Key West the same year. Two years later the federal government established a naval station at Key West (which already had a customhouse), and the city was incorporated in 1828. Construction had begun on Forts Jefferson and Taylor by 1845. Key West remained in Union hands throughout the Civil War, and it was an embarkation point for men and supplies during the Spanish-American War. The homes and public buildings in Key West were built by settlers from Europe, the eastern United States, Cuba, and the Bahamas. Most common among many types is the wooden Bahama style dwelling which was made by ship's carpenters. It withstands high winds and has a wide porch with slender, square columns. All windows are protected by shutters, and the high-pitched roof was designed to catch rain water which was collected by a cistern. Basically simple in exterior design, the houses were sometimes ornamented by lacy woodwork or delicately carved spindles on the porches. Nearly all the oldest buildings are wood. Brick was not used for construction to any great extent until after the fire of 1886.
Multiple public/private
HABS

OKALOOSA COUNTY
Fort Walton Beach
FORT WALTON MOUND
U.S. 98
Late prehistoric

Fort Walton Mound is a type site for a late prehistoric and early historic manifestation of the Indian culture present along the northwest Florida coast and in adjacent northern states at the time of the exploration of Florida by Hernando De Soto. Many burials have been uncovered at the 12-foot-high temple mound whose summit platform is reached by an earthen ramp located on the south side. Excavations at the site have revealed a large number of burials accompanied by pottery vessels.
Municipal
NHL

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY
Okeechobee vicinity
OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD
4 miles southeast of Okeechobee on U.S. 441
1837

On the northern shore of Lake Okeechobee on Christmas Day, 1837, Zachary Taylor won a decisive victory over a band of Seminole and Mikasuki warriors. This victory, which occurred only a few months after General Thomas S. Jesup had inspired Indian resistance by having Osceola and other chiefs seized under a flag of truce, proved to be the turning point in the Second Seminole War. The battlefield location is well established, and the swamp has been brought within the highwater mark of the lake south of the battlefield.
Multiple private
NHL

PINELLAS COUNTY
Safety Harbor vicinity
SAFETY HARBOR SITE
Philippe Park, 1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor
Late prehistoric

Safety Harbor Site depicts a late prehistoric and early historic period representing the Gulf Coast Timucua Indian culture at the time of European contact and somewhat before. The temple mound, 150 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, stands on a point of land protruding into Old Tampa Bay. From the village, debris extends in both directions along the shore and on the land behind the mound. At the northwest end of the village is a smaller sand burial mound.
County
NHL

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
ALCAZAR HOTEL
79 King Street
1887–1889

The Alcazar Hotel was constructed by financier Henry Flagler in an attempt to create a resort for the wealthy in Florida. Architecturally the hotel may be termed Spanish Colonial Revival. It stands four stories high and has poured concrete walls covered with coquina. Roofs are tile, and the main entrance is flanked by two tall towers. The hotel closed in 1930.
Municipal

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT
1 Castillo Drive
1672–1696

Castillo de San Marcos, the northernmost outpost of the Spanish empire in the New World, was established as a permanent defense against foreign settlement and protection for Spanish shipping along the coast. Between 1680 and 1750 it was the hub of turmoil in the Southeast. Spanish forays against the Carolinas and Georgia began here, and it was the target of at least six major raids by the English as well as marauding pirates and Indians. After Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819, the fort served as a military prison. Included in Castillo de San Marcos National Monument are the coquina fort surrounded by moat and outworks, a city gate, and museum exhibits.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 21.58 acres
HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
GONZALEZ-ALVAREZ HOUSE (OLDEST HOUSE)
14 St. Francis Street
c. 1723, 1775–1786, 1790

Although the date of construction is not definitely known, it was sometime between 1703 and 1727, very likely in 1723, when Tomas Gonzalez Hernandez was married. The dwelling is a "St. Augustine" style town house adapted to the peculiar climatic conditions of Florida. Originally one story high, it had coquina walls and floors of tabby (oyster shells mixed with lime). The next owner added a second story, and the third owner built a two-story tier of six rooms at the rear of the house. In 1959–1960 extensive restoration took place, returning the building to its 18th-century appearance.
Private
NHL

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
LLAMBIAS HOUSE (FERNANDEZ-LLAMBIAS HOUSE)
31 St. Francis Street
Late 18th century

The Llambias House is an example of a dwelling combining Spanish and English architectural details. Basically it is a "St. Augustine"-type residence, rectangular, two to four rooms, with a loggia or porch —in this case a sheltered porch. The walls are coquina (a limestone material composed of broken coral and shells) covered with plaster and whitewashed. As originally built the house was a one-story dwelling enlarged to its present size between 1777 and 1788. The kitchen is a reconstruction.

Municipal

NHL; HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

St. Augustine

RODRIGUEZ-AVERO-SANCHEZ HOUSE

52 St. George Street

18th and 19th centuries

The Rodriguez-Avero-Sanchez House illustrates the evolution of a Spanish residence from a small one-room dwelling into the extant three-story structure. Its plan is typical of St. Augustine architecture in that the entire street frontage is used for the domicile, while the rear portion of the lot contains a patio and garden. The ground floor is made of coquina masonry. Earliest reference to the house was made in 1761, when the owner extended his frame dwelling to the limit of the property line by the addition of the masonry section. Around the turn of the century a second story was added but removed sometime between 1813 and 1834, when the present frame structure replaced it.

Private

HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

St. Augustine

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF ST. AUGUSTINE

Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets

1797; restored 1887–1888, James Renwick

The parish of St. Augustine was established in 1594 and is the oldest in the United States. An 18th-century church on the site was largely destroyed by fire in 1887 and restored as the present cathedral (it had been designated a cathedral in 1870). The walls of the earlier church were coquina, while the newer portions are cast-in-place concrete. Twin Doric columns stand at either side of the main entrance which is surmounted by a classical broken pediment. Above the main cornice is a central gable outlined by two ogee curves rising to a belfry containing four bell niches. Less than one-half of the present cathedral dates from the original construction. Only the facade and approximately 75 feet of each side wall are not new. The new section extends 12 feet beyond the old rear wall and includes two 37-foot-long and 35-foot-wide transepts. Stained glass in the windows and the six-story bell tower date from 1888.

Private

NHL; HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded on the north by Castillo de San Marcos; on the south by St. Francis Barracks; on the west by Cordova Street, and including the Alcazar Hotel; and on the east by the Matanzas River

16th–19th centuries

Pedro Menendez de Aviles founded St. Augustine as a military base in September, 1565. The site of the original settlement is not definitely known but is believed to have been near the mouth of Hospital Creek, about 1,000 yards north of the present Castillo de San Marcos. At that time St. Augustine was the only permanent European settlement in the present United States. It thus has the distinction of being the oldest continuously occupied European settlement within the continental United States. At first the town was only a collection of palm thatch huts. Stone dwellings date from a rebuilding in the early 18th century following a conflagration set by English troops. Fear of future attack resulted in the construction of two earthen defense works, the Cubo Line on the north and the Rosario Line on the west and south. Spain and England vied for possession of Florida until 1821, when it was ceded to the United States. Spanish towns in the New World were laid out around a central plaza, and St. Augustine's plan dates from 1598. Government buildings and the Roman Catholic cathedral were constructed on the plaza. The present streets, all in the original plan, are narrow to provide shade and to act as funnels for drafts and breezes. St. Augustine's town plan has been designated a National Historic Landmark. The historic district contains original residences (31 of which have aboveground portions predating 1821) and several restorations and reconstructions.

Multiple public/private

NHL; HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

St. Augustine vicinity

FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

15 miles south of St. Augustine

1565

The final scenes of the Spanish-French struggle for Florida took place within and near the present Fort Matanzas National Monument in 1565, resulting in Spanish domination of the Southeast for nearly 200 years. During most of that period Matanzas was a typical Florida outpost that served as a lookout tower to spot approaching enemy sails and to serve St. Augustine, the capital of Spanish Florida. Previous towers had been built of wood, but in 1737–1742 the coquina Fort Matanzas was built to reinforce the garrison in the face of increasing depredations from James Oglethorpe's English colony of Georgia. Having little military value to the Nation, the old tower and its vicinity were abandoned when Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819. In recent years the fort has been restored.

Federal

NPS; 298.51 acres

VOLUSIA COUNTY

New Smyrna Beach vicinity

NEW SMYRNA SUGAR MILL RUINS

1 mile west of New Smyrna Beach off Fla. 44

1835

In 1830 a steam sugar and sawmill was erected on lands belonging to William DePeyster and Eliza and Henry Cruger. The complex is now known as the New Smyrna Sugar Mill. Five years later Seminole Indians plundered the plantation burning the mills and other buildings. Additional damage was caused by soldiers who occupied the ruins and altered them for defense purposes during the ensuing Seminole War. Remaining are portions of coquina block walls, foundation footings, wells, and the engine house chimney. The ruins are mute testimony to a vigorous agricultural economy that once flourished on a remote territorial frontier.

State

VOLUSIA COUNTY

New Smyrna Beach vicinity

TURTLE MOUND

9 miles south of New Smyrna Beach on Fla. A1A

c. 800–1400

Turtle Mound is one of the largest prehistoric shell middens along this section of the Florida coast. It contains the remains of a prehistoric occupation (perhaps seasonal only) that continued over a period of possibly five or six centuries prior to any European contact. The mound is roughly 30 feet high with two 35-foot peaks at the extremities of the oval configuration. Within the mound archeologists have found Indian pottery, animal and fish bones, and charcoal and ash lenses. Turtle Mound has been left relatively undisturbed.

State

VOLUSIA COUNTY

Ormond Beach

ORMOND GARAGE

79 E. Granada Avenue
1903

The Ormond Garage was built by the East Coast Hotel Company in anticipation of the 1904 auto races on the nearby beach. Ormond Beach, the "birthplace of speed," was first used as a raceway in 1902. The 25-mile stretch of sand south beyond Daytona was smooth and hard-packed —ideal for driving racing cars. In the Ormond Garage cars were prepared, tested, and serviced in preparation for test drives on the natural raceway of the beach. Pioneer auto manufacturers such as Olds, Winton, Ford and Chevrolet tested their fastest cars here driven by such men as William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Arthur MacDonald, Fred Marriott, Ralph DePalma, Barney Oldfield, and Tommy Milton. The shingle-covered building has undergone little change since its construction.

Private

WAKULLA COUNTY

St. Marks

FORT SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE

18 miles south of Tallahassee on U.S. 319 and Fla. 363
1660

Fort San Marcos de Apalache changed hands several times until England acquired Florida in 1763. During the initial period of Spanish possession, three successively stronger wooden fortifications were built on the site, and a final stone structure was partially completed before the English took possession. During the British occupation of Florida a trading post was established at the site, then known as Fort St. Marks. Spain reclaimed the site in 1783, and Andrew Jackson's capture of the fort in 1818 was instrumental in the United States acquisition of Florida in 1819. During the Civil War the Confederates superimposed entrenchments and fortifications upon the earlier ruins.

State

NHL

Georgia

Forsythe Park, Savannah Historic District, Savannah, Georgia. *Mary C. Means*

William A. Snow, Jr. House, Macon, Georgia.
Macon Chamber of Commerce

Grand Opera House, Macon, Georgia. *Drinnon, Inc.*

Owen-Thomas House, Savannah Historic District, Savannah, Georgia. *Mary C. Means*

BALDWIN COUNTY

Milledgeville

FORMER GOVERNOR'S MANSION

120 S. Clark Street

1838, Charles B. Cluskey

Georgia's first governor's mansion is a two-story Greek Revival building with a projecting central entrance portico. Walls are brick covered with stucco, and all decorative trim is granite. The pedimented prostyle portico has four giant Ionic columns at the top of a flight of steps. Inside there are a variety of room shapes —octagonal, round, rectangular, and square. The most commanding feature is a coffered dome of plaster with gilded ornamental design. In 1868 the structure ceased to be Georgia's executive mansion, and presently is the home of the president of Georgia Military College.

State

HABS

BALDWIN COUNTY

Milledgeville

OLD STATE CAPITOL (GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE)

Green Street

Milledgeville, named for Governor John Milledge, was the capital of Georgia from 1807 until 1868. The architect-builder responsible for the later wings (c. 1833) was Joseph Lane. Gothic Revival in style, the capitol has crenelated brick and stucco walls and is three stories high. All windows have pointed arches. In 1941 the building was totally destroyed by fire, but it has since been reconstructed following measured drawings made by the Historic American Buildings Survey (1936, 1937). Alterations to the interior floor plan were made at this time. The Old State Capitol was converted to the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College in 1879 (now Georgia Military College).

State

HABS

BARTOW COUNTY

Cartersville vicinity

ETOWAH MOUNDS

3 miles south of Cartersville on Ga. 61

c. 1350

Etowah Mounds, important as an expression of the eastern expansion of Mississippian culture, is one of three prehistoric southern culture centers in the East. This Indian site consists of three large mounds and an associated village area, including a large centrally located plaza. Nearby are numerous grave sites. Major excavations have been made, and a museum at the site presents the history of the area.

State

NHL

BIBB COUNTY

Macon

ANDERSON, CAPTAIN R. J., HOUSE

1730 W. End Avenue

c. 1840's

Exemplary of pre-Civil War Cottage architecture, the Anderson House has a balloon frame and steep roofs with many gables. Originally a small, five-room structure, in later years it was enlarged and refined through the installation of decorative woodwork, including new gables decorated with verge boards, cornice returns along the gable faces, and jigsaw decoration on the central veranda flatpost supports. The main facade consists of a central gabled veranda and entrance flanked on each side by similar projecting gabled wings. To the rear is the kitchen. All windows are protected by wooden louvered shutters.

Private; not accessible to the public

BIBB COUNTY

Macon

BURKE, THOMAS C., HOUSE

1085 Georgia Avenue

c. 1900

The Burke House is a brick Queen Anne style residence. A tower to the left of the main entrance has a conical slate roof, and there are dormers and projecting bays on all elevations. Windows have bracketed heads of carved stone, and sculptured terra cotta tiles ornament the top of the tower, the cornice, and some of the dormer and bay windows. Chimneys are molded and have insets. The porte cochere has fluted Corinthian columns and is a later addition. Thomas Burke was a successful merchant active in civic affairs.

Private; not accessible to the public

BIBB COUNTY

Macon

CANNONBALL HOUSE (JUDGE ASA HOLT HOUSE)

856 Mulberry Street

1853

This two-story, flat-roofed Greek Revival house is covered with clapboards. Exterior architectural features include a two-story Ionic portico and small center balcony with delicate wrought iron. The entablature above the portico is wide and heavy in appearance. Sidelights and transom surrounding the main doorway have square panes. Noteworthy interior woodwork includes the large two-panel doors with wide moldings, the wide baseboards in all major rooms, and attractive wainscoting in the dining room. The name Cannonball House dates from the battle of Dunlap Hill (July 30, 1864), when the house was accidentally struck by a projectile.

Private

HABS

BIBB COUNTY

Macon

COWLES, JERRY, COTTAGE

4569 Rivoli Drive

1830, Elam Alexander

The Cowles Cottage is an excellent example of a Greek Revival cottage and has been widely copied. Following World War II the house was moved to its present location and restored. Consisting of one story plus attic, it has exterior walls of brick covered with stucco. The roof is not original but its stepped, parapeted gable ends are. An Ionic entrance portico is ornamented with four columns and a fanlighted doorway. Moldings in the entablature are elaborate. A wing was added to the west side in 1885 and to the east side at the time of restoration. Jerry Cowles was a banker and railroad builder and a generous donor to Wesleyan Female College.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

BIBB COUNTY

Macon

COWLES HOUSE (STRATFORD ACADEMY)

988 Bond Street

1836, Elam Alexander

The Cowles House is a Greek Revival mansion surrounded on three sides by a monumental portico of 18 Roman Doric columns. Exterior walls are covered with stucco, and the main doorway of heavy, carved black walnut is framed by a fanlight and deeply recessed sidelights. The roof cornice has large modillions, and a balustrade runs around the entire roof. One-story wings were added in the 1850's.

Private

HABS

BIBB COUNTY

Macon

DOMINGOS HOUSE

1261 Jefferson Terrace

1844

The Domingos House is a two-story, porticoed, Greek Revival residence set upon a raised basement. Six two-story, fluted, Greek Doric columns on the main facade support a frieze containing laurel wreaths; dentils are located below and in the architrave. The low, hip roof is concealed by the cornice. Exterior walls are covered with clapboards.

Private; not accessible to the public

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
EMERSON-HOLMES BUILDING
566 Mulberry Street
1859, James B. Ayres

Measuring only 23 feet across its street facade, the Italianate Emerson-Holmes Building was constructed for Dr. George W. Emerson, a dentist. Most of the details and ornament of the brownstone building are attributed to imported Italian workmen. The three-story structure has shops at the ground level, round-arched windows above, and an iron-balustraded second-floor balcony supported by masonry scroll brackets.
Private
HABS

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
GOODALL HOUSE
618 Orange Street
1859

The Goodall House is a two-story Italianate structure with a slightly gabled roof. Ornamental detail is evident in the carved rail and baluster of the one-story porch, the carved brackets of the projecting roof overhang, the corbelled brick chimneys, and the cupola whose four sides form a dome. The central doorway has arched panels and etched glass sidelights. On the right side of the main facade is a triple-arched floor-length window with a heavy wood entablature common to all the windows. At the rear of the house stands the original clapboard servants' house.
Private; not accessible to the public

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
GRAND OPERA HOUSE (ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
651 Mulberry Street
1884, Alexander Blair; 1905 (renovated), W. R. Gunn

The original Macon Academy of Music was a dark red brick building of Gothic design. A studio building, rectangular and covered by a steep gable roof, was attached to the present auditorium wing. A seven-story office building was built to replace the studio structure (1905), and the theater has since been entered through a wide lobby in the addition. In 1970 the auditorium was restored to its 1905 appearance through the installation of new seats, replicas of earlier hangings, and restored gold ornament. New stage rigging and lighting were installed, and the original asbestos curtain at the proscenium, cleaned and rehung. Seating capacity for the Opera House is 2,418.
County

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
HATCHER-GROOVER-SCHWARTZ HOUSE
1144–1146 Georgia Avenue
1880

Marshall James Hatcher built this Second Empire dwelling, the only house of its type in Macon. The Hatcher House is distinguished by a mansard roof, tall narrow windows, and a polychromatic exterior. There is a graceful wrought iron porch on the north and east elevations, and all windows (except in the projecting bay) have segmental arched heads. Brick walls are ornamented by carved stone string bands, stone window sills, and stone quoins. The cornice has heavy brackets, while the patterned slate roof is crowned at its peak by a dentil cornice and stone moldings appear at the vertical intersections of the roof planes.
Private; not accessible to the public

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
HOLT HOUSE
1129 Georgia Avenue
c. 1840, Elam Alexander

As originally designed and built, the Holt House had a prostyle Greek Doric portico with six fluted wood columns, continuous guttae on the architrave, applied wreaths on the frieze, and a sloping wood parapet with acroteria. Later additions were well-matched columns of formed sheet metal on the Orange Street side and a rounded corner entablature which occasioned removal of the parapet. Early metal grille railings between the portico columns were replaced by the present turned balusters and molded wooden handrail. Intact are the original granite horseshoe-shaped entrance steps and wrought iron handrails. The unusual bracket support under the front entrance balcony is a cyma reversa shape in a vertical position and suggests possible alteration of the entrance.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
JOHNSTON-HAY HOUSE
934 Georgia Avenue
1855–1860

This ornate 24–room Italian Renaissance villa is the most elaborate residence in Macon. The front portico, reached by curved marble steps, extends the width of the house and has Corinthian columns supporting a balustraded balcony. Tall arched French windows on the main floor are embellished with keystones. Similar fenestration on the second floor is further ornamented by segmental and triangular pediments. At the third floor level there are bull's eye windows between the string course and the modillioned cornice under the low pitched hip roof. The roof is surmounted by a massive octagonal stone cupola with alternating arched and bull's eye windows, scroll brackets, and a balustraded octagonal lantern with a walkway. The interior of the house is as detailed and unusual as the exterior, featuring a carved mahogany staircase, oak paneling, sculptured marble, intricate stucco work, and crystal chandeliers.
Private

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
415–435 1st Street
1925, Edgerton Swartwout

The Macon City Auditorium is a large, square, Neo-Classical Revival building. A colonnade at balcony level surrounds the auditorium on the First and Cherry Street sides. Principal construction materials were reinforced concrete, steel, brick, tile, copper, and limestone. A series of arched entrances above a raised basement support the Doric colonnade columns and a fully developed Doric entablature. The copper covered dome has a diameter of 152 feet 6 inches. The general plan of the interior is square with a circular main hall, and surfaces are plaster and Georgia marble.
Municipal

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
NAPIER, LEROY, HOME
2215 Napier Avenue
1842, Elias Carter

This nearly square two-story frame house with its slightly pitched roof is a noteworthy example of Macon's Greek Revival architecture. The portico on the front elevation is composed of first- and second-floor porches extending the width of the house. It has two plain square columns at the corners and four fluted Greek Doric intermediary columns. Other features include a frieze containing carved inverted laurel wreathes (anthemia) over the porch, and an undeveloped cornice. The house was moved to its present location about fifty years ago.
Private; not accessible to the public

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT
1250–1821

Ocmulgee represents a zone or location where many important historic and prehistoric cultures overlap. The Swift

Creek Indians settled the land about 1250 but were replaced or driven out by the Macon Plateau Indians about 1350. It was the Macon Plateau who built the huge mounds, the fortified village, the ceremonial earth lodge, the two lines of ditches, and cultivated the surrounding fields. The 40-acre tract south of Ocmulgee was occupied by the Lamar Indians (A.D. 1350–1500) who probably represent the first arrival of the Creeks. These inhabitants built mounds and lived inside a stockaded village in the swamps. The Creek Indian occupation proper began about 1690. Burials of the historic Creek Indians on the middle section of the plateau are preserved exactly as they were found.
Federal
NPS; 683.48 acres

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
RAINES-CARMICHAEL HOUSE
1183 Georgia Avenue
Late 1840's, Elam Alexander

The plan of the Raines House is that of a modified Greek cross. Rooms branch off in four directions from an octagonal hall. The dentil cornice continues inside the roof pediments of the arms. There are porches between each arm of the cross, and an octagonal central cupola surmounts the two-story frame house. Minor alterations include the rounding of the originally three-sided front porch. The house was built for Cadwallader Raines.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
SMALL HOUSE (NAPIER-SMALL HOUSE)
156 Rogers Avenue
1846

This two-story frame house was built by Shelton Napier and illustrates the variety of detail possible within the overall classic Greek Revival style. Common features are the five-bay hexastyle portico, the low-pitched hip roof truncated by a small flat deck, the cornice and the frieze, modified where the portico adjoins the house. Unusual features are the use of antae (square columns) at the corners of the portico and a low pedimented parapet containing anthemia and topped by acroteria. The badly weathered parapet has been removed, but the carvings remain in good condition.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
SOLOMON-CURD HOUSE
770 Mulberry Street
c. 1830–1840

This two-story, frame, antebellum structure is a provincial adaption of a more sophisticated Greek Revival house. The dominant architectural feature is a large prostyle wood-floored portico with square, two-story wooden piers. It extends across the entire front. The six-pane front door is flanked by sidelights and has a transom overhead. A once separate one-story cottage to the rear of the house is now connected, and porches added across the rear at both levels have been enclosed as rooms. An original door which led to the front balcony has been replaced by two double-hung windows.
Private

BRYAN COUNTY
Richmond Hill vicinity
FORT McALLISTER
10 miles east of Richmond Hill via Ga. 67
1861–1864

Located on the south bank of the Great Ogeechee River, Fort McAllister was a Confederate earthwork fortification constructed to protect Savannah, a vital trestle of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, and several rice plantations along the river. The fall of Fort Pulaski had demonstrated the inadequacy of masonry defense works. Prior to its capture in December, 1864, Fort McAllister had successfully withstood bombardment from wooden gunboats and an ironclad, the U.S.S. *Montauk*. A rear assault by General William Tecumseh Sherman's forces overran the defenders and rendered the defense of Savannah useless. Fort McAllister had five irregular sides with its rear protected by a deep dry ditch. Within its walls were several large earthen mounds called bombproofs in which the garrison ate and slept. Restoration of the protective walls and the bombproofs has been effected.
State

CARROLL COUNTY
Carrollton
BONNER-SHARP-GUNN HOUSE
West Georgia College campus
c. 1844

The Bonner House is an example of a fine eastern Georgia house in a one-time frontier setting. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a projecting pedimented and pillared entrance portico. Windows and doors on the street facade have sidelights. An early shed addition is attached at the rear and minor changes have been made in the chimneys and some of the doors and windows. In 1913 the house was moved to its present location.
State

CATOOSA COUNTY (also in Hamilton County, Tennessee)
Chattanooga, Tennessee, vicinity
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
9 miles south of Chattanooga on U.S. 27
1863

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park was established in commemoration of two Civil War battles fought for control of Chattanooga, Tennessee, an important railroad junction and a key to the communications system of the South. In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863, the Confederates routed two Union corps and seized all the roads but one into Chattanooga, thus placing the Army of the Cumberland under siege. The battle of Chattanooga, November 23–25, 1863, resulted in victory by the Federal troops and a retreat of the Confederate Army into northwest Georgia.
Federal
NPS; 6340.63 acres

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY SHOP PROPERTY
Between W. Jones Street and Louisville Road
1850–1855, William Morrill Wadley

The Central of Georgia Railroad began operating in the 1830's hauling cotton from the interior of Georgia to the port of Savannah. William M. Wadley, a native of New Hampshire and later president of the Central of Georgia, designed the railroad complex. Buildings within it are a machine shop, blacksmith shop, engine house, storage shed, and smokestack. All are brick. The smokestack is encircled by a 40,000-gallon, cast iron tank with ornamental exterior panels. The railroad still operates, but the shop complex has not been used for several years.
Private

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah
LOW, JULIETTE GORDON, BIRTHPLACE
10 Oglethorpe Avenue, East
1818–1821, William Jay

Through her acquaintance with Sir Robert Baden-Powell and his sister, who in England founded the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides respectively, Juliette Low became interested in establishing a Scout movement in the United States. On March 12, 1912, she enrolled 16 Savannah area girls into two patrols. The old carriage house and servants' quarters behind the Low house provided a meeting place. In 1915 the organization was incorporated as the Girl Scouts, and Juliette Low became its first president. The house in which she was born and reared, a three-story stuccoed brick dwelling in the Classical Revival style, contains many original furnishings and mementoes of Juliette Low.
Private
NHL; HABS

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah
SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by E. Broad, Gwinnett, W. Broad Streets and the Savannah River
1732

James Oglethorpe's plan for the city of Savannah created a community pattern with important innovations in urban design. This district is significant not only because it retains much of the original plan, but also because it includes many buildings of architectural merit built by the English architect William Jay between 1816 and 1822. Among them is the Owens-Thomas House, illustrating the English Regency style. Other important buildings in the district include the Pink House, a Georgian town house, and the Green-Meldrim House, an example of the early Gothic Revival style. The district also contains a number of notable churches, public buildings, as well as several parks designed by Oglethorpe.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah
SCARBROUGH, WILLIAM, HOUSE
41 W. Broad Street
1818–1819, William Jay;
c. 1835–1845 (remodeled); 1969 (restored)

William Jay (c. 1794–1837) was an English-born architect who designed several residences in Savannah. The style of the Scarbrough House is English Regency, and the walls are smooth stucco. On the east or main facade is an *in antis* Greek Doric portico. The entablature of the portico contains a frieze with triglyphs and metopes. Above this central entranceway is a large, semicircular window the same length as the entablature. On either side of the main door a semicircular arched recess surrounds a roundhead window. A piazza with fluted Corinthian columns and a detailed iron balustrade decorates the south facade. Inside, the vestibule or entrance hall is a two-story atrium formed by four monumental Doric columns. William Scarbrough (1776–1838), for whom the house was built, was a prosperous Savannah merchant.
Private
HABS

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah vicinity
FORT JACKSON
Islands Expressway, 3 miles east of Savannah on the Savannah River
19th century

In 1808 the U.S. government purchased this site and construction began immediately on a river fortification. It was garrisoned during the War of 1812 and sporadically thereafter until 1861, when state troops took it over. Some rebuilding was done in the 1840's and reconditioning in the 1870's. The federal government sold the property to the city of Savannah in 1923, and it has since become the property of the state. Today the fort appears, in the main, as it did in 1850. A moat surrounds the brick walls.
State

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah vicinity
FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT
17 miles east of Savannah, Cockspur Island
1829–1847

On April 10–11, 1862, Federal rifle cannon forced the surrender of this supposedly impregnable brick fort, demonstrating for the first time that old-style masonry fortifications were ineffectual against modern weapons. The Confederacy's loss of this fort, strategically located at the mouth of the Savannah River, cut Savannah off from foreign trade. It was an important step in the naval blockade that was eventually to throttle the economic life of the South. Fort Pulaski was abandoned as an active post in 1880.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 5,516.62 acres
HABS

CHATTAHOOCHEE COUNTY
Fort Benning
RIVERSIDE (QUARTERS NO. 1)
100 Vibbert Avenue
c. 1910

Arthur Bussey, a Columbus businessman, purchased this property in 1909. He moved an old meetinghouse located nearby onto his land and gradually enlarged it. The present house is two stories high with a steep gable roof and has a wide two-story veranda on two sides. The square columns of the veranda are repeated in the one-story porte cochere. Camp Benning was established on October 7, 1918, to help meet the need for training replacements for the American Expeditionary Force in Europe. Since that date this house has been the residence of Fort Benning's commanding officer.
Federal

CLARKE COUNTY
Athens
WILKINS HOUSE
387 S. Milledge Avenue
1860

The Wilkins House is one of a group of residences built on Milledge Avenue by the Dearing family just prior to the Civil War. It is basically Classical Revival in style. A Corinthian colonnade, supported by brick piers, surrounds the house on three sides. Like several other 19th-century residences in the area, the mansion rests upon a full raised basement which originally contained service rooms. Several remodellings have taken place since the house was constructed.
Private

COBB COUNTY
Marietta vicinity
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
2 miles west of Marietta
1864

During the spring of 1864, the Federal "Army Group" in Chattanooga, Tennessee, under General William T. Sherman, made preparations for a campaign designed to destroy the Confederate Army of Tennessee. By May 7 the Federal armies were on the march. A series of flanking movements pushed the Confederates back to positions on and around Kennesaw Mountain. Sherman was determined to break through the Confederates' 10-mile entrenchment and destroy the separated wings. The ensuing battle, however, repulsed the Federals, permitting Sherman to resume his flanking maneuvers. The Confederate forces retired from

their Kennesaw Mountain position to the vicinity of Atlanta.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 3,682.62 acres

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Augusta vicinity
STALLINGS ISLAND
8 miles northwest of Augusta in the
Savannah River
Prior to 1700 B.C.

The Stallings Island site is among the most important shell mound sites in the Southeast. Excavations have revealed that in the period before pottery was made by Indians of southeastern America, there existed other Indians who hunted and gathered shellfish and plants for food. In the site's later stages of occupation, pottery appeared in the form of vessels tempered with vegetable fiber—the earliest pottery ware known in the Southeast.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

EARLY COUNTY
Blakely vicinity
KOLOMOKI MOUNDS
8 miles north of Blakely on U.S. 27,
Kolomoki Mounds State Park
c. 1400–1600

Extensive archeological excavations have revealed details of burial practices at this type site for the Kolomoki culture, which seems to be a local variant of the Weeden Island culture. Kolomoki was a major ceremonial center which utilized the Temple Mound tradition but was not a part of the Mississippian culture. Preserved in a state park, the site contains the largest mound group in the Gulf Coast area. A small on-site museum exhibits some of the burials and pottery in their original positions.
State
NHL

FLOYD COUNTY
Rome
CHIEFTAINS
80 Chatillon Road
c. 1792, c. 1837

The original dwelling that became Chieftains was a two-story, hand-hewn log cabin built by Major Ridge, a Cherokee chief. Sometime in the first half of the 19th century Ridge enlarged and embellished his modest cabin by the addition of columns, glass windows and doors, and interior paneling. Further remodeling occurred in 1923 when one-story side wings were added and the house took on its present Georgian Colonial appearance. Present measurements of the central block are 54 feet deep and 38 feet across with flanking one-story wings measuring 28 by 20 feet. Ridge and his partner George Lavender operated a ferry across the Oostanaula River and the first trading post in the Rome area. He was also active in tribal affairs, serving as speaker of the Cherokee National Council, and was a member of the treaty party who agreed to removal of the Cherokees to Indian territory.
Private

FULTON COUNTY
Atlanta
CYCLORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA
Cherokee Avenue, Grant Park

The Atlanta Cyclorama depicts the battle (July 22, 1864) which was the major conflict of General William Tecumseh Sherman's Atlanta campaign. It is one of the largest paintings in the world (measuring 50 feet in height, 400 feet in circumference, and weighing 18,000 pounds) and one of three extant cycloramas. A group of ten German artists, under the direction of August Lohr and R. M. Heine, produced the cyclorama in the studios of the American Cyclorama Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The artists studied the Atlanta terrain carefully before commencing their work, and the group included landscape painters, figure painters, and animal painters. Begun in 1885, the painting was first displayed in Detroit in 1887 and then toured other American cities. After passing through a series of owners, the painting was given to the city of Atlanta in 1897. Housed at first in a wooden structure, the painting is now within a granite and marble building. Between 1934 and 1936 the cyclorama acquired a three-dimensional appearance through the addition of plaster figures, exploded shells, fragments of rails and crossties, blasted stumps, and simulated grass and bushes in the foreground.
Municipal

FULTON COUNTY
Atlanta
GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Square
1889, Edbrooke and Burnham

Atlanta became the official capital of Georgia in 1887, and this building is the third erected by the state to house the legislature and related government offices. Indiana limestone was used to finish the exterior and Georgia marble appears on interior walls, floors, and steps. The overall appearance of the capitol is that of a monumental, classical, domed and columned structure. A four-story pedimented portico with six Composite columns dominates the main facade. Front and rear facades are essentially the same. The high dome and lantern, both covered with gold leaf, rise directly behind the portico. Inside, the open rotunda extends from the second floor through the upper stories to a height of 237 feet. Oak paneling was used in the house and senate chamber.
State

FULTON COUNTY
Atlanta
HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER, HOUSE
1050 Gordon Street, S.W.
1881–1908

Joel Chandler Harris, author of the "Uncle Remus" tales and other Negro dialect stories, lived here from 1881 until his death in 1908. During this time he was on the staff of the *Atlanta Constitution*. His rural house, which he called "Wren's Nest," contains many original furnishings and a collection of objects associated with the author. A small amphitheater has been built on the grounds to accommodate those attending an annual Uncle Remus festival held in May.
Private
NHL

FULTON COUNTY
Atlanta
SMITH, TULLIE, HOUSE
3099 Andrews Drive, N.W.
c. 1835–1840

The Tullie Smith House is an early Georgia farmhouse of frame construction with a low pitched gable roof and two brick end chimneys. A shed roof runs the length of the rear elevation and, at one time, a simple pedimented porch sheltered the main entrance. Such homes were frequently built in Georgia when Federal architecture had begun to wane in popularity and before the Greek Revival style had been fully developed. A detached one-story frame kitchen stands behind the house, and both it and the house have been moved from their original locations Robert H. Smith, a native of North Carolina, built the farmhouse, which takes its name from his great-granddaughter.
Private

FULTON COUNTY
Roswell
BULLOCK HALL
Mimosa Boulevard
c. 1840

Bullock Hall is a temple-form, Greek Revival house in which the gable end forms a large-scale pedimented portico. Completed according to the design of its

owner Major James Stephens Bullock and his craftsman-architect Willis Ball, the frame structure contains a functionally convenient plan within the strict framework of the classical form. The two-story portico has four massive round columns. Above the central entrance is a seven pane transom, and to either side are four sidelights. The house remains basically unaltered since construction.
Private
HABS

GLYNN COUNTY
Brunswick vicinity

FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT

12 miles north of Brunswick
1736

Fort Frederica served as headquarters for General James Oglethorpe's military operations against the Spanish in Florida during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of the Southeast. The strategic location of the fort on St. Simon's Island also checked Spanish advances toward the English southern colonies. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 was a death warrant for the thriving fortified settlement. British diplomats decided to treat the land between the Altamaha River and Florida, which included Frederica, as neutral ground. A guard was maintained at the fort until Florida was ceded to England in 1763, at which time the fort was abandoned completely. The monument includes the fort site, the walled area of the town, and a burying ground. The moat surrounding the town, the cemetery, and portions of the citadel and barracks are also extant, as are foundations of a number of dwellings.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 250 acres

GRADY COUNTY
Beachton vicinity

SUSINA PLANTATION (CEDAR GROVE)

1.5 miles west of Beachton on
Meridian Road
c. 1841, John Wind

Susina Plantation or Cedar Grove is a two-story, frame, Greek Revival plantation house. The front portico features four giant Ionic columns, and there is a hand-carved sunflower rosette in the pediment. Under the portico is a balcony with a sheaf and wheat design railing. The main entrance has double doors, sidelights, and a transom. Susina was remodeled in 1891, when the rear wing and side porches may have been added. In 1967 the entire house was restored and all the woodwork was repaired or replaced. The house was built for James Joseph Blackshear.
Private; not accessible to the public

GWINNETT COUNTY
Lawrenceville

OLD SEMINARY BUILDING (LAWRENCEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY BUILDING)

Perry Street
1838

The Greek Revival Old Seminary Building is a two-story brick structure measuring 36 feet by 52 feet. Wide pilasters separate the bays on all sides. There is a heavy box cornice under the eaves of the low pitched gable roof, and the windows are capped by stone lintels. A delicate fanlight and a large keystone ornament the Perry Street entrance, a semicircular arched doorway. In 1860 the local Masonic lodge began using the second floor and continued to do so for a century. The Lawrenceville Female Seminary ceased using the building in 1886.
Private

HANCOCK COUNTY
Jewell vicinity

SHIVERS-SIMPSON HOUSE (ROCK MILL)

Mayfield Road, on the Ogeechee
River
c. 1820

The three-story Shivers-Simpson House is rectangular and covered with clapboards. A raised basement supports the first floor. The original fanlight, sidelights, and wide double doors survive, and the structure is topped by a gable roof. Inside are wide hallways flanked by two 18-foot by 20-foot rooms. Large fitted granite blocks have been used as flooring for the first floor hall. William Shivers, for whom the house was built, operated a grist mill—the first Rock Mill. The second owner of the property was William Simpson.
Private

JENKINS COUNTY
Millen vicinity

BIRDSVILLE PLANTATION

Plantation
West of Millen on Route 2
c. 1789 (rear section), c. 1850 (front
section)

Birdsville is the only complete and fundamentally unaltered plantation complex to survive in Georgia. Land was granted to Philip Jones in 1784 as payment for his service in the Revolutionary army, and though enlarged, the property still remains in the same family. The earlier portion of the frame house contained two rooms on each of the two stories with shed rooms behind. A later owner added the imposing front entrance with twin Corinthian columns *in antis* crowned by a heavy cornice and pediment. The twin bays, ironwork, corner pilasters, and Carpenter Gothic scrollwork all date from the 1850's. Woodwork inside is Federal in one part of the house and Greek Revival in the other. The Birdsville complex also contains a two-room kitchen, a well house, a necessary, a smokehouse, a blacksmith shop, and a stage stop-apothecary shop.
Private

LIBERTY COUNTY
Midway vicinity

FORT MORRIS

About 10 miles east of Midway off
Ga. 38
18th century

Fort Morris was manned during the Revolution to protect the now dead town of Sunbury, then Savannah's rival for river trade. Situated on a bluff south of Sunbury, the fort, which was protected on the south by marshlands and was surrounded by a moat, commanded the Midway River. The enclosed earthwork contained a parade ground of about one acre. Its eastern length measured 275 feet, the north and south faces were 192 and 140 feet, and the curtain at the west was 241 feet long. A British attack in late 1778 was repulsed, but the 200-man garrison was finally forced to surrender in January, 1779.
State

LIBERTY COUNTY
South Newport vicinity

ST. CATHERINES ISLAND

10 miles off the Georgia coast
between St. Catherines Sound and
Sapelo Sound
16th–20th centuries

St. Catherines Island was one of the most important Spanish mission centers in southeastern North America from 1566 to 1684. Jesuit priests founded the Mission Santa Catalina in 1568, but continued attacks by Indians and the British forced the Spanish to abandon it in 1684. Button Gwinnett, delegate to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence, purchased the island in 1765 and made his home here. In more recent years St. Catherines has been a private estate and game preserve. No structures from the mission period exist, but there are archeological remains containing evidence of Indian and Spanish occupation. Button Gwinnett's 1770's plantation home was enlarged and remodeled to its present appearance in 1929. Slave quarters exist in several locations on the island, as do dozens of Indian burial mounds.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LUMPKIN COUNTY

Dahlonega

DAHLONEGA COURTHOUSE GOLD MUSEUM (OLD LUMPKIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE)

U.S. 19
1838

Dahlonega is the English equivalent of a Cherokee word meaning "precious yellow." Lumpkin County, specifically the Dahlonega area, was the scene of one of the country's first gold rushes. A branch mint was opened at Dahlonega in 1838. The two-story brick courthouse has a strong Jeffersonian flavor. A one-bay, two-columned Tuscan portico rises the full height of the building on the main facade. The courtroom and county offices were on the second floor and the lower level served as a market place. Doors are set in semicircular arches and topped by fanlights. All facades have five bays, and the roof features a modillion cornice that is continued inside the gable ends and portico pediment. A new courthouse was constructed in 1965, and this building was converted to a gold rush museum.

State

HABS

MCDUFFIE COUNTY

Thomson vicinity

THE OLD ROCK HOUSE

Old Rock House
About 3 miles northwest of Thomson on Old Rock House Road
c. 1784

Thomas Ansley, the builder of the Old Rock House, migrated to Georgia from New Jersey via North Carolina in 1768. He came with a group of 40 families who were to establish a Quaker colony on Georgia's frontier. The settlement was named Wrightsboro for colonial Governor James Wright, who had granted permission to settle here. Today only the cemetery and the Old Rock House give evidence of the once-thriving town. Walls are fieldstone, 24 inches thick, and covered with cement scored in imitation of sandstone blocks. A pitched roof covers the two-story house, and the original box cornice survives under the rear eave line. Occupied until 1950, the house is presently in a deteriorated condition, but restoration work is planned.

Private

MCINTOSH COUNTY

Darien vicinity

FORT KING GEORGE

East of U.S. 17

The Fort King George area formed a strategic buffer zone between three nations, all attempting to colonize the coast of Georgia. Excavations in 1952 uncovered the outline of a Spanish mission building and the remains of associated Indian structures dating from the mid–17th century. The site was deserted from the beginning of the 18th century until the summer of 1721, when the construction of Fort King George began—an effort by the British to discourage French expansion and to provide protection from the Spanish. The garrison of Fort King George was removed to Port Royal in 1727. Nine years later a group of Scottish Highlanders settled in the vicinity of the fort and established sawmill operations lasting until the early 20th century. Only brick remnants of the sawmill foundations remain on the site.

State

MACON COUNTY (also in Sumter County)

Andersonville vicinity

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

1 mile east of Andersonville on Ga. 49
1863

During the Civil War Andersonville, formally called Camp Sumter, became the death site of nearly 13,000 Union prisoners. In the peak month of August 1864 almost 33,000 men were crowded into the stockade. For his part in the catastrophe Captain Henry Wirz, the prison commandant, became the only Confederate official to be executed for war crimes. Today the Andersonville National Historic Site includes the site of the stockade, the fortifications surrounding it, and a right-of-way to the Andersonville railroad station.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 201 acres

MORGAN COUNTY

Madison vicinity

CEDAR LANE FARM

Off Ga. 83 north of Madison
c. 1839

The house at Cedar Lane Farm was built by Henry Hilsabeck, son of a German emigrant to the Moravian section of North Carolina. Hilsabeck's home is typical of a planter or farmer who owned 200 to 500 acres of land and less than 25 slaves. Weatherboarding covers the exterior of the frame dwelling. A shed roof runs the length of the rear elevation, and there are four chimneys constructed of fieldstone and brick. The main entrance has a seven-light transom and three-pane sidelights. Inside, the house has a four-room, center hall plan.

Private

MURRAY COUNTY

Spring Place

VANN HOUSE

Intersection of U.S. 76 and Ga. 225
1803–1805

James Vann (1768–1809) was the son of a Cherokee mother and a Scots father. In an effort to aid his mother's people, Vann, a wealthy businessman, sponsored and supported a Moravian mission in Spring Place. Moravian craftsmen helped construct the Federal style house which has some Georgian elements. Two single outside brick chimneys rise at the gable ends of a saddleback roof and frame the two-story walls. Bricks for the house were made on the property and are laid in both Flemish and English bond. The present porches are conjectural reconstructions of the originals.

State

HABS

MUSCOGEE COUNTY

Columbus

COLUMBUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded by 9th Street on the north, 4th Street on the south, Broadway on the west, and 2nd Avenue on the east
19th century

Columbus was one of four early Georgia cities which were planned communities. It was surveyed and laid out in 1828. The historic district is composed of twenty full blocks and nine partial blocks which were included in the original plan of the city of Columbus. Within this area are approximately 612 structures, some of which are as old as the city itself. Architectural styles range from simple Georgian cottages to large Greek Revival and Gothic Revival homes. Of principal interest, however, is the indigenous architecture of those structures particularly well-suited to the local climate and environment. These are small, frame houses of classical design with rectangular floor plans and low, hip roofs resting in part or totally on the columns or piers of a veranda. Wood was plentiful in the area, and it was the most commonly-used building material. There are also examples of stucco on brick and stucco-fronted frame houses.

Multiple public/private

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
COLUMBUS IRONWORKS
901 Front Avenue
1853, 1865, 1903

The Columbus Ironworks is noted not only as the site of a major arsenal of the Confederacy, but also as the first commercial ice plant in the United States and as the producer of one of the earliest breech-loading cannons. At present the plant is one of the few sources of commercial drop forgings in the Southeast. Although the ironworks was completely destroyed by fire in 1865 and 1902, the building is nevertheless typical of late 19th-century warehouses.
Private

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
GOETCHIUS-WELLBORN HOUSE
405 Broadway
1839

This modified Greek Revival, New Orleans style house has recently been moved into the Columbus Historic District. The wide veranda across the entire front of the house has wooden piers and balustrades to replace the original wrought iron lacework. Inside, the decorative detailing is highlighted by carved cornices, and there are medallions in an intricate scroll pattern on the ceilings of the entrance hall and the two parlors.
Private

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
GUNBOATS C.S.S. *MUSCOGEE* AND *CHATTAHOOCHEE*
4th Street west of U.S. 27

The ironclad ram *Muscogee* was designed for coast defense and was modeled upon the Confederate prototype, the C.S.S. *Virginia*. She was constructed of iron covered wood and measured approximately 200 feet. Powered by steam, the gunboat had twin propellers. The *Chattahoochee* was a 130–foot, wooden, three-masted sailing vessel also equipped with steam driven double propellers. Both boats were sunk during a Federal raid on Columbus in April, 1865. Sections of both boats were recovered in the 1960's and are presently on display at the Confederate Naval Museum.
State

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
JOSEPH HOUSE
828 Broadway
1842

One of the oldest buildings in the Columbus Historic District, the Joseph House is a one-story, white frame structure typical of the cottage-like homes built in this area in the 1840's and 1850's. On the exterior, Gothic wooden trim has been added to a Greek Revival building. The wide veranda, running the length of the west facade, has slender wooden columns topped with ornamental wooden brackets supporting the veranda roof. A long ell at the left rear of the building houses a kitchen.
Private; not accessible to the public

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
OCTAGON HOUSE
527 1st Avenue
1829–1830, 1863

About 1863 a one-story, four room, octagonal addition was constructed in front of and attached to a simple rectangular-shaped frame house built about 1829–1830, shortly after the original survey of Columbus. The older building had four rooms and a kitchen in a rear outbuilding. The octagonal addition was built around a central chimney. A basic Greek cross floor plan was converted into an eight-sided shape by fitting triangular closets and vestibules into each arm of the cross. The exterior of the house is white clapboard, and the area around the front door is covered with flatsiding to differentiate it from the other seven sides. The double front door is flanked and crested by leaded glass windows framed by moldings. The unusual octagonal shape may reflect the original shape of the older rectangular structure as recent archeological investigations have revealed foundations and other structural details suggesting that an older octagon was modified to a rectangle when the larger 1863 octagon was built.
Private

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
ST. ELMO
2810 St. Elmo Drive
1828–1833

The twelve graceful 40–foot columns on the front and sides of St. Elmo give the house an air of monumentality. The roof above the columns is balustraded, and a hanging iron balcony with a medallion design highlights the central entrance. First-and-second floor doorways are identical. Walls are handmade brick, 18 inches thick, and are covered with stucco. The first floor opens at ground level and houses the kitchen, dining room, storerooms, wine cellar, and servants' rooms. The second and third floors have central hall plans. Seaborn Jones built St. Elmo, which was originally called Eldorado.
Private
HABS

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
SPRINGER OPERA HOUSE
105 10th Street
1871; Daniel Matthew Foley

The Springer Opera House was the center of a surprisingly dynamic cultural life in the Chattahoochee Valley in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when it played host to virtually every great name of the American theater, including Edwin Booth, Lillie Langtry, Oscar Wilde, and Otis Skinner. Housed in a three-story brick building which was formerly a hotel, the opera house has been renovated and restored to its late 19th-century appearance. The building itself measures 145 by 150 feet, and the upper two floors are used for storage. Windows on the upper stories have pressed metal lintels and stone sills. The cornice is pressed metal. Inside, seating capacity is 450. The flocked wallpaper in the foyer is a reproduction, and the original brass chandelier in the auditorium has been restored. During the 1930's the Springer became a movie house and operated until 1959. Restoration was completed in the mid–1960's.
Private

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
WALKER-PETERS-LANGDON HOUSE
716 Broadway
1828

The Walker-Peters-Langdon House was built in the regional "cottage" style but patterned after larger, more formal Federal style houses of the period. The facade is perfectly symmetrical with a centrally placed walnut door flanked by two windows and balanced by brick chimneys at each end. The house rests on a brick foundation, and the white clapboard siding is attached with wooden pegs. Many of the window panes contain handblown glass. The original house, to which additional rooms were added about 1836, had a rectangular floor plan consisting of a central hall flanked by one room on either side and a shed room at the left rear. A full kitchen was located in the basement.
Private

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
WELLS-BAGLEY HOUSE
22 6th Street
1840

This modified Greek Revival style house is located in the Columbus Historic District. It was built of wood and covered with stucco scored to resemble stone. The low, hip roof is supported on two sides by ten square piers which stand at the edge of a veranda created by the roof overhang on the front and one side of the dwelling. As is typical of many Greek Revival houses, there is a line dentil molding above the veranda piers. Inside are four rooms and a central hallway. The house was moved in 1969 to its present location.
Private

OCONEE COUNTY
Watkinsville
EAGLE TAVERN
U.S. 129
c. 1820

Restoration work in the late 1950's revealed the original building to have been a four-room tavern and store. Later additions were removed, and the present stylistically conservative tavern is characterized as "plantation plain style." Two stories high and of frame construction, the tavern has a single chimney, a simple box cornice front and rear, and two front doors. It has been furnished inside as an early frontier hostelry and store which commonly served as the political, social, and economic center of the community.
State
HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
THE AUGUSTA CANAL
Beginning at the Augusta City Lock and Dam and running southeast 9 miles to the point where it rejoins the Savannah River
1846; 1875 (enlarged, remodeled)

Augusta had prospered from her Savannah River trade, but with the advent of the railroads in the 1830's river traffic began to dwindle. Colonel Henry H. Cumming and several other Augusta citizens urged construction of a canal to provide power for factories and a plentiful city water supply. As dug, the canal was 5 feet deep, 20 feet wide at the bottom, and 40 feet at the surface. A low dam (800 feet long) turned water into the canal, and the water flow was regulated by a stone guard wall containing six gates. Increased traffic and use necessitated enlarging and remodeling the canal in the 1870's. The width was expanded to 106 feet at the bottom and 150 feet at the surface with a depth of 11 feet.
Municipal

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
MACKAY HOUSE
1822 Broad Street
c. 1760

Mackay House was an 18th-century trade center for merchants involved in commerce with the Indians, the West Indies, the Carolinas, and Rhode Island. The three-story frame house has a two-story piazza on the front facade and a gambrel roof, rare in Georgia. The rear galleried piazza shelters a staircase which is the only access to the second and third stories. Other features of the clapboard exterior include a simple modillion cornice, a rear piazza insert between small rooms, a front doorway with fluted pilasters on pedestals, and an entablature ornamented by a pulvinated frieze and modillion cornice.
State
HABS

STEPHENS COUNTY
Toccoa vicinity
TRAVELER'S REST
6 miles east of Toccoa on U.S. 123
1764

Traveler's Rest was erected by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. It remains as an example of an early tavern and inn in a rural frontier setting. Devereaux Jarrett, its second owner, opened it to the public as a facility combining tavern, trading post, and post office. Soon it was a favorite stopping place between Charleston and Chattanooga. Its significance also lies in its continuity of service, from the late 18th century until well into the 19th century.
State
NHL; HABS

SUMTER COUNTY
ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Reference—see Macon County

TALIAFERRO COUNTY
Crawfordville
LIBERTY HALL
Alexander H. Stephens
Memorial Park
U.S. 278
c. 1830

Alexander H. Stephens (1812–1883), Vice President of the Confederate States of America, lived in this two-story frame house between 1845 and 1883. A shed porch of one story with square posts runs the full length of the main facade. The roof is hipped and is flanked by two end chimneys. There is a two-room ell at the rear. Outbuildings include servants' quarters, wash house, smokehouse, woodhouse, dry well, and gas plant. Stephens' grave is on the property.
State
HABS

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
BRANDON, DR. DAVID, HOUSE (HAYES HOUSE)
329 N. Broad Street
c. 1851, 1870's (altered)

The Brandon House was built by Thomas Jones as a wedding gift for his daughter, Mrs. David Brandon. Originally a one-story brick dwelling, it was altered in the late 1870's when a mansard roof was added and the exterior was covered with stucco scored to resemble stone. There are dormer windows in the roof, and the one-story front porch has a low center pediment and jigsaw railings. At the front entrance a wood double door forms a semicircle around which are cast rope garlands, stars, and pearl moldings. The door contains etched glass panels.
Private; not accessible to the public

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
BRYAN, HARDY, HOUSE (CATER HOUSE)
312 N. Broad Street
c. 1833

The Hardy Bryan House is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling typical of early 19th-century plantation houses. It has a classical portico on the main facade which is supported by four, two-story square columns. All windows have 16 over 16 panes, and those on the first floor have semicircular caps containing three magnolia leaves. A massive triangular pediment containing an unusual geometric medallion overshadows the main facade. Hardy Bryan was an early settler of Thomasville.
Private; not accessible to the public

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
HANSELL, AUGUSTINE, HOUSE (JEFFRIES HOUSE)
429 S. Hansell Street
1852–1853, John Wind

The Jeffries House is a low one-and-one-half-story frame cottage designed by John Wind for Augustine Hansell. A kitchen wing and a bedroom wing were added in 1927, but otherwise the house is largely

unchanged. Six square columns support the pediment of the central portico, and the front entrance is composed of a paneled door, flanking sidelights, and a fixed transom.
Private; not accessible to the public

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
MITCHELL HOUSE (MUNRO HOUSE)
737 Remington Avenue
1856

The Mitchell House is a one-and-one-half-story frame cottage with a large projecting roof pediment which forms the attic story. Six square columns support the overhang, and there are two windows centered in it. The main doorway is Greek Revival, and there is a fine dentil cornice around the entire house.
Private; not accessible to the public

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
PARK FRONT (FRANCES STONE HOUSE)
711 S. Hansell Street
1891

Built as a winter residence for Charles S. Hebard, Park Front was a deliberate attempt on the part of the builder to recapture the beauty and grandeur of antebellum plantation homes. The two-story portico on the main facade has four Doric columns. A freestanding balcony projects from the second story front, and Palladian windows appear on the balcony and in the roof pediments. Two semi-octagonal bays are attached to each side of the house, which is frame covered with clapboards.
Private; not accessible to the public

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
PONDER, EPRAIM, HOUSE
324 N. Dawson Street
c. 1854–1856

This modest antebellum residence exhibits a great deal of architectural detail on windows, doorways, and roof cornice. The house is clapboard with a one-story porch on the north side. Pilasters ornament the corners, and the roof cornice contains both dentils and pendant drop brackets. The main entranceway is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and transom and all are enclosed by an ornately carved door frame. Two double windows on the ground floor have the same detailing (dentils and acorn and lotus leaf rosettes) on their frames. A wing has been added to the east side. At one time the building was a dormitory and later the president's house for Young's Female College.
Private; not accessible to the public

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
SCARBOROUGH HOUSE (C. W. LAPHAM HOUSE)
626 N. Dawson Street
c. 1885

The Scarborough House is a highly ornamented and unusual Victorian dwelling. Its decorative carving might be termed Eastlake style. Two octagonal bays on the main facade enclose an octagonal porch with a second porch above. On the exterior, clapboards and shingle siding are combined in various decorative patterns. Stained glass windows appear on the front and rear of the house. Paneling on the north bay is in a herringbone pattern, and the south bay has horizontal, fluted, beaded, and diagonal siding. Jigsaw carving on the porch railing and the porte cochere is quite detailed.
Private; not accessible to the public

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
THOMAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE
N. Broad Street
1858, John Wind; 1888 (restored)

This building is the third courthouse to stand on the site since Thomas County was organized in 1825. Originally measuring 80 feet long by 48 feet wide, the structure is three stories high. The courtroom is located two floors above ground level, and the grand and petit jury rooms are on the third level. Above the hip roof is an octagonal cupola. During the 1888 restoration the front portico was filled in, the columns removed, and a rear addition built. One-story wings were added front and rear in 1918–1919, 1922, and another rear annex was added in 1937.
Private

THOMAS COUNTY
Thomasville
WRIGHT HOUSE
415 Fletcher Street
1854

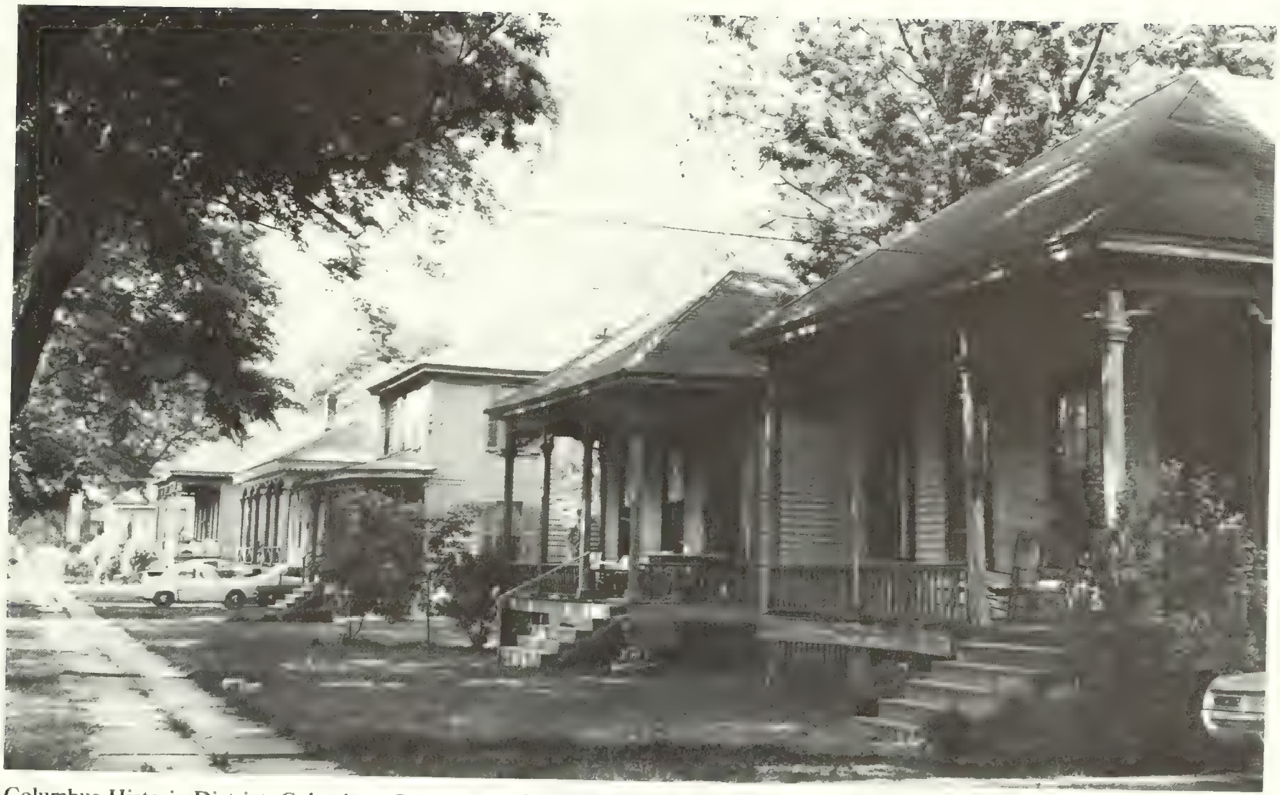
Built for Arthur P. Wright, banker, alderman, and mayor of Thomasville, the Wright House is an antebellum cottage with a great deal of Greek Revival decoration. One story high, the cottage is frame with a hip roof. The roof of the veranda, which extends across the front, is supported by six square, paneled piers ornamented with intricately carved wooden insets. The front windows are framed by moldings decorated with dentil cornices, and the main entrance has sidelights and a transom composed of many small rectangular panes of glass set in a geometric pattern.
Private; not accessible to the public

WHITE COUNTY
Cleveland
OLD WHITE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1859–1860

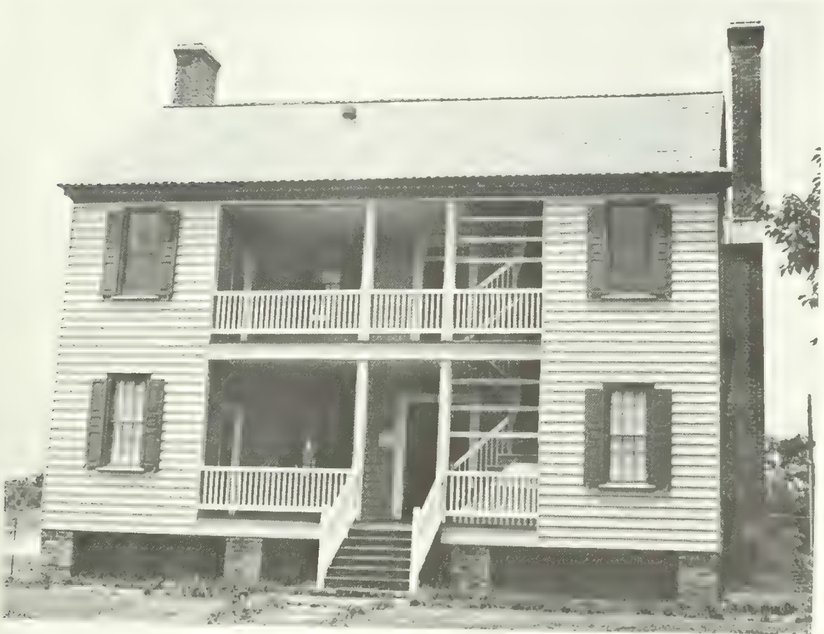
After 1803 Georgia courthouse towns were usually laid out around a courthouse square. Flanking the square on all sides were stores offices, and residences. Cleveland was laid out in 1857, and the courthouse was built to accommodate the functions of a court and a market. Measuring 54 feet by 39 feet, the structure is brick with a cornice of molded bricks and twin end chimneys connected by a parapet. Although built just before the Civil War, the Old White County Courthouse is Georgian in style and has not been altered appreciably. In recent times the market area was converted to county offices, and the building currently houses the White County Historical Society.
County

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
WASHINGTON-WILKES HISTORICAL MUSEUM (BARNETT-SLATON HOUSE)
308 E. Robert Toombs Avenue
c. 1835, 1857

The earlier portion of this house is the section behind the present stair hall consisting of one large room opening onto a front and back porch. A lean-to was added next. In the 1850's the house was enlarged by the addition of front rooms, hallways, and the present staircase. It is presently a two-story frame residence set on a high basement, a typical antebellum house.
State



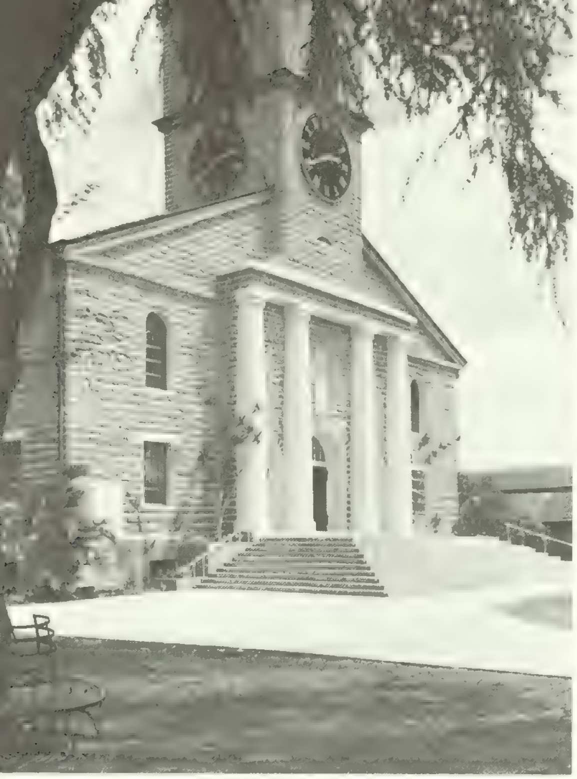
Columbus Historic District, Columbus, Georgia. *Brady Bynum*



Mackay House, Augusta, Georgia.
Georgia Historical Commission

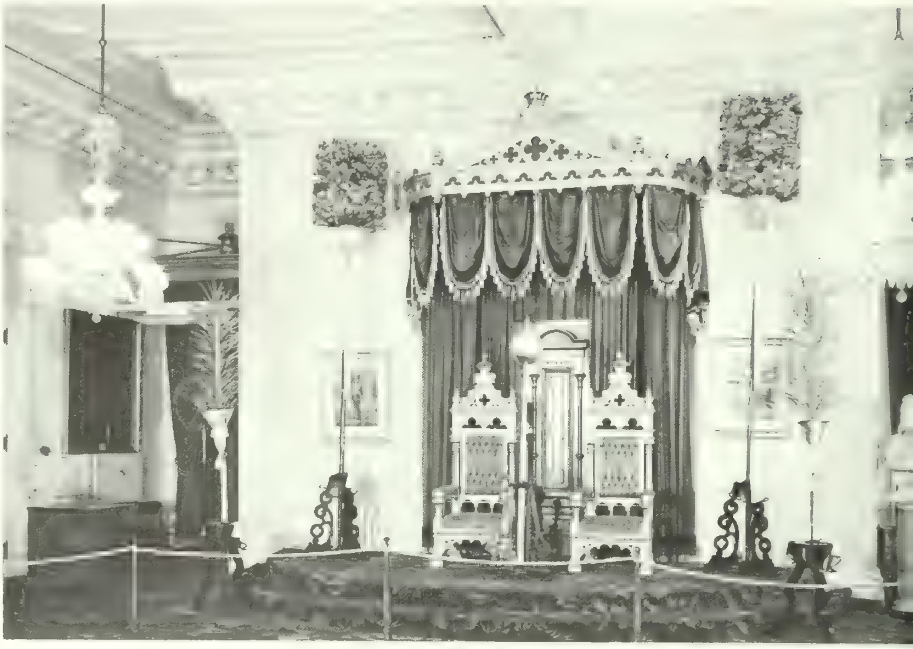
Hawaii

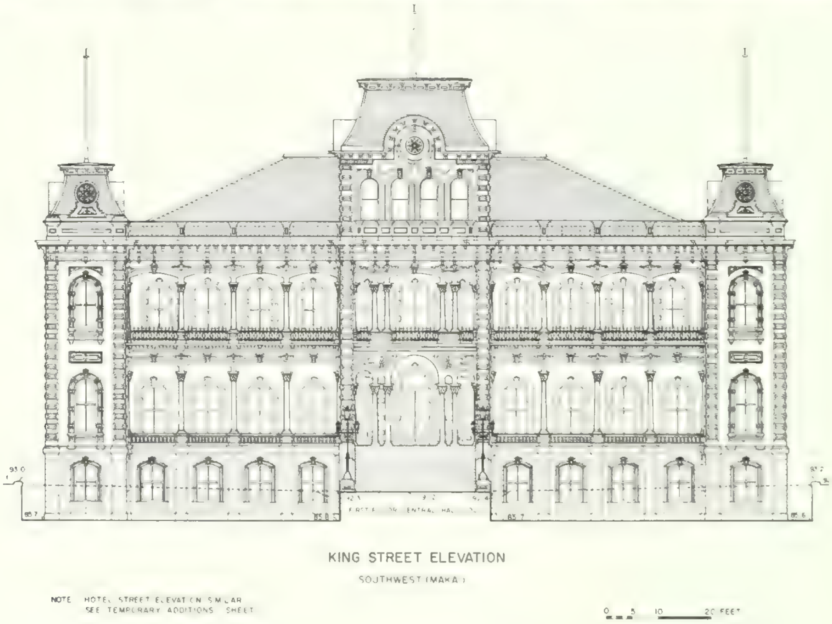
City of Refuge National Historical Park, Kailau-Kona vicinity, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii. *Cecil W. Stoughton for NPS*



Kawaiahao Church, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

Iolani Palace,
Honolulu, Hawaii (Throne Room).
Jack E. Boucher for HABS




93.0
85.7
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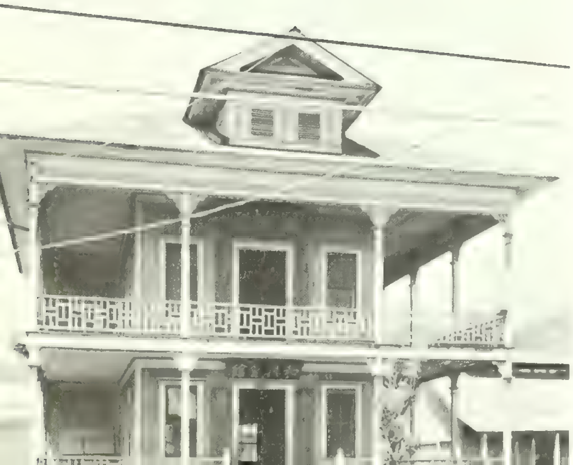
FIRST FLOOR CENTRAL HALL
85.7
93.2
85.6
KING STREET ELEVATION
SOUTHWEST (MAKAI)
NOTE: HOTEL STREET ELEVATION SIMILAR
SEE TEMPORARY ADDITIONS SHEET
0 5 10 20 FEET

Iolani Palace, Honolulu, Hawaii. *HABS*



Chee Kung Tong Society Headquarters,
Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

HAWAII COUNTY
Hawi vicinity, Island of Hawaii
MOOKINI HEIAU
Northern tip of Hawaii, 1 mile west of Upolu Point Airport
1000

Mookini Heiau, one of the largest physical evidences of the ancient Hawaiian religion, is a sacrificial temple with an open stone paved court. This huge temple, which measures about 250 by 130 feet, is enclosed on all sides by 20-foot walls. The sacrificial stone now lies in the field just outside the walls. King Kamehameha I's birthstone at Kokoiki is located about one-half mile from this heiau.
Multiple private
NHL

HAWAII COUNTY
Hilo vicinity, Island of Hawaii
MAUNA KEA ADZ QUARRY
25 miles northwest of Hilo via mountain trail
Prehistoric

The Mauna Kea Adz Quarry is the largest such primitive quarry in the world. Here prehistoric Hawaiians came to obtain basalt for various stone implements and for adzes, the single most important stone tool in Polynesia. Evidences of the use of this quarry are to be found in the great heaps of chips, some heaps measuring 30 feet wide and 10 feet high. The remains of the quarry are intact.
State
NHL

HAWAII COUNTY
Kailau-Kona vicinity, Island of Hawaii
CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
20 miles south of Kailua-Kona
c. 1500

One of several such sites in the Hawaiian Islands, the City of Refuge was a sanctuary for all who sought asylum. During a war noncombatants and defeated warriors of both sides were safe until hostilities were over. Anyone who broke the *kapu*, a system of taboos, escaped punishment by entering the sacred ground. When a refugee left the sanctuary, protection went with him. The place of refuge itself, adjacent palace grounds, royal fishponds, nearby stone platforms on which stood the houses of important chiefs, and temples are all within the City of Refuge National Historical Park.
Federal/non-federal
NPS: 181.85 acres

HAWAII COUNTY
Kailua-Kona vicinity, Island of Hawaii
HONOKOHAU SETTLEMENT
Honokohau Bay, just north of Kailua-Kone
Prehistoric–1920

Included in the Honokohau Settlement are 50 ancient house sites, for heiaus (temples), three fishponds, a holua (toboggan slide), and many tombs. One of the heiaus, Makaopio, is a fisherman's temple noted for two large upright stone slabs which rise above the height of the pavement of its seaward retaining wall. These slabs served as fishermen's gods. Also in the area are scattered petroglyphs and what appear to be ancient bathing pools.
Multiple public/private; parts not accessible to the public
NHL

HAWAII COUNTY
Kailua-Kona, Island of Hawaii
KAMAKAHONU, RESIDENCE OF KING KAMEHAMEHA I
On the northwest edge of Kailua Bay, north and west of Kailua Wharf
1812

In 1812 King Kamehameha moved his residence from Honolulu to this site at Kamakahonu Cove, where he instituted some of his most constructive measures, including the promotion of agriculture and trade. Here also his son and successor, Liholiho, abolished the *kapu* (taboo) system and the native Hawaiian religion in 1819. These reforms paved the way for the influential role of American Protestant missionaries, who first came to Hawaii in 1820. Still standing are Kamehameha's personal heiau (temple) and the remains of his stone house.
Multiple public/private
NHL

HAWAII COUNTY
Kawaihae vicinity, Island of Hawaii
PUUKOHOLA HEIAU
North end of Hawaii off Hawaii 26, about 1 mile southeast of Kawaihae
1791

Puukohola Heiau, built by King Kamehameha the Great, is associated with a principal event in his rise to power. At this temple he sacrificed Keoua, his chief rival, in the summer of 1791. With the death of Keoua, Kamehameha proceeded to unify the Hawaiian Islands and found the Kingdom of Hawaii. The temple, built of piled stones, is enclosed by walls on three sides. The seaward side is open and terraced.
Private
NHL

HAWAII COUNTY
Keauhou, Island of Hawaii
KEAUHOU HOLUA SLIDE
East of Hawaii 18
Date unknown

The Keauhou Holua (toboggan) Slide is Hawaii's largest and best-preserved slide. This extremely long, steep slide served as the "Olympic Games" holua of the Hawaiians. This pastime, restricted to chiefs, was extremely dangerous. The track was rock, layered with earth and made slippery by grass. Contestants slid rapidly down the slide on a specially-made wooden sled from seven to eighteen feet long.
Private
NHL

HAWAII COUNTY
Naalehu vicinity, Island of Hawaii
SOUTH POINT COMPLEX
South Cape, southern tip of Hawaii, Ka'u District
124–1750

The South Point Complex is a group of sites which provides the longest and most complete record of human occupation in the Hawaiian Islands. The Puu Alii Sand Dune Site, which has given the earliest recorded date for the state of Hawaii, was a fisherman's habitation and workshop later covered by a sand dune and used as a burial ground. Another site still in use is a fisherman's heiau (temple) of the small court type. Other sites include mooring holes in a lava ledge, numerous carved and natural salt pans, and the Pohakuokeau Stone, which allegedly turns over each time a reign changes in Hawaii.
Multiple state/federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

HONOLULU COUNTY
Haleiwa vicinity, Island of Oahu
PUU O MAHUKA HEIAU
4 miles northeast of Haleiwa on Hawaii 83, overlooking Waimea Bay
Date unknown

Puu o Mahuka Heiau is an important heiau (temple) in the Hawaiian Islands, for Oahu's greatest priests came from this district. The bodies of Captain George Vancouver's men were probably sacrificed at this heiau. They were killed by natives in 1792 while attempting to get water for their ship, the *Dedalus*. This low-walled court platform-type temple is the largest heiau on Oahu. Three adjoining enclosures form what was probably the heiau proper, with two smaller enclosures on the sea side not directly related.
State
NHL

HONOLULU COUNTY

Honolulu, Island of Oahu

IOLANI PALACE

364 S. King Street

1879–1882

Iolani Palace was the royal residence of the last two rulers of the Hawaiian Kingdom, King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani. This important symbol of Hawaiian independence has been the seat of governmental authority for the Provisional Government, the Republic of Hawaii, the Territory of Hawaii, and now the State of Hawaii. The formal transfer of sovereignty to the United States took place on the palace steps on August 21, 1898. The ornate building has double *lanais* or porticos on all four sides. It is being restored.

State

NHL; HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY

Honolulu, Island of Oahu

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH AND MISSION HOUSES

957 Punchbowl Street; 553 S. King Street

1839–1842; 1821, 1822, and 1830–1831

Kawaiahao Church symbolizes the work of the Protestant missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands. Built by the Rev. Hiram Bingham, this Congregational church is of neo-classical design in typical New England style. The three associated mission houses also commemorate the work of the 19th-century missionaries in Christianizing the Hawaiians and revolutionizing Hawaiian culture, education, medical practices, and economics. The church is still an active house of worship.

Private

NHL; HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY

Kaneohe vicinity, Island of Oahu

HUILUA FISHPOND

On Kahana Bay, 13 miles north of Kaneohe on Hawaii 83 adjacent to Kahana Bay State Park

Date unknown

Huilua Fishpond is one of the last surviving ponds on the Island of Oahu. According to tradition, it was built by the Menehunes for hatching and keeping fish. The 200–acre pond is fed by fresh water springs and is affected by the tides. On the land side of the outlet was once a fishing shrine, most of which has been removed, but a line of large stones remains. A low stone wall separates the pond from the sea.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

HONOLULU COUNTY

Pearl City vicinity, Island of Oahu

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR

3 miles south of Pearl City on Hawaii 73

1911

Because of its strategic location, Pearl Harbor has been a key to the development and maintenance of American naval power in the Pacific. The U.S.S. *California* officially opened the base in 1911. In 1916 Pearl Harbor became headquarters of a Naval District and later the command center for the Pacific Fleet. Here Japan struck with a carrier-borne air force on December 7, 1941, catching most of the American fleet at anchor. This attack precipitated the United States into World War II. The U.S.S. *Arizona*, sunk that day with more than 1100 men entombed within, is now a memorial to all those who gave their lives at Pearl Harbor. The shrine on the ship's superstructure, which alone remains above water, is reached by motor launch.

Federal

NHL; HABS

KAUAI COUNTY

Koloa, Island of Kauai

OLD SUGAR MILL OF KOLOA

1841–1842

The Sugar Mill at Koloa was the successor to an earlier one on the first commercially successful sugar plantation in the Hawaiian Islands. A group of New Englanders with missionary backing leased land from King Kamehameha III in 1835 and organized their enterprise under the name of Ladd and Company. This venture marked the beginning of the sugar industry, destined to become Hawaii's largest. The square stone foundations of the mill chimney and the mill foundations still stand in the middle of the sugar fields.

Private

NHL

KAUAI COUNTY

Wailua vicinity, Island of Kauai

WAILUA COMPLEX OF HEIAUS

East coast of Kauai at the mouth of the Wailua River, Lihue District

Prehistoric

The Wailua Complex of Heiaus consists of a city of refuge, four heiaus (temples), royal birthstones, and a sacrificial rock. Together they form an important archeological complex covering a long period in Hawaiian prehistory and many facets of Hawaiian aboriginal culture. The ruins are in excellent condition, and the Holopoloku Heiau, which was restored in 1933, contains three reproductions of Polynesian idols and a restored priest's house.

State

NHL

KAUAI COUNTY

Waimea, Island of Hauai

COOK LANDING SITE

2 miles southwest of Hawaii 50

1778

According to available evidence, Captain James Cook, the English explorer, made his first landing in the Hawaiian Islands at Waimea Beach in 1778. He was the first European to discover and land on the islands. At the time of discovery Cook was sailing across the Pacific Ocean from the Society Islands to the northwest coast of North America.

Multiple public

NHL

KAUAI COUNTY

Waimea vicinity, Island of Kauai

RUSSIAN FORT

On Hawaii 50, 200 yards southwest of the bridge over the Waimea River

1816–1817

Dr. Georg Anton Scheffer, an agent of Alexander Baranov, manager of the Russian American Company at Sitka, Alaska, built this stone fort in 1816–1817. Prevented from opening a trading establishment on Oahu by King Kamehameha I, he transferred his activities to Kauai. Sent to Kauai to salvage the cargo of a wrecked ship, Scheffer made an agreement with the king of Kauai to cede the island to Tsar Alexander I of Russia. American ship captains and Kamahameha succeeded in pressuring the king to expel the Russian and Aleutian settlers in 1817. The ruins of the fort commemorate the period of international rivalry for influence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Private

NHL

MAUI COUNTY

Hana vicinity, Island of Maui

PIILANIHALE HEIAU

4 miles north of Hana, at the mouth of Honomaele Gulch near Kalahu Point

16th century

Piilanihale Heiau, the largest temple in the Hawaiian Islands, illustrates a combination platform and court-type heiau. The building, which measures approximately 340 feet by 425 feet, is believed to have been built by Piilani, one of the great ruling chiefs of Maui. Inside the walls enclosing the court are "spirit" holes, many interior walls, and a number of stone images.

Private; accessible to the public (with special permission)

NHL

MAUI COUNTY
Kaupo vicinity, Island of Maui
LOALOA HEIAU
Southeast coast of Maui on Hawaii 31, about .25 mile north of Kaupo
16th century

Loaloa is a large platform heiau site overlooking the ocean. The temple, believed to have been built by King Piilani, was the center of a culture complex around Kaupo which includes Hawaiian village sites and other heiaus. The heiau is well preserved and intact.
Private
NHL

MAUI COUNTY
Lahaina, Island of Maui
LAHAINA HISTORIC DISTRICT
West side of Maui on Hawaii 30
Mid–19th century

Lahaina preserves the atmosphere of a mid–19th-century Hawaiian seaport. It is prominently associated with the American whaling industry in the Pacific, an important commercial activity that influenced the Americanization of Hawaii and its subsequent annexation by the United States. As the former capital of Maui, it was intermittently the residence of the Hawaiian kings. American missionaries made Lahaina a center of activity and left important architectural influences.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

MAUI COUNTY
Lanai City vicinity, Island of Lanai
KAUNOLU VILLAGE SITE
On Kaunolu Bay, on the southwest cape of the Island of Lanai
Date unknown

Kaunolu was once a vigorous Hawaiian fishing community. Though the site has been deserted since about 1880, its extreme isolation and dry climate have preserved the ruins which represent nearly all phases of Hawaiian culture. Halulu Heiau, a temple and place of refuge, dominates the village; a stone altar to the fish god, Kunihi, is directly below. Other features include house platforms, stone shelters, pens and garden patches, a canoe shed, petroglyphs, and several graves and tombs.
Private
NHL

MAUI COUNTY
Ualapue vicinity, Island of Molokai
HOKUKANO-UALAPUE COMPLEX
Along Hawaii 45
Date unknown

The Hokukano-Ualapue Complex includes six heiaus (temples) and two fishponds which together form an important archeological exhibit. Five of the six heiaus, all of which are set in a vertical line up the hillside, may have been used as a place of refuge. The sixth was used for human sacrifices. Both fishponds are still being used for their original purposes.
Multiple public/private
NHL

Idaho

Nez Perce National Historical Park,
Spalding (Park Headquarters), Idaho. *NPS*

City of Rocks,
Cassia County, Idaho. *NPS*

ADA COUNTY
Boise
ASSAY OFFICE
210 Main Street
1870–1871, Alfred B. Mullett

The Assay Office Building, symbol of the importance of mining in the development of the Pacific Northwest, is one of the most important public buildings remaining from Idaho's territorial days. Measuring only 48 by 46 feet, the building is two stories in height and is built of coursed native sandstone. The hipped roof is topped with a raised ventilator. Prior to remodeling, the first floor contained the assayer's office, vaults, and safes for the storage of bullion, the assaying and melting rooms with their furnaces, and the laboratory. The second floor served as the living quarters of the chief assayer. Supplies, fuel rooms, and guard's quarters were in the basement. The primary business of the office was evaluating gold, silver, and other metals so that they could be priced and sold by their producers.
Federal
NHL

ADA COUNTY
Boise
MOORE-DeLAMAR HOUSE
807 Grove Street
1879

Christopher W. Moore, an Idaho miner, merchant, and banker, built this three-story, eclectic Victorian mansion. The high mansard roof originally had a decorative iron railing around its edge with matching balcony railings. The interior woodwork is ornately carved and still in good condition. Outside and inside many alterations have been made which have not changed the basic lines but have obscured or covered over original building materials. It is presently used as a rooming house.
Private

BANNOCK COUNTY
Fort Hall vicinity
FORT HALL
11 miles west of Fort Hall, Fort Hall Indian Reservation
1834

Fort Hall, located on the great bend of the Snake River near its confluence with the Portneuf River, occupied one of the most strategic sites of the American West. Built by Nathaniel Wyeth at the division of the Oregon and California trails, the fort was importantly associated with the fur trade, the overland migration, and the transportation and supply network to the gold mines in both Idaho and Montana. The precise location of the fort was once lost due to flooding of the Snake River, but in 1916 the site was identified from artifacts taken from the ground at the presently established location. A group of low mounds encloses the site today.
Federal
NHL

BUTTE COUNTY
Arco vicinity
EXPERIMENTAL BREEDER REACTOR NO. 1
National Reactor Testing Station
1950

The Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1 demonstrated that nonfissionable uranium could be transmuted into fissionable uranium in a process producing more fissionable material than it consumes. It also produced the first usable amounts of electricity created by nuclear means and achieved a self-sustaining chain reaction using plutonium instead of uranium. The reactor was decommissioned in 1964.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

CASSIA COUNTY
Almo vicinity
CITY OF ROCKS
City of Rocks State Park
1842–1875

The City of Rocks, one of the natural landmarks of the California Trail, was probably first opened in 1842 by the Joseph B. Chiles party, which was exploring for a satisfactory route for the trail. The site received its name from the formations of rock found in the valley of Circle Creek. Here thousands of emigrants camped, some of whom carved their names in the curious rock formations. Visible tracks left by wagon trains still remain. The area is largely in the same condition as when the wagon trains were passing through this section of the country.
State
NHL

CLEARWATER COUNTY (also in Idaho County and in Missoula County, Montana)
Lolo Hot Springs vicinity
LOLO TRAIL
Parallel to U.S. 12 on ridges of Bitterroot Mountains, from Lolo Pass to Weippe
1805

The Lolo Trail is the 150–odd miles of the Nez Perce Indian Buffalo Trail that was followed by Lewis and Clark in their 1805 crossing of the Bitterroot Mountains to navigable waters of the Columbia River system. In general, the Lolo Trail traveled the high backbone of the mountain mass north of the Lochsa River. Today the trail extends through wilderness country from the mouth of Lolo Creek near Missoula, Montana, to Pierce, Idaho.
Federal
NHL

CLEARWATER COUNTY (also in Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)
Spalding (park headquarters)
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Within an area 90 miles south and 150 miles east of Spalding

The vast stretch of Nez Perce Indian country in northern Idaho is the setting for a new kind of historical park. Scattered over 12,000 square miles are 18 separate historic sites, many privately owned, which preserve and interpret the history and culture of the Nez Perce Indians and of the whites who eventually engulfed them. Some of the sites, such as the Weippe Prairie, are merely scenic views which recall significant events. Others, such as Coyote's Fishnet and Ant and Yellow Jacket, are natural formations which figure in the religion and legends of the Nez Perce. A few consist of historic buildings, as at Fort Lapwai, that are now open to the public.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 3000 acres

CLEARWATER COUNTY
Weippe vicinity
WEIPPE PRAIRIE
South of Weippe and Idaho 11
1805

On September 20, 1805, members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition emerged from the Bitterroot Mountains onto the Weippe Prairie, where they first encountered the Nez Perce Indians. Here at the western terminus of the Lolo Trail, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark established friendly relations with these Indians which continued unbroken for 70 years. A few farmhouses and some fences are present on this upland plain of about 3000 feet elevation, but enough open area still remains to suggest the unspoiled prairie seen by Lewis and Clark.
Private
NHL

IDAHO COUNTY
LOLO TRAIL
Reference—see Clearwater County

IDAHO COUNTY
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Clearwater County

KOOTENAI COUNTY
Cataldo
CATALDO MISSION
Off U.S. 10
1848–1853

Jesuit missionaries labored at Cataldo Mission, formerly called the Sacred Heart Mission, from 1846 to 1877. During this time they revolutionized the life of the Indians, converting small nomadic hunting bands into farmers. This building, the oldest in Idaho, was built with no tools more complicated than broad axes and augers, pocketknives, and some ropes and pulleys. The outbuildings disappeared, however, and the mission fell into disrepair after 1877. The church is in excellent condition today due to restoration work carried on between 1928 and 1930.
Private
NHL

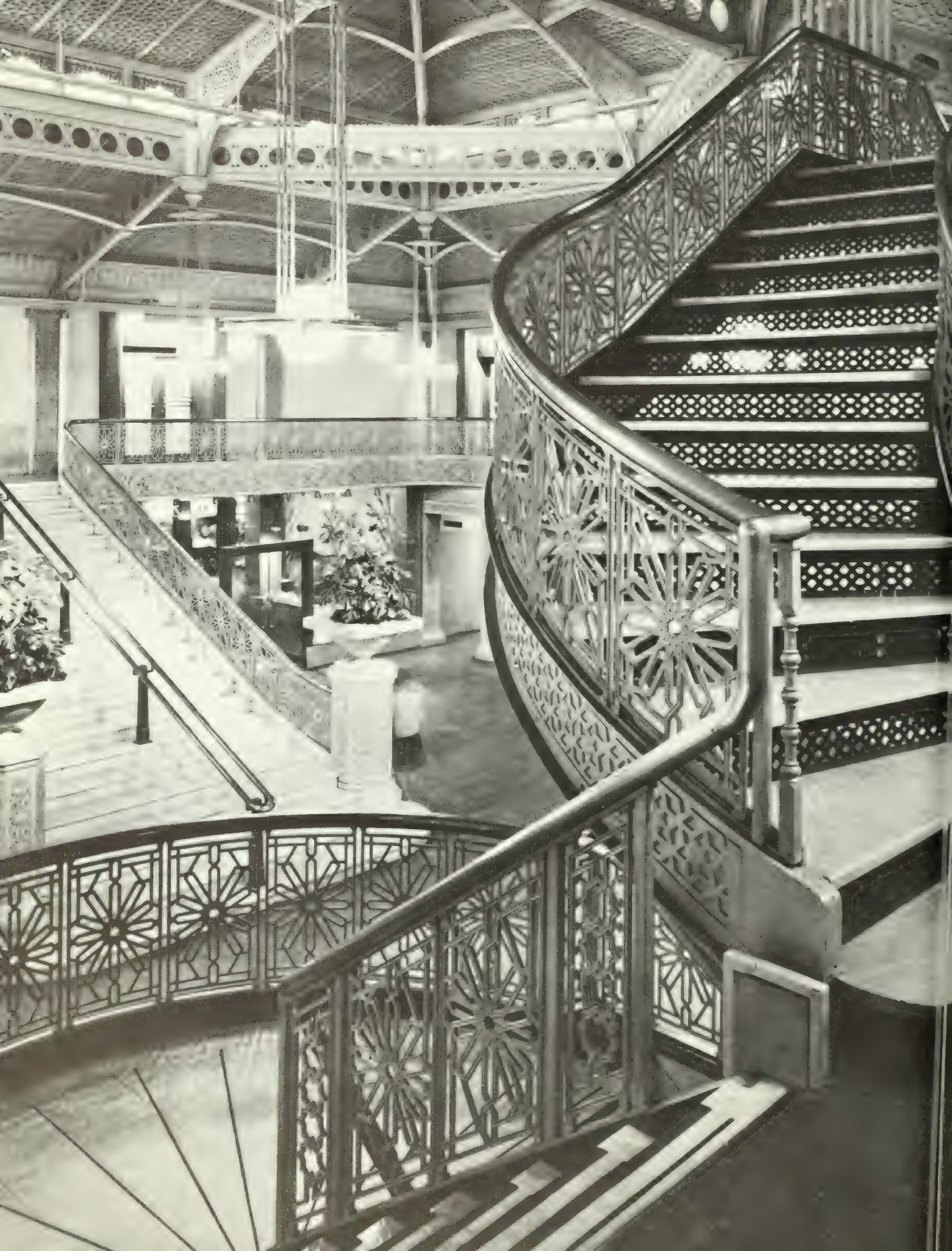
LEMHI COUNTY
Tendoy vicinity
LEMHI PASS
12 miles east of Tendoy off Idaho 28
1805

Lemhi Pass is associated with many events crucial to the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It is the point where the party crossed the Continental Divide and where it left the United States as represented by the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase and entered Spanish territory. The success or failure of the expedition rested with the Shoshone Indians, who lived on either side of the crest of Lemhi Pass. The cooperation of these Indians in supplying horses, food, and guides made possible the overland journey of the party to the navigable waters of the Columbia River. Lemhi Pass, elevation 8,000 feet, has changed little in the intervening years.
Federal
NHL

LEWIS COUNTY
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Clearwater County

NEZ PERCE COUNTY
NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Clearwater County

Cataldo Mission, Cataldo, Idaho. *NPS*



Illinois

Rookery Building, Chicago, Illinois. *Cervin Robinson for HABS*

Monadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois. *Richard Nickle*

Unity Temple, Oak Park, Illinois. *Richard Nickle*

Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company,
Chicago, Illinois. *HABS*

Holy Family Church,
Cahokia, Illinois.
Paul Piaget for HABS

Bishop Hill Historic District,
Bishop Hill, Illinois.
Illinois Department
of Conservation

ADAMS COUNTY
Quincy
WOOD, JOHN, MANSION
425 S. 12th Street
1835

John Wood, who arrived in 1822, was the first white settler in the Quincy area. As Quincy grew and prospered as a shipping center on the Mississippi River (until the Civil War it was the second largest city in Illinois), John Wood took part in local and state politics. His home is a frame dwelling with a pedimented Greek Revival Doric portico added in 1907. The house was moved from its original site in 1864.
Private

ALEXANDER COUNTY
Cairo
MAGNOLIA MANOR
2700 Washington Avenue
1869–1872

Cairo grew up on a delta at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. This location was a strategically important one and was fortified during the Civil War. After the war the city continued to prosper as a port and commercial center. A number of homes were built with the profits from mercantile endeavors. One such house was Magnolia Manor, home of Charles A. Galigher, a milling and lumber merchant. The Italianate Victorian style architecture is embellished by console window heads of fabricated sheet metal, twisted rope pattern wooden window frames, and ornate wooden cornice and eaves brackets. Ornamental cast iron decorates the verandas and balconies. Inside are decorative plaster cornices, Carrara marble fireplaces, ornate chandeliers, and hand carved furniture.
Private
HABS

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
Urbana
ALTGELD HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
University of Illinois campus, corner of Wright and John Streets
1896–1897, Nathan C. Ricker and James M. White

During his term as governor of Illinois (1892–1896), John Peter Altgeld did much to increase the size and academic quality of the University of Illinois. The three-story Altgeld Hall, now the library building, is Richardsonian Romanesque in style and built of quarry-faced Minnesota sandstone. Its asymmetrical shape is accentuated by a 132-foot tower on the east facade.
State

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
Urbana
MORROW PLOTS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Gregory Drive at Matthews Avenue
1876

The Morrow Plots at the University of Illinois were the first soil experiment plots established by a college in the United States. Professor Manly Miles laid out the first three of these in 1876, each one-half acre in size. In 1879 Professor George E. Morrow laid out seven additional plots. The purpose of the experiment was to prove that the continuous growing of corn would deplete prairie soil and, conversely, that crop rotation would increase plant yields. By 1904 the number of plots had been reduced to six, each one-tenth of an acre. They continue to provide data of the effects of crop rotation and the impact of organic and chemical nutriments on plant yields.
State
NHL

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
AUDITORIUM BUILDING, ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
Michigan Avenue and Congress Street
1887–1889, Adler and Sullivan

Dankmar Adler made Louis Sullivan his partner in 1881, and the partnership lasted until Adler's death in 1900. When the firm received the commission to construct the combination theater, hotel, and office building, they were accepting the biggest building project theretofore in Chicago's history. Outside, the first three stories are rusticated gray granite, and the upper seven are dressed Indiana buff limestone. A cast iron interior frame was used with wrought iron trusses; concrete reinforced with timber and steel rails was employed to equalize settlement of the building. Inside, the rich ornamentation is Sullivan's, and a variety of materials (onyx, marble, wood, and mosaic) was dramatically employed.
Public
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT AND COMPANY
1 S. State Street
1899, 1903–1904, Louis Sullivan

Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company was Louis Sullivan's last large commercial commission. The store was designed in two sections, the earlier one is nine stories high, and the later, twelve. An iron and steel framework supports the structure which is most notable for its elaborate ironwork ornament on the first and second floor facades. Sullivan's designs, many of which were executed by his assistant George G. Elmslie, combine organic and geometric shapes in intricate and delicate patterns. This type of ornament is the hallmark of his work.
Private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
CHARNLEY, JAMES, HOUSE
1365 N. Astor Street
1891–1892, Adler and Sullivan

The plan and construction of the Charnley House are attributed to Adler and Sullivan, but the low, horizontal lines suggest that the design was probably executed by Frank Lloyd Wright, a draftsman in Sullivan's office. A base or dado on the first floor exterior is sheathed with smooth-faced limestone ashlar, and a limestone belt course separates the second and third floors. Yellow Roman brick is the primary wall material. Sullivanesque ornament on stained wood decorates the projecting second-floor balcony, and similar shapes appear on the front door.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
CLARKE, HENRY B., HOUSE
4526 S. Wabash Avenue
1836

The Clarke House is regarded as the oldest extant building is Chicago. It is a rectangular frame dwelling of rough-hewn oak beams. Greek Revival elements are evident in the low-pitched roof pediment and the simple moldings. There are tall narrow windows on the main floor and small eyebrow windows on the second. The first-floor rooms are large and have high ceilings. They are enhanced by Georgia pine trim and marble fireplaces. The original columned portico on the front facade has been removed and an Italianate Victorian cupola added at the center of the roof.
Private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
GLESSNER, JOHN J., HOUSE
1800 S. Prairie Avenue
1886, Henry Hobson Richardson

The U-shaped Glessner House was designed by Richardson in his

Romanesque style characterized by the use of stone, the massive solidity of the building, and the employment of towers, gables, and round-arched door openings. The exterior walls are stone while the courtyard walls are brick. Inside, the house has been extensively paneled in oak.
Private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
HULL HOUSE
800 S. Halsted Street
1856

On September 4, 1889, Jane Addams moved into Hull House in the slums of Chicago. Here she worked to improved the lot of the poor and the unfortunate by providing a wide variety of social services ranging from feeding and lodging destitute persons and helping them to find jobs to providing day schools for children of working mothers. Although not the first settlement house in the United States, Hull House gained international notice. The two-story brick building is now included within a new campus of the University of Illinois. The building, the only one remaining of the original complex, has been restored to its original appearance.
State
NHL; HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
McCLURG BUILDING
218 S. Wabash Avenue
1898–1900, Holabird and Roche

The nine-story McClurg Building rests on pile foundations and caissons under the south party wall. Its interior structure is supported by steel beams and two rows of interior iron columns. The facade is terra cotta with a large number of regularly spaced windows which divide the building into three bays. All interior space has been remodeled.
Private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
MADLENER, ALBERT F., HOUSE
4 W. Burton
1902, Richard E. Schmidt

The Madlener House embodies many characteristics of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie School of architecture. Three stories high and cubical in shape, it resembles a Florentine palazzo, though lacking the traditional classic external ornament. Exterior walls are brick. Buff-colored Indiana limestone is used for belt courses, window and door enframements, roof cornice, and horizontal banding on the first floor. There are patterned brick rectangles alternating with window groupings on the third floor. The main doorway is accentuated by a wide limestone frame incised with Sullivanesque ornament. The overall impression created by the house is one of simple solidity. Interior alterations have been made to the original room arrangement.
Private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
MONADNOCK BUILDING
53 W. Jackson Boulevard
1891, Burnham and Root

The 16–story Monadnock Building is a monumental masonry skyscraper, the highest wall-bearing structure in Chicago. Cast iron columns and wrought iron beams support part of the floor weight. The rest of the load is carried by the walls themselves. Dimensions are 70 feet by 420 feet at ground level and the overall height is 215 feet. Designer John Wellborn Root chose unornamented brick for the exterior wall surfaces to convey a sense of strength and solidarity which he felt was associated with American business.
Private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
PULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by 103rd
Street, on the east by C.S.S. and S.B.
Railroad spur tracks, on the south by
115th Street, and on the West by
Cottage Grove Avenue
1880

George M. Pullman (1831–1897), industrialist and inventor of the Pullman sleeping car, commissioned architect Solon S. Boman and landscape architect Nathan F. Garrett to design a self-contained company town for his employees which was to include parks, shops, recreational and cultural centers, a church, school, bank, health facilities, and a variety of houses. This project developed into a model town, and by the 1890's it had a population of 11,800. The residences were predominantly row houses, and all structures were made of locally produced brick. The town of Pullman was generally acknowledged to the the cleanest, most comfortable, and most complete company-sponsored settlement in America of its time. It was designated the most perfect town in the world at the Prague International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Exposition of 1896. Today hundreds of the original dwellings remain and are virtually unaltered on the exterior.
Multiple public/private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
RELIANCE BUILDING
32 N. State Street
1895, D. H. Burnham and Company

John Root was commissioned in 1890 to design a 16–story office building on this site. Four stories of an extant structure were jacked up while construction began on Root's basement and ground floor. In 1894 Daniel Burnham's firm undertook the designing of 14 additional stories to replace the four already on Root's structure. This new building had a steel framework and was covered with terra cotta sheathing in contrast to the granite first floor. Vertical members on the facade are narrow. Windows form continuous bands and are "Chicago windows"—large single, fixed panes of glass which fill an entire bay except for narrow, movable, double hung sash in the projecting bays. The building stands 200 feet high.
Private

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
ROBIE, FREDERICK C., HOUSE
5757 S. Woodlawn Avenue
1907–1909, Frank Lloyd Wright

The Robie House was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for Frederick Carleton Robie, a native Chicagoan who had made his fortune in bicycles and sewing

machines. The brick house, with its low horizontal emphasis, was designed by Wright in his Prairie style to fit the confines of a corner city lot. He utilized an open plan focused on a large central chimney mass, formed windows in continuous strips, and projected the roof in wide cantilevers. He continued inside walls out to the exterior to tie the surrounding landscape to the house, incorporated the garage as a part of the house, and integrated the mechanical systems into the total design. The house has won international acclaim as a monumental achievement in modern architecture.
Private
NHL; HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
ROOKERY BUILDING
209 S. LaSalle Street
1886, Burnham and Root

Daniel Burnham and John Root were in partnership from 1873 to 1891. Most of the buildings they undertook in Chicago have been demolished. The Rookery Building, which is one of a few that remain, combines skeletal cast iron columns and spandrel beams supporting masonry with granite and brick and terra cotta. A transitional structure resulted which presaged the modern steel frame office building. Standing eleven stories above a basement, the Rookery surrounds a large interior light court. Frank Lloyd Wright remodeled the ground floor lobby in 1905.
Private
HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
ROOM 405, GEORGE HERBERT JONES LABORATORY, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
S. Ellis Avenue between E. 57th and 58th Streets
1942

In Room 405 on August 18, 1942, a group of chemists under the direction of Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg first isolated a pure compound of the man-made element plutonium. This sample was the first synthetically produced isotope of any element seen by man. On September 10, 1942, B. B. Cunningham and L. B. Werner prepared the first weighable sample of a synthetic element. This first isolation and weighing of plutonium, a basic fuel for nuclear reactors, was a milestone in the development of nuclear energy. The room in which these events occurred is essentially unchanged.
Private
NHL

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
SITE OF FIRST SELF-SUSTAINING NUCLEAR REACTION
S. Ellis Avenue between E. 56th and 57th Streets
1942

Here, in a converted squash-racquets court in the West Stands of Stagg Field, man produced the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. Under the direction of the Italian-born physicist Enrico Fermi, the final control rods were pulled out on the afternoon of December 2, 1942, and the world's first nuclear chain reactor continued to operate for 28 minutes. The original pile of alternate layers of uranium and graphite used in the experiment was disassembled and moved to the Argonne National Laboratory in 1943.
Private
NHL

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
TAFT, LORADO, MIDWAY STUDIOS
6016 S. Ingleside Avenue
Early 20th century

A sculptor of realistic works of monumental scale, Lorado Taft executed numerous memorials, fountains, group sculptures, and military monuments. Among them are "Awakening of the Flowers" (1893), "Columbus Memorial Fountain" (1912), and "Lincoln-Douglas Debate" (1936). From 1886 to 1929 he lectured and taught at the Chicago Art Institute and was subsequently associated with the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois. His *History of American Sculpture* (1903) was the first comprehensive work on the subject. He also encouraged art education in the public schools. The Midway Studios, the nucleus of which is an old hip-roofed barn, are used as classrooms and studios by the University of Chicago.
Private
NHL

COOK COUNTY
Evanston
WILLARD, FRANCES, HOUSE
1730 Chicago Avenue
1865

Frances Willard made the temperance movement nationally significant by publicizing the social evils of liquor. After resigning her position at Northwestern University in 1874, she turned her full attention to the movement. Following tenure as president of the Chicago Women's Christian Temperance Union, she became president of the national organization in 1879 and the international organization (which had been organized in 1883 largely through her efforts) in 1891. Her house, essentially unchanged and furnished with many of her belongings, is presently the headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Private
NHL; HABS

COOK COUNTY
Forest View
CHICAGO PORTAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Forest Preserve District, northwest corner of S. Harlem Avenue at the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

Preserved here is a portion of the famous portage discovered by Jacques Marquette and Louis Joilet in 1673. It was used by French and American pioneers to link the waters of the Great Lakes with those of the Mississippi River. As a tie between these two key waterways, it was a major economic foundation of Chicago, now one of America's largest cities.
Private
NPS: 91.20 acres

COOK COUNTY
Oak Park
GALE, MRS. THOMAS H., HOUSE
6 Elizabeth Court
1909, Frank Lloyd Wright

The Gale House is a notable example of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie School of architecture. It is a compact dwelling composed of interlocking rectilinear forms surrounding a fireplace core. The scale is smaller than many of Wright's residences, but the cantilevered roof, strip windows, and dark horizontal wooden bands, all hallmarks of Wright's work, are evident.
Private; not accessible to the public

COOK COUNTY
Oak Park
UNITY TEMPLE
875 Lake Street
1906, Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright designed Unity Temple unlike traditional centers of worship. Rather than a steeple pointing skyward, the architect planned to install a rooftop skylight. Structurally, the temple is a concrete cube connected to a rectangular parish house. Both are constructed of poured concrete and have few exterior openings. Inside, the walls are stark and unornamented except for dark horizontal and vertical bands on the ceiling, walls, and balconies.
Private
NHL; HABS

COOK COUNTY

River Forest

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM E., HOUSE

559 Edgewood Place
1909, William E. Drummond

William E. Drummond was a follower of Frank Lloyd Wright and his Prairie School of architecture. Drummond was employed for a time in Wright's Chicago office. In this house horizontal planes are emphasized on the exterior by the cantilevered roofs and projecting window bays. The light concrete walls are relieved by dark bands of wood outlining windows, roofs, and large central blocks of space on the walls. Strips of windows, rather than single or double glass openings, maximize the amount of natural light that penetrates the interior.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

COOK COUNTY

River Forest

WINSLOW, WILLIAM H., HOUSE AND STABLE

515 Auvergne Place
1893, Frank Lloyd Wright

The William Winslow House was Frank Lloyd Wright's first independent commission after leaving the firm of Adler and Sullivan. A low roof above a compact, two-story house mass is characteristic of Wright's later Prairie style. Louis Sullivan's influence on Wright is manifest in the round arched porte cochere and the modeled plaster frieze marking the second floor. Yellow-orange Tiffany bricks constitute the first floor facade, the doorway is surrounded by limestone, and the frieze is painted dark brown. The stable, or garage, which is separate, is built of wood.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

COOK COUNTY

Riverside

COONLEY, AVERY, HOUSE

300 Scottswood Road and 281 Bloomingbank Road
1907–1909, Frank Lloyd Wright

The Avery Coonley House is a U-shaped two-story residence which Frank Lloyd Wright called "the most successful of my houses. . . ." In his design Wright utilized a centrifugal plan, a raised basement, low-pitched overhanging roofs, broad central chimneys, flowing interior spaces, windows in unbroken strips, and continuous inside to outside walls to unite house and garden. The stucco-covered frame walls rest on a flat concrete base. In the upper story gold and orange tiles have been pressed into the stucco and arranged in geometric patterns. All wood trim is stained brown. The house has been divided into two residences.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

COOK COUNTY

Riverside

RIVERSIDE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DISTRICT

Bounded roughly by 26th Street on the north, Harlem Avenue on the east, Ogden Avenue and the Des Plaines River on the south, and Forbes Road on the west
1869, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux

Frederick Law Olmsted was a principal advocate of open space in American communities. His plan was to lead people from crowded tenements into model, planned communities in two steps: first, by bringing nature into the city and setting aside land for parks, and, secondly, by making nature an integral part of the urban community. As a result of his reputation as the foremost landscape architect in America, Olmsted was invited by the Riverside Improvement Company to design a model community. The result was Riverside, where families would dwell together amid a setting of wooded groves and meadows along a curving stream; in this way the enjoyment of open spaces and parks with their undisturbed natural appearance was to become a part of everyday urban living for all economic classes. Riverside is the first planned model community in the nation, and as such it attracted the work of outstanding architects. Homes by William LeBaron Jenney, inventor of the skyscraper, Frank Lloyd Wright, Louis Sullivan, and William Drummond are encompassed in the original Olmsted plan.
Multiple public/private

COOK COUNTY

Winnetka

LLOYD, HENRY DEMAREST, HOME (THE WAYSIDE)

830 Sheridan Road
1878

A paramount critic of America's industrial monopoly during the 1880's and 1890's was Henry Demarest Lloyd. During his years with the *Chicago Tribune* he increasingly criticized the consolidation and centralization of business. One of his most notable accomplishments was his book, *Wealth Against Commonwealth*, which appeared in 1894. This remains a landmark in the history of monopolism. The Wayside, his rambling brick house, contains many original furnishings and has been little changed since Lloyd's death in 1903.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HANCOCK COUNTY

Nauvoo

NAUVOO HISTORIC DISTRICT

c. 1840

Nauvoo was the headquarters and principal town of the Mormons before the exodus that took them first to Omaha, Nebraska, and finally to Salt Lake Valley, Utah. The settlement flourished until 1845, when violence against the Mormons resulted in the death of Joseph Smith, the church's founder and leader. The continued hostility of Illinois authorities made a move necessary, and in 1846 most of the inhabitants abandoned the city. Under the leadership of Brigham Young, they began the trek westward which brought them to Utah in 1847. Among the Mormon buildings of the 1840's which remain are the Joseph Smith Homestead, the Brigham Young House, the "Time and Seasons" building, and the old Mormon arsenal.
Multiple private
NHL; HABS

HENRY COUNTY

Bishop Hill

BISHOP HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded on the north by Edwards River; on the east by Erickson Street; on the south by the Bishop Hill corporate line; on the west by Johnson Street, and Kronberg Street from the river to Knox Street
1846–1861

In the mid-19th century a movement to reform the Swedish Lutheran State Church began but met with little success. By 1846 a group of 1,100 emigrated to America, and, under the leadership of Eric Jansson, founded a colony in Illinois. Bishop Hill was named for Jansson's birthplace in Sweden. The settlers owned all their land in common, lived in communal buildings, and shared equally the labor and profits of the agricultural economy. After Jansson's death in 1850, the colony lacked capable leadership, and in 1861 all goods were distributed to the remaining settlers. Twelve pre-1861 buildings and one outbuilding still stand, and these plus 30 post-1861 Greek Revival or Victorian structures compose the historic district. Restoration work is in progress.
Multiple public/private
HABS

JO DAVIESS COUNTY

Galena

GALENA HISTORIC DISTRICT

That part of the city of Galena recorded as the city limits on March 28, 1838, and all subdivisions added

to the city prior to December 31, 1859
19th century

Lead sulphide, or galena, was first mined by the French in the late 17th century. Crude mines began to operate during the next one hundred years. By 1816 traders were buying lead from the Indians, and ten years later a post office was established and town houses began to supplant ruder log dwellings in the growing riverport. Within the historic district architectural styles are mixed, and simple homes of the 1820's and 1830's are scattered among later, more elaborate Greek Revival and Victorian structures. Commercial and public buildings of limestone, brick, wood, and cast iron are vestiges of Galena's period of prosperity (1830–1860). Galena had declined as a port and mining area by the 1860's due to the rise of railroads and falling prices on lead and zinc. Today the town retains a large number of its old homes, commercial, public, and industrial structures in an unaltered condition, thus preserving the atmosphere of a once wealthy and bustling riverport and mining town.
Multiple public/private
HABS

JO DAVIESS COUNTY
Galena
GRANT, ULYSSES S., HOME
511 Bouthillier Street
1857

In August 1865, the town of Galena presented this house to the victorious Union commander, Ulysses S. Grant, when he returned to that city after the Civil War. Grant lived here until he became Secretary of War in 1867 and returned to the house after serving as the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869–1877. On April 27, 1904, Grant's son Frederick Dent Grant presented the house to the city to be kept as a memorial. The house contains a parlor, library, and bedrooms furnished with Grant family possessions.
State
NHL

KNOX COUNTY
Galesburg
OLD MAIN, KNOX COLLEGE
Knox College campus
1856–1857, Charles Ulricson

Old Main, central building of the Knox College campus, is noteworthy because one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates was held here in 1858. These debates between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, his Republican challenger for the United States Senate, keynoted the issues of the sectional controversy which was carrying the Nation toward civil war. Although Lincoln lost the election, his logic and oratory brought national attention to him and strength to the new Republican party. Extensive restoration of Old Main was undertaken in the 1930's.
Private
NHL

LA SALLE COUNTY
Ottawa vicinity
OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE
4 miles west of Ottawa on U.S. 6
17th century

Old Kaskaskia is the best-documented historic Indian site in the Illinois River Valley. It was first recorded in 1673 by Louis Joliet and Père Jacques Marquette, who canoed up the Illinois River returning from their pioneer voyage down the Mississippi River. The village was then inhabited by the Kaskaskia, one of the bands which composed the Illinois tribe. Abandoned in 1680, it was apparently reoccupied after the French completed Fort St. Louis on nearby Starved Rock in 1683. It was permanently abandoned by 1691.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LA SALLE COUNTY
Ottawa vicinity
STARVED ROCK
6 miles from Ottawa on Ill. 71,
Starved Rock State Park
1673

Starved Rock was the first major center of French influence in the Illinois country. The first white men to visit the promontory were Louis Joliet and Père Jacques Marquette, who were returning northward after their pioneer journey down the Mississippi River. Here on the lower rapids of the Illinois River, Robert LaSalle built Fort St. Louis in 1683 to control the strategic waterway linking Canada with the Mississippi Valley. Under mounting pressure from the Iroquois Indians, the fort was abandoned in 1691, but some traces of the Indian settlements that clustered around it may still be seen.
State
NHL

MASSAC COUNTY (also in Pope County)
Brookport vicinity
KINCAID SITE
East of Brookport on the Ohio River
c. 1200–1300

The Kincaid Site is one of the major temple mound sites in southern Illinois. Intensive archeological excavations in the 1930's revealed that the site was probably a trade station along the Ohio River. Because of its strategic location between the Cahokia site and other temple mound areas further south, it may have influenced several other centers including the Angel Mounds site in Indiana and Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

OGLE COUNTY
Grand Detour
DEERE, JOHN, HOME AND SHOP
1836

In the small village of Grand Detour John Deere invented and manufactured a steel plow that transformed farming in the rich land of the Old Northwest. First manufactured in 1837, the plow made a clean furrow instead of becoming clogged with dirt. The introduction of this tool led to intensive cultivation of vast areas of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In 1920 a front porch, fireplace, and chimney were added to Deere's story-and-a-half clapboard house.
Private
NHL

PIKE COUNTY
Pittsfield
PITTSFIELD EAST SCHOOL
400 E. Jefferson
1862–1866, John M. Van Osdel

Van Osdel, who also designed the Illinois Executive Mansion in Springfield, practiced in Chicago. The Pittsfield School is the only one of his buildings which has not been altered. It is a brick structure highlighted by two-story pilasters, a bracketed wood cornice, and a two-stage clock tower. Each facade has a projecting, pedimented central section extending forward from the central mass. Windows on the ground floor have segmental arches, and those above are round arched. A limestone string course separates the floors.
Municipal

POPE COUNTY
KINCAID SITE
Reference—see Massac County

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Ellis Grove vicinity
MENARD, PIERRE, HOUSE
Fort Kaskaskia State Park
c. 1802

Pierre Menard was born in Canada and came to Kaskaskia in 1790. He was a trader and later became active in state politics, serving as presiding officer of the first territorial legislature and first lieutenant governor of the state in 1818. His home is a two-and-one-half-story French Colonial raised cottage with a wide *galerie* or veranda on two sides and the front. A reconstructed stairway leads from the ground to the *galerie*. Menard used the stone basement to store his trading goods. Almost all of the extant structure is original including interior hardware and much of the window glass. Some reconstruction work on the *galerie* has been done. The upper floor was never finished and the trusswork is visible. Two outbuildings, a stone kitchen, and a brick smokehouse, adjoin the main dwelling.
State
NHL

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Modoc vicinity
MODOC ROCKSHELTER
2 miles north of Modoc
c. 8000 B.C. to A.D. 1500

Modoc Rockshelter is one of the most important archeological sites discovered in the midwest to date. It contains stratified deposits giving evidence of four periods of Archaic Indian occupation as well as one later period of prehistoric Indian life. Excavations at the site indicate that the Archaic cultures of the eastern United States may have been of an antiquity comparable to that of the western hunting cultures.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Prairie du Rocher vicinity
FORT DE CHARTRES
Terminus of Ill. 155 west of Prairie du Rocher, Fort Chartres State Park
1753–1758

Fort de Chartres was the center of French civil and military government in the Illinois country in the 18th century. During the French and Indian War the British never attacked this imposing fortification, and it was not relinquished to the British until 1765, two years after British victory in the war. In 1772 the British destroyed the fort. Built of massive stone walls, the post enclosed four acres of ground with barracks, officers' quarters, kitchen, powder magazine, and outhouses. Much of the fort has been reconstructed.
State
NHL; HABS

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
Rock Island
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL
Rock Island in the Mississippi River

Located on an island midway between Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Illinois, the Rock Island Arsenal was established by an act of Congress on July 11, 1862, and is still operative. On the arsenal grounds are stone production shops with cast and wrought iron columns on their facades, and Italianate officers' quarters built of limestone with hooded windows and ornate cornice brackets (these quarters date from 1870 to 1874 and two others were added in 1905 and 1907). Later structures were added during both World Wars. Rock Island's second commander, Thomas Jefferson Rodman, developed the Rodman gun. Other structures or sites on the arsenal grounds are Fort Armstrong on the western end of the island, which was garrisoned between 1816 and 1836 and burned in 1855; and the frame home of George Davenport, a trader who built the first permanent dwelling in the area in 1833. In 1835 the famous slave Dred Scott lived at the arsenal for a few months with his master who was an army surgeon, and from 1863 to 1865 a Confederate prison was maintained on the island.
Federal
HABS

ST. CLAIR COUNTY
EADS BRIDGE
Reference—See St. Louis, Missouri

ST. CLAIR COUNTY
Cahokia
CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY
Just off Ill. 3
1786–1799

Catholic priests founded a mission at Cahokia in 1699. The present structure, typical of French Colonial upright log construction, served as parish church until 1891. Rectangular in shape, the building measures 74 feet long by 32 feet wide. *Poteaux sur sole* or posts on sill construction was employed for the walls. Two rectangular wings were added in 1833. In 1949–1951 the church foundations and walls were repaired and reinforced, a belfry was added, and the interior remodeled.
Private
NHL

ST. CLAIR COUNTY
Collinsville vicinity
CAHOKIA MOUNDS
7850 Collinsville Road, Cahokia Mounds State Park
600–1400

Cahokia, the largest prehistoric Indian site in the United States, was the fountainhead of Mississippian culture. The area is dominated by the great Monks Mound, nearly 100 feet high. At one time the site contained nearly 100 mounds and covered three square miles. The central portion of the area is preserved by a state park, but a great many of the outlying mounds have been destroyed by recent construction.
State
NHL

SANGAMON COUNTY
Springfield
EDWARDS PLACE
700 N. 4th Street
1833, 1850 (enlarged)

Benjamin S. Edwards, son of Illinois' first territorial governor, purchased a home in 1843 which he later enlarged and remodeled to the present two-and-one-half-story Italian Villa style residence. Abraham Lincoln, who was then serving in the state legislature, was a frequent visitor in the Edwards home. In 1913 Benjamin Edwards' daughter deeded the house to the Springfield Art Association for use as a club, museum, and art school. The one-story structure on the east side of the house is an art gallery added in the late 1930's.
Private
HABS

SANGAMON COUNTY
Springfield
LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
8th and Jackson Streets
1844

In this house Abraham Lincoln spent the crucial years from 1844 to 1860, during which time he rose from a small-town lawyer to the Presidency of the United States. On May 17, 1860, Lincoln received a committee here from the Republican Nominating Convention bearing formal notification of his nomination as the party's presidential candidate. During the campaign he received well-wishers, and here he bade farewell to his friends on the eve of his departure for Washington, D.C. In this house, the only one he ever owned, Lincoln and his wife spent most of their married life, and in it three of their sons were born.
Federal
NPS; 12.28 acres

SANGAMON COUNTY
Springfield
LINCOLN TOMB
Oak Ridge Cemetery
1874

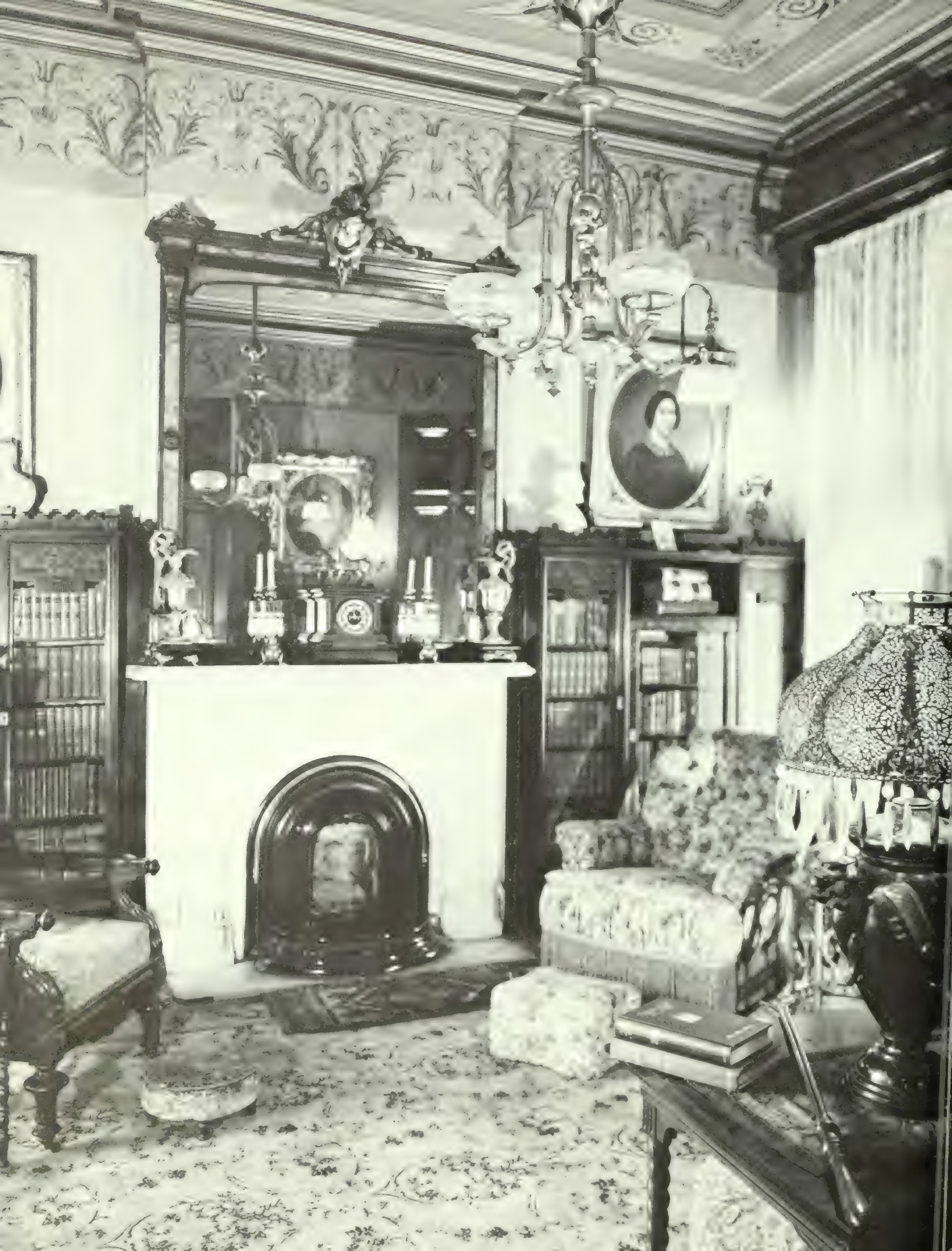
The Lincoln Tomb is the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, his wife, and three of their four sons. Immediately after his death on April 15, 1865, citizens of Springfield spearheaded a drive to erect a tomb and memorial to the martyred President. During the construction his body lay in a temporary vault near the present memorial. In 1901 it was placed in a cement vault ten feet below the floor of the tomb, a short distance from the cenotaph which the visitor sees today.
State
NHL

SANGAMON COUNTY
Springfield
OLD STATE CAPITOL
Bounded by 5th, 6th, Adams, and Washington Streets
1837, John F. Rague

The Sangamon County Courthouse served as the fifth capitol of Illinois, 1837–1876. Here Abraham Lincoln sat in the State legislature, 1840–1841, argued cases before the State Supreme Court, and accepted the Republican nomination for United States Senator. On the last occasion, June 16, 1858, he made his noted "House Divided" speech. The original two-story rectangular stone building, set in the middle of a city block, is designed in the Greek Revival style. The north and south elevations have a central projecting portico with four Doric columns supporting a low pediment. Pilasters divide the window bays of the elevations. The central interior rotunda is covered by a raised dome. Changes made in 1899 considerably altered the character of the building, and it is currently undergoing restoration.
State
NHL; HABS

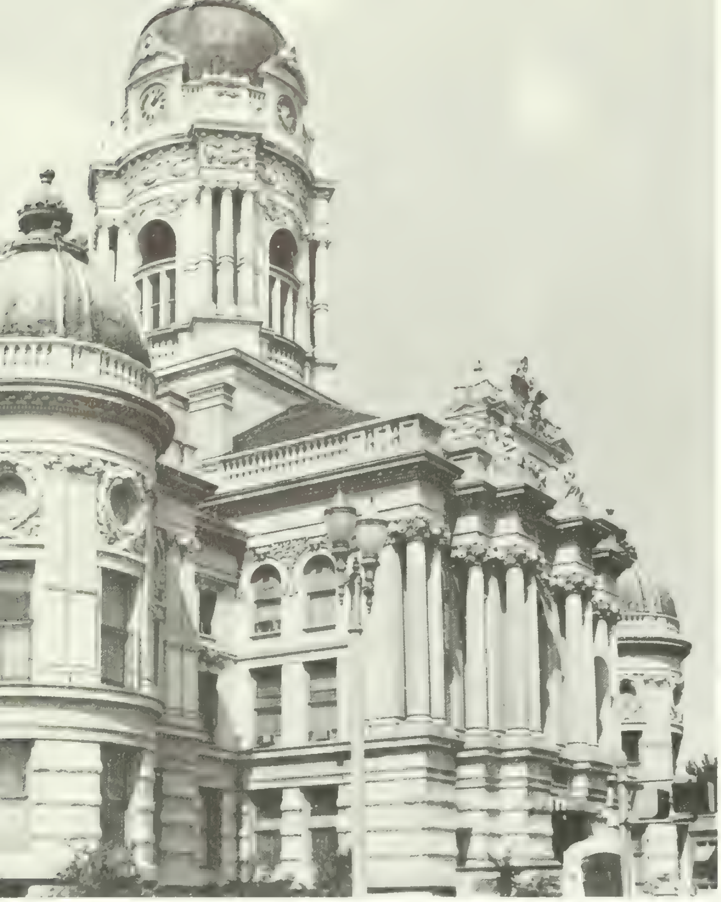
WILL COUNTY
Joliet vicinity
ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL (LOCKS AND TOWPATH)
7 miles southwest of Joliet on U.S. 6, Channahon State Park
1848

Just as the Erie Canal made New York City the dominant metropolis in the East, so did the Illinois and Michigan Canal propel Chicago into prominence as a leading grain market and meat packing center in the Midwest. Linking Chicago to the Mississippi River, the canal completed a continuous waterway to New York City. Though commercial use of the waterway ended in 1933, many of its locks and other appurtenances had been restored by 1940. The lock at Channahon is still in working condition.
State
NHL



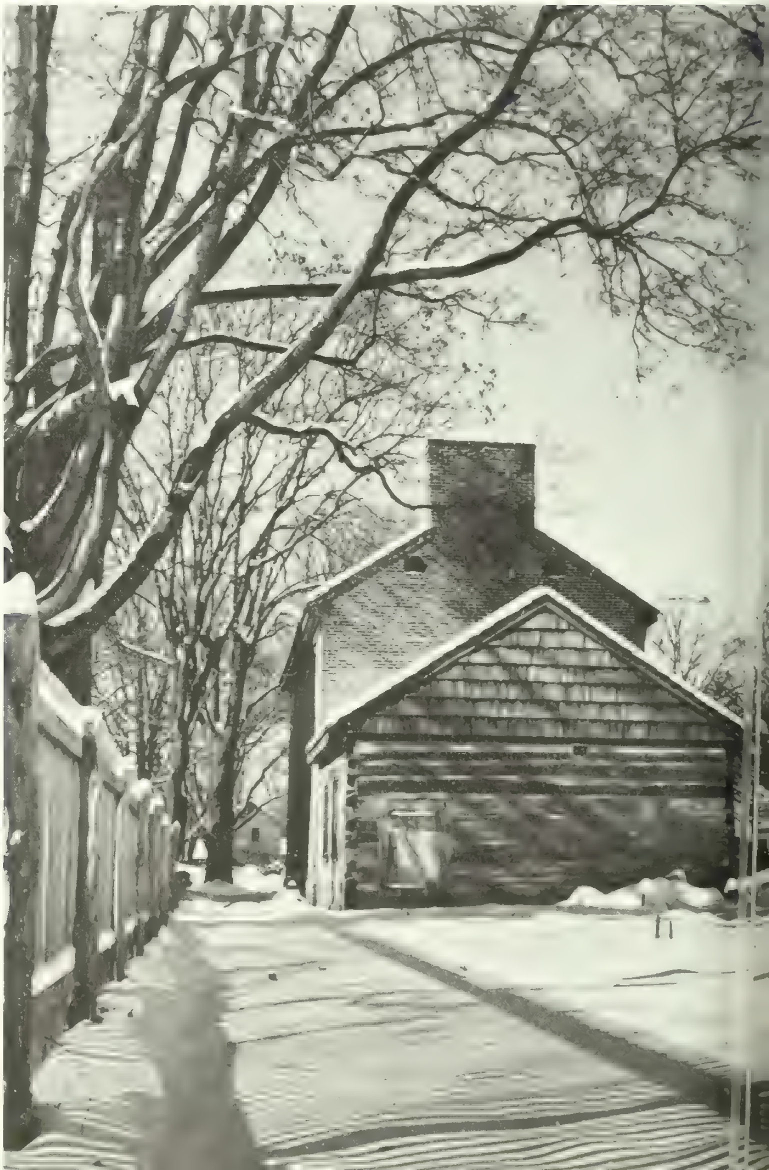
Indiana

James Whitcomb Riley House, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS



Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse, Evansville, Indiana. *Aubrey A. Larsen*

Rappite Dye House, New Harmony, Indiana. *J. Waring Doane for HABS*



KNOX COUNTY
Vincennes

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

18th and 19th centuries

At this site is honored George Rogers Clark, frontier leader of the American Revolution. Nearby is the site of Fort Sackville, the British fortification captured by Clark, then a lieutenant colonel in the Virginia militia, following a surprise attack on February 25, 1779. The George Rogers Clark Memorial commemorates Clark's achievements and the history of the old Northwest Territory. Also within the park are the two-room frame building that served as the first capitol of the Indiana Territory from 1800 to 1813; Grouseland, home of President William Henry Harrison, now a registered National Historic Landmark; and St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, built in 1823–1824.

Federal
NPS; 17 acres

KNOX COUNTY
Vincennes

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, HOME (GROUSELAND)

3 W. Scott Street
1803–1804

Grouseland was the residence of William Henry Harrison from about 1804–1812. During this period Harrison was territorial governor of Indiana and a foremost defender of white settlement against Indian tribes attempting to block the tide of westward expansion. It was here that Harrison met the Indian leader Tecumseh, and it was from here also in 1811 that he launched the campaign which ended in the bloody battle of Tippecanoe, at which time Tecumseh's followers were scattered. William Henry Harrison was President of the United States from March 4 to April 4, 1841, when he died in office.

Private
NHL; HABS

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis

ALLISON MANSION

3200 Cold Spring Road
1911–1914

The lavishness and workmanship of this early 20th-century home made it a showplace of its time. Red brick veneer was applied to poured concrete reinforced with steel on the exterior, and the stone trim was hand carved. Inside, each room is elaborately decorated. Wall coverings are velour or silk, floors are oak parquet, and the woodwork is solid mahogany. The ground floor den has a sloping Gothic ceiling covered with sporting scenes of carved pressed leather. Each of the five second-floor bedrooms has its own fireplace, and there is a 30- by 60-foot heated indoor swimming pool on the ground level. James A. Allison co-founded the Prest-O-Lite Company which manufactured headlights for early automobiles. He founded the Allison Engineering Company, designer and developer of high-powered motor launch engines later adapted to airplanes.

Private
HABS

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, HOME

1204 N. Delaware Street
1874–1875

Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, accepted the Republican Party's nomination for the presidency in the back parlor of this house on July 4, 1888. Prior to his term as President (1889–1893), Harrison served as U.S. Senator (1881–1887). Ten of the original 16 rooms of the brick house have been restored. Today the house, which Harrison occupied from 1872–1901, contains much of the original furniture.

Private
NHL

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis

MILITARY PARK

Bounded on the west by Blackford Street, on the north by New York Street, on the east by West Street, and on the south by the Canal
19th century

Military Park was created in the mid–19th century from a tract of land given to the state of Indiana by the federal government for use as a state capitol complex. The first Indiana State Fair was held here October 19–21, 1852. During the Civil War the park was made into a military camp by order of the governor. Today it serves as a recreational area in downtown Indianapolis.

State

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis

RILEY, JAMES WHITCOMB, HOUSE

528 Lockerbie Street
c. 1850

James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier poet," is remembered for his poems in the American vernacular and his speeches on the genre subjects with which he was familiar. The homespun quality of his poems, including "When the Frost is on the Punkin" and "The Old Swimmin' Hole," has been enjoyed by many Americans. His two-and-a-half-story Victorian residence contains memorabilia of the poet and furniture which he used during his lifetime.

Private
NHL

PORTER COUNTY
Porter vicinity

BAILLY, JOSEPH, HOMESTEAD

.5 mile west of Porter on U.S. 20
1822

The independent fur trader, Joseph Bailly, is often referred to as the first white settler in northern Indiana. His home, begun in 1822 and situated on the trails from Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne and to Detroit, became a meeting place for whites and Indians, an "oasis" for travelers, and a religious and cultural center. The homestead consists of several buildings. A portion of the "big house" was begun by Bailly but completed after his death.

Private
NHL; HABS

POSEY COUNTY
New Harmony

NEW HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Main Street between Granary and Church Streets
1825

New Harmony is unique in the history of 19th-century American communal experiments because it was the scene of both religiously and secularly inspired utopian colonies. Founded by the Rappites in 1815, it was purchased in 1825 by Robert Owen, who attempted to alleviate the human misery and degradation spawned by the growth of the factory system. Because of dissension and discouragement in the community, the undertaking failed by the end of 1826. New Harmony now contains about 35 of the original 180 Rappite buildings and sites.

Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY
South Bend

OLD COURTHOUSE (SECOND ST. JOSEPH COUNTY COURTHOUSE)

112 S. Lafayette Boulevard
1855, John M. Van Osdel

The temple-form, Greek Revival Old Courthouse is believed to be the oldest building in downtown South Bend. Six fluted, two-story columns carry the projecting pediment of the entrance portico. The columns are brick finished with cement, and their capitals display a modified Corinthian order. The brick walls of the

courthouse, measuring 93 feet by 61 feet, are faced with limestone. A three-story octagonal cupola enlivened by a series of volutes surmounts the roof at a distance of 12 feet from the front of the portico. In 1896 the courthouse was turned around and moved to a neighboring lot. Little basic alteration has been made on the building's exterior, but the inside has been greatly changed.
County
HABS

SPENCER COUNTY
Lincoln City
LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
1816–1830

The family of Abraham Lincoln came to southern Indiana in 1816 and remained until they moved westward to Illinois in 1830. During these years the young Lincoln had one of his few experiences with formal schooling, attending the school conducted by Andrew Crawford. In southern Indiana Lincoln was introduced to the theory and application of the law, receiving his early instruction in reading law from Justice David Turnham. Incorporated in this National Memorial are the Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, which includes the grave of Lincoln's mother and the site of the Lincoln cabin.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 200 acres

TIPPECANOE COUNTY
Lafayette vicinity
FORT OUIATENON
SE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 28, T. 23 N., R. 5 W
18th century

Fort Ouiatenon was the first of three outposts built to protect French fur trading interests and offset growing British influence over the local Indians. The fort was constructed in 1717 and remained active until the end of the French and Indian War (1763). Located on the Wabash River, a main travel and trade route, Fort Ouiatenon was also surrounded by numerous Indian settlements. No more than 150 persons lived on the post at one time, but its influence and importance as a trade center was great. During the summers of 1968 and 1969 archeological investigations were carried out by the Indiana Historical Society and Indiana University. The restored blockhouse nearby is not on the original fort site.
Private

TIPPECANOE COUNTY
Lafayette vicinity
TIPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD
7 miles northeast of Lafayette on Ind. 225
1811

William Henry Harrison's November 7, 1811, victory at Tippecanoe Battlefield destroyed the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh's plans for a confederation of northern and southern Indian tribes to block westward expansion. The battle of Tippecanoe sparked agitation for war against Britain for the settlers believed that British aid had enabled the tribes to harass the settlements beyond the Appalachians. In June of 1812 war was declared against Britain.
State
NHL

VANDERBURGH COUNTY
Evansville
FORMER VANDERBURGH COUNTY SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE
4th Street between Vine and Court Streets
1891

Constructed of rusticated Indiana limestone, the Former Sheriff's Residence resembles a feudal castle and its design was influenced by Schloss Lichtenstein in Baden-Wurttemburg, Germany. The unusual crenelated roof lines, stepped gables, turrets, portcullises, and central tower contribute to the castle-like appearance. A tunnel connected the house with the courthouse across Fourth Street. The sheriff and his family lived here until 1969.
County; not accessible to the public

VANDERBURGH COUNTY
Evansville
OLD VANDERBURGH COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Entire block bounded by Vine, 4th, Court, and 5th Streets
1888–1891, Henry Wolters

The Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse is an unusual example of a Neo-Baroque, Beaux Arts building. Symmetrically balanced by two projecting pavilions on either side, the main section is rectangular and topped by a dome at the crossing point of the pavilions and the main building. Cartouche type windows surrounded by elaborate scrollwork ornament the third level. Along the cornice line of the roof runs a marble balustrade interrupted only by segmental pediments at each end of the main building. Doorways are accented by four protruding bays topped by hemispherical domes at the four corners. Indiana limestone was used for the exterior walls, and inside the floors are marble and the walls are lined with marble panels. The courthouse served its designated purpose until May, 1969.
County

VANDERBURGH COUNTY
Evansville vicinity
ANGEL MOUNDS
8 miles southeast of Evansville, Angel Mounds State Memorial
1400–1600

Angel Mounds, a 100-acre area, represents the northeasternmost extension of the so-called Mississippian culture which flourished from about A.D. 1000–1600. The living and religious area centered around a town square or plaza, and the whole area was surrounded by a defensive palisade with evenly spaced bastions. A portion of the palisade has been reconstructed, and artifacts from the site are displayed in a small museum.
State
NHL

VIGO COUNTY
Terre Haute
DEBS, EUGENE V., HOME
451 N. 8th Street
1885

Eugene V. Debs, founder of industrial unionism in the United States, organized the American Railroad Union in June 1893. It was this union which struck against James J. Hill's April 1894 announcement of a reduction in wages on the Great Northern Railroad. This same union also was involved in the Pullman strike which began in June 1894. Debs later turned his attention to the Socialist Party. He was the party's presidential candidate in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, and 1920. Debs' two-story frame house has changed little since its completion.
Private
NHL

WAYNE COUNTY
Fountain City
COFFIN, LEVI, HOUSE
115 N. Main Street
1827

Levi Coffin, frequently termed "president" of the Underground Railroad for runaway slaves, opened his house as a depot in 1826. After the issuance of the

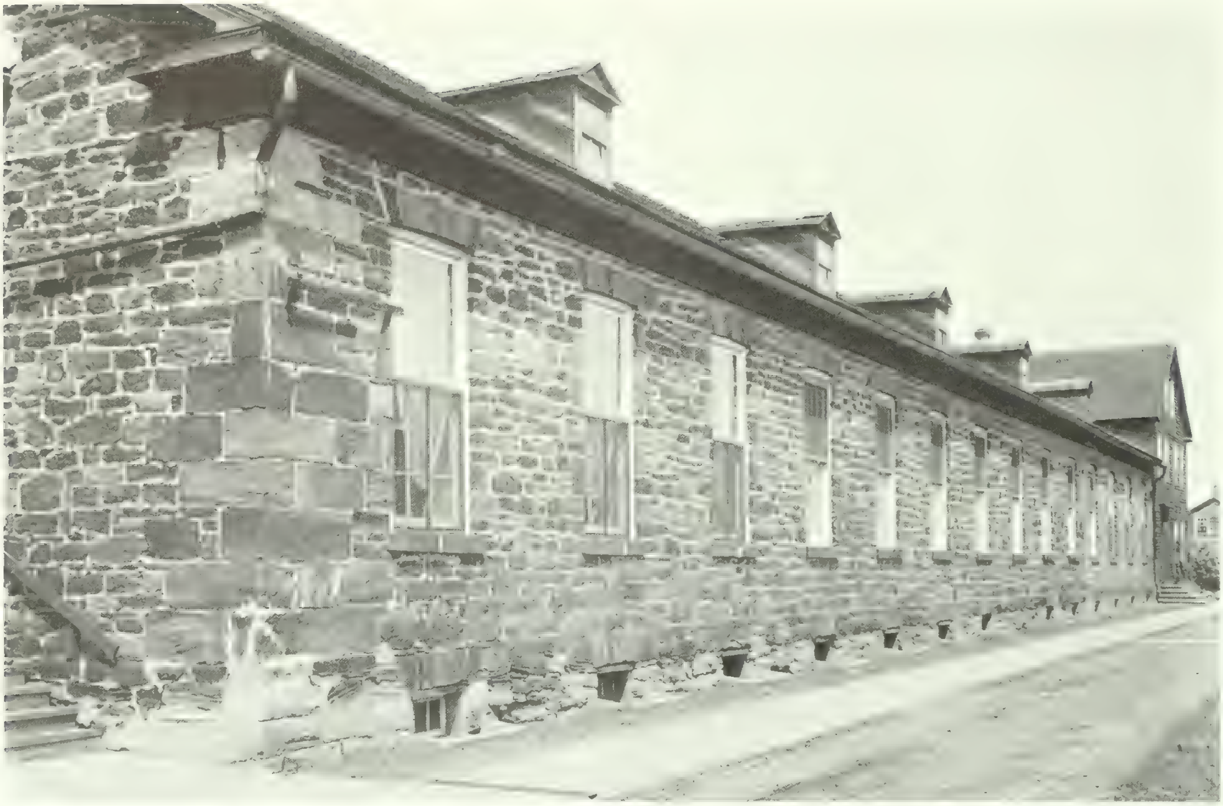
Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, he began to work for the freedmen. In 1864 he assisted in the formation of an English Freedmen's Aid Society which contributed over $100,000 to the newly freed Negroes. In 1867 he attended the International Anti-Slavery Conference in Paris. The Federal style two-story brick house in which he lived has been altered little over the years.

Private; not accessible to the public

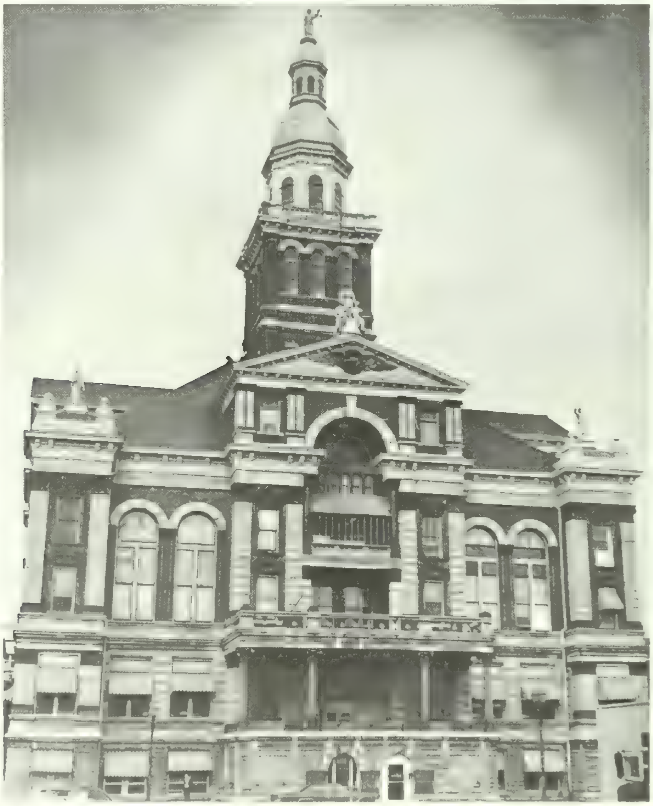
NHL

Iowa

Grenville M. Dodge House, Council Bluffs, Iowa. *Nonpareil, Council Bluffs*



Original Church, Amana Villages, Middle Amana, Iowa. *Fred Kent*



Dubuque County Courthouse,
Dubuque, Iowa.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY (also in Clayton County)

Marquette vicinity

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

3 miles north of Marquette on Iowa 13
c. 1000

Effigy Mounds National Monument preserves traces of Indian peoples who thrived here nearly 1,000 years ago. The monument area is divided into two parts by the Yellow River. The Fire Point Mound Group to the north contains Great Bear Mound which is 137 feet long and perhaps 3 feet high. It is the largest bear effigy remaining in Iowa. To the south is the Marching Bear Mound Group containing an alignment of 10 bear effigies, three bird effigies, and two linear mounds. Other mounds are scattered nearby. Though the effigies and other mounds sometimes differ in external shape and internal features, they all provide information on the burial customs of prehistoric peoples who were of the Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, or Late Hopewellian culture.

Federal/non-federal
NPS; 1,467.50 acres

CEDAR COUNTY

West Branch

HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

c. 1870

In this two-room frame cottage Herbert Hoover was born on August 10, 1874. Included in the site are the birthplace cabin, restoration of which was begun in the 1930's; the graves of President and Mrs. Hoover; a restored blacksmith shop similar to the one operated by Hoover's father; and the Hoover Presidential Library. The restoration of the original dwelling has eliminated all superfluous later additions, and the house contains some original furniture. Before his term as President, 1929–1933, Hoover had achieved prominence as Food Administrator during World War I and as Secretary of Commerce from 1921 to 1928. Between 1933 and his death in 1964 Hoover served the Nation in several capacities, among which was his chairmanship of the Hoover Commission.

Federal/non-federal
NPS; 148 acres
HABS

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Cherokee vicinity

PHIPPS SITE

3 miles north of Cherokee
c. 1000

The Phipps Site is the type site of the Mill Creek Indian culture. It represents late Woodland-Mississippian peoples who were developing or acquiring plains agricultural patterns late in the first millennium or early in the second millennium A.D. The site is unusual in that the house floors are found on and in a very large midden which was lived on as it accumulated.

Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CLAYTON COUNTY

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Reference—see Allamakee County

DUBUQUE COUNTY

Dubuque

DUBUQUE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

720 Central Avenue
1891–1893, Fridolin and Son

The scale of the Dubuque County Courthouse is monumental. Its architecture is eclectic with Romanesque and Renaissance influence evident in the detailing. The first story is Bedford limestone and those above are brick and molded terra cotta. Noticeable features are the round-arched windows, the pediment ornamentation, the bracketed roof cornice, and the allegorical figures of laminated pewter at the building corners. The central tower rises to a height of 190 feet and is topped by a statue of Justice. Inside, the tower terminates in a stained glass dome, and the woodwork is oak.

County

IOWA COUNTY

Middle Amana

AMANA VILLAGES

Northeastern Iowa County
1855

Of the utopian societies that flourished in the 19th century, the Amana Society has been the most durable. Historically an outgrowth of a persecuted German religious minority group, "The Community of True Inspiration," the sect emigrated first to New York State and subsequently to Iowa, founding the village of Amana in 1855. During the next seven years five other villages were established, and the town of Homestead was purchased to gain access to a railroad. In 1859 the community was incorporated under the laws of Iowa as the Amana Society. In all of the villages there are buildings built in the 1850's, 1860's, and 1870's, primarily two-story houses. Many of the mills, shops, and factories also remain, a number of which are still in use.

Multiple private
NHL

LOUISA COUNTY

Toolesboro vicinity

TOOLESBORO MOUND GROUP

North of Toolesboro
Date unknown

The Toolesboro Mound Group is the best preserved Hopewell site in Iowa. It represents an extension, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, of the "classic" Hopewellian mortuary practices of the Illinois River Valley center. As such, it occupies a significant position in American archeology for, on the basis of present knowledge, it probably was a source of Hopewellian cultural influence, the results of which may be seen to the north in Iowa and Minnesota and to the west and south in Iowa and Missouri.

State; not accessible to the public
NHL

LYON COUNTY (also in Lincoln County, S.D.)

Sioux Falls vicinity

BLOOD RUN SITE

South of Sioux Falls at the junction of Blood Run Creek and the Big Sioux River

The Blood Run Site contains remains of an Indian village and numerous conical mounds. The village area is extensive, and at one time more than 158 mounds were visible. Ranging in size from 30 to 60 feet in diameter and 2 to 8 feet in height, the mounds have been reduced in number by cultivation. Traces remain of an effigy earthwork believed to have been constructed after the mounds. Occupation dates are roughly estimated at 1700 to 1750, and artifacts recovered (projectile points, scrapers, pottery) suggest the inhabitants were Oneota people. Historic trade materials of copper and brass and blue glass beads have also been unearthed, and the burial mounds have yielded human skeletons.

Private
NHL

O'BRIEN COUNTY

Sutherland vicinity

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE (WITTROCK AREA)

3 miles east of Sutherland
1000–1500

The Wittrock Site, a small Mill Creek Indian culture village, is unique among Mill Creek sites and possibly among village sites in Iowa because it has apparently been little disturbed since its occupation. Seventeen circular house depressions and the roughly square fortification ditch that enclosed the village are still visible. Archeological materials recovered from the site indicate a culture which was in transition from eastern forest agriculture to plains horticulture patterns of subsistence. The inhabitants of this and other Mill Creek settlements in northwestern Iowa are believed to have been ancestors of tribes that occupied the Middle Missouri River basin in early historic times.

State

NHL

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

Council Bluffs

DODGE, GRENVILLE M., HOUSE

605 S. 3rd Street
1869

Active for half a century as a planner, builder, financier, lobbyist, and director of railroads in the West and Southwest, Grenville Mellen Dodge supervised, as chief engineer, the completion in 1869 of the Union Pacific, the Nation's first transcontinental railroad. This project is considered to be his greatest single achievement. At the time of its completion, Dodge's 14-room Victorian mansion was considered one of the finest residences in Iowa. The external features of the house appear to be unchanged.

Municipal

NHL

STORY COUNTY

Ames

KNAPP-WILSON HOUSE (THE FARM HOUSE)

Iowa State University campus
1861

The Farm House on the campus of Iowa State University was the home of Seaman A. Knapp, noted agriculturist and teacher, and James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, 1897–1913. It also commemorates Iowa State University as the first land-grant college to be formally authorized. Through a large colonization experiment in Louisiana in 1886, Knapp achieved national recognition for his demonstration of the success of good farming methods. Under Wilson's leadership as Secretary of Agriculture, farm demonstration work was begun in the South, and experts were employed to gather information and conduct research. The two-story brick building, presently serving as the residence of the university's Dean of Agriculture, is in excellent condition, having undergone some interior and exterior alterations.

State; not accessible to the public

NHL

WOODBURY COUNTY

Sioux City

SERGEANT FLOYD MONUMENT

Glenn Avenue and Lewis Road
1804

Sergeant Charles Floyd, a kinsman of Captain William Clark, who was co-leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, died of an illness in 1804 as the expedition proceeded up the Missouri River. He was the only member of the expedition to lose his life west of the Mississippi River. Though Sergeant Floyd's remains were first buried on the summit of Floyd's Bluff overlooking the Missouri River, they were ceremonially reinterred in 1857. In 1900 his remains were placed in a concrete foundation, and the cornerstone of the memorial was laid. The 100-foot obelisk commemorates a famous site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Municipal

NHL

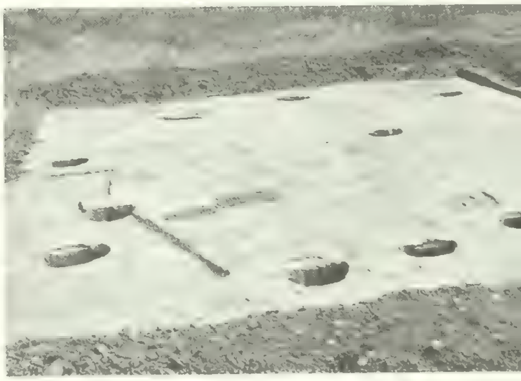
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, West Branch, Iowa. *NPS*

Kansas

Amelia Earhart Birthplace, Atchison, Kansas.
Kansas Department of Economic Development

Old Lawrence City Hall, Lawrence, Kansas.
Kansas State Historical Society

Old Castle Hall,
Baldwin, Kansas.
Kansas State Historical Society



Infinity Archeological Site, Independence, Kansas.
Kansas State Historical Society

Old Santa Fe Trail Remains, near Dodge City, Kansas.
Kansas Industrial Development Commission

ALLEN COUNTY
Iola
ALLEN COUNTY JAIL
204 N. Jefferson Street
1869

This jail served Allen County until the late 1950's. It is a two-story limestone block with walls two feet thick. There are two barred windows on the second floor and a double door at ground level. Steel cages were installed on the lower floor, and the jailer lived on the second floor until the later years of operation when prisoners were confined there.
County

ATCHISON COUNTY
Atchison
EARHART, AMELIA, BIRTHPLACE
223 North Terrace
1861

Judge Alfred G. Otis, grandfather of aviatrix Amelia Earhart, built this two-story frame house with horizontal lap siding and a double pitch gable roof. A full width porch runs across the entire front. Amelia Earhart was born here on July 24, 1897. Her accomplishments in the field of aviation were many, but she is best remembered as the first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic, May 20–21, 1932. On July 2, 1937, while on a round-the-world flight with her navigator Fred Noonan, she disappeared in the Pacific and was presumed dead.
Private; not accessible to the public

BARBER COUNTY
Medicine Lodge
NATION, CARRY, HOME
211 W. Fowler Avenue
1882

Carry Moore Nation (1846–1911) and her husband David, moved to Medicine Lodge from Texas in 1889. Kansas then had a prohibition law, but it was openly violated. Soon after her arrival Mrs. Nation formed a local chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In the late 1890's she claimed to have had a mystical religious experience and was thus motivated to undertake her militant crusade against liquor. She forced the closing of seven saloons in Medicine Lodge (1899) and extended her activities to Kiowa, Enterprise, Topeka, and Wichita, where she first used a hatchet to smash a saloon. Divorced from David Nation, Mrs. Nation owned the Medicine Lodge house herself for a short time. It is a one-story brick cottage with a gable roof. Many original furnishings have been returned to the home, which is now operated as a museum by the W. C. T. U.
Private

BARBER COUNTY
Medicine Lodge vicinity
MEDICINE LODGE PEACE TREATY SITE
Just south and east of Medicine Lodge
1867

The peace conference at Medicine Lodge and the resulting treaties signed with the Kiowa, Apache, Comanche, Arapaho, and Cheyenne Indians marked a definite change in the attitude of the federal government toward the native peoples of North America. Heretofore, the conquered tribes had been uprooted from their homelands and moved west to a government reservation. No provision was made for their education or economic welfare. Under the provisions of the Medicine Lodge treaty, the Plains Indians were to give up their lives as nomadic hunters and adopt a specific vocation—farming. In return for relinquishing their ancestral claims to land in Kansas, Colorado, and Texas, the Indians were to be supplied with farm implements, schools, and teachers so that they might begin to live more like the whites.
Municipal
NHL

BARTON COUNTY
Pawnee Rock vicinity
PAWNEE ROCK
.2 mile north of Pawnee Rock off U.S. 56

Comanche, Kiowa, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Pawnee Indians used Pawnee Rock for tribal councils for many years before white men came to Kansas. The prominence rises 50 or 60 feet above the prairie and is reputed to have been twice that size, but homesteaders and railroad men removed considerable portions to build homes and to lay the Santa Fe roadbed. Pawnee Rock was a landmark on the Santa Fe Trail, which passes within 100 yards. Caravans often camped in the shelter of the rock, and traders, soldiers, and emigrants chiseled their names on its sandstone surface.
State

BOURBON COUNTY
Fort Scott
FORT SCOTT
1842

Named for General Winfield Scott, Fort Scott was built primarily to preserve peace among the Osage, Cherokee, and other Indian tribes in the territory. The post had three distinct periods of activity. Its primary period was from 1842 to 1853, when the original fort served as an intermediate post between Fort Leavenworth (Kans.) and Fort Gibson (Okla.). Several buildings dating from the early 1840's are among the oldest extant in Kansas. During the 1850's settlers founded the town of Fort Scott around the post. It was the scene of bloodshed and terror during the period of Bleeding Kansas when pro-slavery and free soil forces struggled for supremacy. From 1861 to 1865 Fort Scott's strategic location made it a Union supply depot for military operations. Reactivated in the period 1869–1873 to maintain order in settler-railroad troubles, Fort Scott was finally abandoned in 1873.
Municipal; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHASE COUNTY
Cottonwood Falls
CHASE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
On the square at the south end of Broadway
1873, John G. Haskell

The Chase County Courthouse is a three-story, tooled limestone building with a high mansard roof surmounted by a clock tower. A belt course separates the first and second floors. The cornice is bracketed and the roof is ornamented by iron cresting. Windows on the first and second levels are paired beneath arched lintels. Inside, a spiral stairway connects all floors. This is the oldest courthouse in Kansas still being used.
County

CHASE COUNTY
Strong City vicinity
SPRING HILL FARM AND STOCK RANCH HOUSE
3 miles north of Strong City on Kans. 177
1881

The Spring Hill Ranch House is a large stone dwelling built against a hillside with three stories on the front and two on the rear. It has a mansard roof and is built of native limestone cut to uniform size and

laid in regular horizontal courses. All corners are quoined with projecting stone blocks. A large porch with classic columns extends along the lower floor of the three-story facade. There is a rubble stone barn with smoothed blocks at the corners and a modified gable roof. Other outbuildings are squared stone block construction with hip roofs. The house and outbuildings together form a unified complex in appearance and function.
Private; not accessible to the public

DICKINSON COUNTY
Abilene
EISENHOWER HOME
201 Southeast 4th Street

Dwight David Eisenhower (1890–1969) spent his boyhood years in this house, departing in 1911 to enter the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Eisenhower was an outstanding soldier and a good tactician. He was appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force by President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1943) and directed the Allied invasion of Europe. Eisenhower achieved the rank of permanent General of the Army (1944) and became Army Chief of Staff in 1945. He was the commander of Allied Powers in Europe (1950–1951) and organized the armed forces of NATO. From 1952 to 1960 he served his country as its highest elected official. The Eisenhower Home is a two-story, hip-roofed dwelling with a flat-roofed front porch on the south. Original family articles and furnishings are still in the house.
Federal
HABS

DONIPHAN COUNTY
Highland
IRVIN HALL, HIGHLAND COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE
Highland Community Junior College campus
1859

Irvin Hall was the first permanent structure of Highland University, chartered by the Kansas territorial legislature in 1858. The building was named for the Reverend Samuel M. Irvin, founder of and missionary at the nearby Iowa, Sac, and Fox Presbyterian Mission and a founder of Highland University. The hall is rectangular and built of brick. The second story was added at a later time. Pilasters divide the bays on the south and east sides. The roof is gabled, and all window and door openings have stone lintels. There is a wooden bell tower at the east end. Now a junior college, Highland is the oldest continuously operative institution of higher learning in Kansas.
County
HABS

DONIPHAN COUNTY
Highland vicinity
IOWA, SAC, AND FOX PRESBYTERIAN MISSION (HIGHLAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION)
1.5 miles east of Highland on U.S. 36 and .2 mile north on K-136
1846–1863

In 1837 the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions sent Samuel M. Irvin and his wife to establish a mission among the Iowa, Sac, and Fox Indians who had been removed to Kansas. The mission was the first permanent white settlement in present-day Doniphan County. A permanent mission building was completed in 1846. It housed an Indian school which could accommodate 100 students but seldom had more than 40. Lessons were taught in English and the Iowa language. During the 1840's and 1850's cholera and smallpox epidemics hit the area, and the already weak Indian support of and interest in the mission was virtually destroyed. The mission was inactive after 1863. Its original building measured 106 feet long by 37 feet wide. The ground level was native stone and the upper two, brick. Inside were 32 rooms, including a dining room, chapel, teachers' rooms, and dormitory space. The present structure is only 46 feet long, the remainder having been razed sometime after 1868.
State

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Baldwin
OLD CASTLE HALL, BAKER UNIVERSITY
513 5th Street
1858

In February, 1858, the Kansas territorial legislature granted a charter to the Kansas Education Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the founding of a college. The resulting Baker University is today the oldest four-year college in the state. A temporary building was erected a block from the campus, and this Old Castle Hall housed the university until 1871. It is a three-story, rubble stone edifice with crude quoins at the corners. All window and door openings have stone lintels and sills. The third floor was removed and rebuilt in 1908. Other uses for the Old Castle Hall have been as a mill, rooming house, and public school.
Private

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Lawrence
HASKELL INSTITUTE
1884

First known as the Indian Training School, Haskell Institute has been a leader in Indian education since 1884. It is one of the few surviving non-reservation schools established in the late 19th century. Its four-year high school course is designed to prepare the student who returns to his people to improve the social and economic conditions of his tribe and himself. A few 19th-century buildings still stand: Keokuk Hall, a boys' dormitory (1884); the hospital (1886), now serving as employee quarters; Winona Hall, a girls' dormitory (1898); and Hiawatha Hall, now a girls' gymnasium (1898).
Federal
NHL

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Lawrence
LUDINGTON HOUSE
1613 Tennessee Street
1860, John G. Haskell; 1872 (remodeled)

Originally designed in the Italianate style and constructed for Reuben W. Ludington, a Lawrence businessman, the Ludington House was extensively remodeled by the addition, at the rear, of a round tower and porte cochere. It is a brick dwelling with light-colored stone quoining on corners of the older section. The roofline varies in height from one to three stories, and there is a square tower above the main entrance. Two balconies extend from the east facade, and windows and doors have stone lintels and sills. Judge Solon O. Thacher had the house enlarged following his appointment as ambassador to Central and South America and Mexico.
Private; not accessible to the public

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Lawrence
OLD LAWRENCE CITY HALL (WATKINS NATIONAL BANK)
1047 Massachusetts Street
1887

Measuring 75 feet by 117 feet, the Old Lawrence City Hall is a two-and-one-half-

story brick building with a combination hip and gable roof. There are three roof dormers on the side elevations and a single one on the main and rear facades. The off-center entrance at ground level is surrounded by a massive, semicircular, rough stone archway. Jabez B. Watkins established the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company and the Watkins National Bank. His widow donated the building to the city of Lawrence.
Municipal

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Lecompton
CONSTITUTION HALL
Elmore Street between Woodson and 3rd Streets

Lecompton was the official territorial capital of Kansas until 1861, when statehood was achieved. Constitution Hall was the meeting place of the second territorial legislature (January 12 to February 20, 1857). Here the Lecompton Constitution was drawn up, a document which would have made Kansas a slave state. The electorate were given the choice only of this constitution with slavery or with no slavery, the latter meaning that no additional slaves could be brought into Kansas. All who were already slaves and their descendants were to remain so. The constitution was rejected. On December 7, 1857, and January 4, 1858, the third territorial legislature met at Lecompton in Constitution Hall as prescribed by law but immediately adjourned to Lawrence. Constitution Hall is a rectangular, two-story frame building with a gable. Minor remodeling has taken place on the inside, but the exterior is unchanged.
Private

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Lecompton
LANE UNIVERSITY
1882

Lane University was founded by the United Brethren in Christ Church (1865) and named for Kansas Senator James H. Lane. The Kansas legislature donated 13 acres of land in Lecompton, a site containing the foundation and ruins of what was to have been the proslavery capitol of Kansas. Measuring 65 by 50 feet, the university's sole building occupied the south one-third of the old capitol foundations. Four classrooms were located on the ground floor, and the second floor contained the chapel. A lack of students and financial backing plagued the school from the beginning. In 1902 it merged with Campbell University in Holton and all movable property was taken from Lecompton. The university building is presently unused.
Municipal

ELLIS COUNTY
Hays
FORT HAYS
Frontier Historical Park
1867–1889

Fort Hays, originally called Camp Fletcher, was established on this site in June, 1867. Both cavalry and infantry were stationed here, although the garrison varied from 567 to a low of 12. When the railroad came, Fort Hays was turned into a quartermaster's depot supplying other military posts in the West and Southwest. Thirty-eight buildings were standing when the fort was abandoned on November 8, 1889. Today only three remain. The blockhouse is a hexagonal stone structure with wings on the north and south sides. Used as a post headquarters and adjutant's quarters, it has rifle slits in the walls. Extensive restoration work has been done on the blockhouse. The guardhouse is also stone and measures 100 feet by 24 feet. The frame officers' quarters was moved to the site of a Fort Hays' officers' quarters in 1963. It is two stories high and has two rooms on each floor. Archeological investigation has been carried out on the site.
State

ELLIS COUNTY
Victoria
ST. FIDELIS CATHOLIC CHURCH
Southeast corner of St. Anthony and Delaware Streets
1908–1911, John T. Comes;
modified, John Marshall

St. Fidelis Church is a monumental limestone structure with a rusticated rough-hewn appearance. Towering as it does above its surroundings, the church is known locally as the Cathedral of the Plains. Double, 141-foot towers flank the main entrance, and the building itself is 220 feet long, 110 feet wide at the transept, and 73 feet at the nave. The main roof is a double pitch, and there are buttresses on both sides. Windows are narrow slits rising from a stone sill and terminating in a circular stone arch. A monastery built by the Capuchin Order (1901–1903) adjoins the church on the south. St. Fidelis' original parish members were Russian-German immigrants.
Private

FORD COUNTY
Dodge City vicinity
SANTA FE TRAIL REMAINS
9 miles west of Dodge City on U.S. 50
1820–1850

The longest continuous stretch of clearly defined rut remains of the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas are preserved in rough, unplowed rangeland. These remains on a hill overlooking the Arkansas River Valley form a two-mile arc intersecting U.S. 50. Except where a long-abandoned irrigation ditch winds across the trail at several points, many clear stretches remain, some 300 to 400 feet wide. This site derives additional significance from the fact that the trail divided 10 to 20 miles upstream at the Cimarron Crossing, at which point some travelers followed the Arkansas River while others took the shorter Cimarron Cutoff route.
Private
NHL

GEARY COUNTY
Junction City vicinity
FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITOL
On K-18 in Fort Riley Military Reservation
1855

Governor Andrew H. Reeder summoned the first Kansas territorial legislature to meet in the town of Pawnee on July 2, 1855. Their meeting place was a two-story native limestone warehouse measuring 40 feet by 80 feet. The house members used the lower floor and the senate occupied the upper one. Members of the legislature felt Pawnee was too far west and thus too isolated to be the capital and voted to move east to Shawnee Mission. The warehouse fell into disrepair and was unused until 1927, when the Union Pacific Railroad undertook its restoration. Then the building was given to the state of Kansas and is now a museum.
State
HABS

GRANT COUNTY
Ulysses vicinity
WAGON BED SPRINGS
12 miles south of Ulysses on U.S. 270
c. 1820–1850

Sometimes called lower Cimarron Springs, Wagon Bed Springs was an oasis on the dry 60-mile stretch of the Cimarron Cutoff route of the Santa Fe Trail. After travelers crossed the Arkansas River, this spring was their objective, a welcome stopping place. The physical integrity of the spring has been little impaired by the passage of time; the ruts of the Santa Fe Trail are still evident in its vicinity.
Private
NHL

HARVEY COUNTY
Newton
WARKENTIN HOUSE
211 E. 1st Street
1886–1887

The Warkentin House was the residence of Bernhard Warkentin (1847–1908), a Russian immigrant and later a Kansas wheat magnate. Warkentin led a Mennonite migration to Kansas in the 1870's and was responsible for the introduction of Turkey Red wheat seed from southern Russia to Kansas. The Turkey Red variety grew well in the American Southwest and made Warkentin prosperous as well as famous. The house itself is a large, three-story clapboard dwelling with a restrained Victorian exterior.
Private; not accessible to the public

HARVEY COUNTY
Newton
WARKENTIN MILL
3rd and Main Streets
1879; 1886 (enlarged)

The first building of the Monarch Steam Mills was built in 1879. The original structure was stone and brick and stood four floors high above a basement. In 1883 the mill was converted to a full roller mill, and three years later Bernhard Warkentin purchased the mill, renaming it the Newton Milling and Elevator Company. Warkentin made further external alterations and additions after 1886. A one-story office wing was added to the east side, a two-story warehouse on the north, and another one-story addition on the west side. The building is still used as a commercial property.
Private; not accessible to the public

JOHNSON COUNTY
Fairway
SHAWNEE MISSION
53rd Street at Mission Road
1839–1845

The Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School, established by the Reverend Thomas Johnson in 1830, was among the earliest of such institutions in the Louisiana Purchase territory. At its peak the enrollment was almost 200 students who received vocational, academic, and religious training. Located on the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails near their points of origin, the mission was one of the last outposts of civilization on the pre-Civil War frontier. The offices of the first territorial governor of Kansas were located here in 1854, and the first territorial legislature met here in 1855. The mission was one of the largest and most important Indian schools in the trans-Mississippi West until its closing in 1862. Three brick buildings still stand on the site chosen in 1838: the West Building (1839), the East Building (1841), and the North Building (1845).
State
NHL; HABS

JOHNSON COUNTY (also in Jackson County, Mo.)
Leawood
MAJORS, ALEXANDER, HOUSE
8145 State Line Road

The house which Alexander Majors, field coordinator for the freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, occupied for two years (1856–1858) is partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri. It is a two-story frame dwelling built in the shape of a "T." Alterations have been made on the outside.
Private; not accessible to the public

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY
Lansing vicinity
LANSING MAN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile east of Lansing to Kans. 5, .66 mile south and .25 mile east
Pre-Columbian

Human skeletal material found here is the oldest thus far recovered and studied in the area. In 1902 the remains of an adult male and a young child were excavated 20 feet below the surface. Anthropologists and geologists debated the age of the find and could not agree. A recent radiocarbon dating gave an age determination of 3835 B.C. plus or minus 105 years. Additional material may exist near the site of the original discovery.
Private

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY
Leavenworth
FORT LEAVENWORTH
1827

Established to help protect caravans on the Santa Fe Trail, Fort Leavenworth played a major role in the Indian wars, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. During the 1820's and 1830's, it occupied the center of the line of forts that defined the "permanent Indian frontier." Its strategic location near the eastern terminals of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails made it a base for several important expeditions to the plains. When the Territory of Kansas was organized in 1854, Fort Leavenworth became its temporary capitol. Among the early buildings and structures remaining is the Historic Stone Wall (1827), the former home of Governor Andrew H. Reeder (1834), and a brick house (c. 1840) which was the home of the post commander. It remains an active military installation.
Federal
NHL; HABS

LINN COUNTY
Trading Post vicinity
MARAIS des CYGNES MASSACRE SITE
5 miles northeast of Trading Post

Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 established the concept of popular

sovereignty. As Free State and proslavery forces vied for control of the Kansas Territory, numerous instances of lawlessness occurred, and in effect, a state of civil war existed in eastern Kansas along the Missouri border. On May 19, 1858, a band of proslavery sympathizers, led by Charles Hamelton, entered Kansas from Missouri. Hamelton was a former resident of Trading Post who had been forced to leave by the Free State men. He and his band of 30 captured 11 Free Staters, lined them up in a ravine northeast of town, and dispatched them with gunshots. Five were killed, five wounded, and one was unhurt. Leaving the victims for dead, Hamelton and his men returned to Missouri. Only one raider was ever caught and punished for this outrage. Marais des Cygnes was the last significant display of mob violence in Kansas as Governor John W. Geary, with the aid of federal troops, was able to restore order.
State

LYON COUNTY
Emporia
WHITE, WILLIAM ALLEN, HOUSE
927 Exchange Street
1880's

William Allen White (1868–1944), editor and journalist, purchased the Emporia *Gazette* in 1895. He published this paper for more than 40 years, and as its editor, was known throughout America for his writings on national and international issues. His first editorial to receive nationwide prominence was "what's the Matter with Kansas?" (1896). Throughout his lifetime White acted as spokesman for middle class, small-town Americans. The home which he bought in 1900 has a first story of Colorado sandstone, a second story of brick, and a third of frame and half-timber construction. In the early 1920's a fire damaged the house, and subsequent restoration work was based on plans drawn by Frank Lloyd Wright.
Private; not accessible to the public

MIAMI COUNTY
Osawatomie
BROWN, JOHN, CABIN (SAMUEL ADAIR CABIN)
John Brown Memorial Park
1854

Samuel Adair, brother-in-law of John Brown, owned this cabin when Brown came to Kansas in 1855. His arrival was in response to a plea for aid sent him by his five sons who had come the previous spring to oppose proslavery sentiment and action. On May 23, 1856, Brown and six others set out for nearby Potawatomi Indian country, and the following night they savegely murdered five designated victims. This incident terrorized the countryside, and "Old Osawatomie Brown" became a feared person among the slavery supporters That August Osawatomie itself was sacked and burned in retaliation for Brown's bloody deeds of May. He left Kansas shortly thereafter. Brown was a frequent visitor at the Adair Cabin, which served occasionally as his headquarters. It contains a living room, kitchen, and loft. In 1912 it was moved to its present location, and a protective stone shelter has been built around it.
State
HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Independence vicinity
INFINITY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
8 miles west of Independence on U.S. 160, 1.5 miles north and 1.5 miles east on a secondary road
Pre-Columbian

The Infinity Site is located in a field adjacent to the Elk River and is periodically flooded when the Elk City reservoir is full. Three intermittent occupation periods have been recognized as a result of archeological investigation. The most recent (c. 1300), was by a cultural group identified as Pomona Focus; the next oldest and most extensive habitation was by a group heretofore unknown in this area and identified as the Cuesta Phase of the Middle Woodland period (c. 800). The oldest occupants of the site have not been accurately identified by culture. Digging has uncovered pits, postholes, lodge sites, hearths, refuse mounds, human burials, tools, and ornaments.
Federal

MORRIS COUNTY
Council Grove
COUNCIL GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
1858

Because of its water, abundant grass, and timber, Council Grove was an important way-point on the Santa Fe Trail. The town, which was incorporated in 1858, was named on the occasion of a treaty negotiation with the Osage Indians in 1825. Later, other councils were held here as caravans organized themselves to cross the area inhabited by hostile Indians. Within the town a number of landmarks survive: the Last Chance Store (1857); the Old Kaw Mission (1850–1851); the Post Office Oak; the Hays Tavern; and the Council Oak Site.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

MORRIS COUNTY
Council Grove
FARMERS AND DROVERS BANK
201 W. Main Street
1892

The Farmers and Drovers Bank is a brick structure with hand-hewn stone trim. First-floor windows are topped by semicircular arches containing stained glass, and the rectangular second-floor windows also have stained glass panels. Protruding limestone towers divide the upper windows into pairs. These towers terminate in turrets at the roof. The Farmers and Drovers Bank was organized on January 26, 1882.
Private

MORRIS COUNTY
Council Grove
LAST CHANCE STORE
500 W. Main Street
1857

The Last Chance Store, built by Tom Hill, is one of the two oldest commercial structures in Council Grove. Located on the north side of the Santa Fe Trail, the store presented traders with their final opportunity to purchase supplies between Council Grove and Santa Fe, New Mexico. The rectangular, one-story, one-room building has walls of hand-hewn limestone. Windows and doorways are simple rectangular openings with rough stone sills and flat, smoothed stone lintels. A post office was once housed in the store, which also served as a government trading house.
Private

MORRIS COUNTY
Council Grove
OLD KAW MISSION
500 N. Mission Street
1851

An 1846 treaty with the Kansas or Kaw Indians relegated them to a 20-mile-square reservation including the site of present-day Council Grove. In 1850 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, signed a government contract thereby agreeing to establish a mission and school for the Kaw Indians at Council Grove. The mission building is a two-story, rectangular, stone structure with a gable roof and end chimneys. It could house 50 students plus teachers and mission workers. High costs of operation and poor attendance resulted in the withdrawal of government money, so the school was forced to close in 1854. The mission is within the Council Grove Historic District, a National Historic Landmark.
State

MORRIS COUNTY
Council Grove vicinity
WILLIAM YOUNG ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
4.5 miles north of Council Grove off Kans. 177
Pre-Columbian

Artifacts found at this location represent a heretofore unrecognized prehistoric culture. Termed the Munkers Creek Phase, the cultural group falls within the Archaic Period, and radiocarbon tests indicate habitation dates were 3,000 to 5,000 years ago. The site is a buried camp situated four to seven feet below ground. Artifacts found include projectile points, knives, and celts of distinctive types.
Federal

PAWNEE COUNTY
Larned vicinity
FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
5 miles west of Larned
1859

In the 1860's and early 1870's Fort Larned was among the more important forts which helped guard the Santa Fe Trail. In addition, it was a base of operations against hostile Indians on the central plains. The fort remains one of the best-preserved mid-19th-century western military posts. Among its extant buildings constructed in 1867 and 1868 are three officers' quarters, the commissary storehouse, quartermaster warehouse, workshops, and two stone barracks. The post was abandoned in 1878.

Federal/non-federal
NPS; 681 acres

REPUBLIC COUNTY
Republic vicinity
PAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE SITE
On Kans. 266 and the Republican River, 8 miles north of U.S. 36

A Republican (Kitkehahki) Pawnee village was located on this site in the 1820's and 1830's. The village contained an estimated 30 or 40 earth lodges which were round, domelike structures with heavy timber framework covered by sod. These lodges measured 30 to 40 feet in diameter. As many as 1,000 people may have occupied the village site. A museum and interpretive center were built in 1967. This site is the only major Pawnee village location in the central Plains to be preserved, and the only such site in Kansas to have been excavated.
State

RICE COUNTY
Geneseo vicinity
TOBIAS-THOMPSON COMPLEX
4 miles southeast of Geneseo
16th century

The Tobias-Thompson Complex is a Wichita Indian village which shows contact with the Europeans at about the time Coronado reached the village he called Quivira. Archeological excavations have revealed fragments of 16th-century chain mail and sherds of Indian glaze pottery of the Southwest, the area from which the early Spanish explorers came. Within the complex are 29 small mounds, including one termed a "council circle." Although the actual use of "council circles" has not been determined, they are believed to have been ritual centers or sites for temples. Because the site is in grassland, a part of which has never been cultivated, it is well preserved.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

RILEY COUNTY
Manhattan
GOODNOW HOUSE
2301 Claflin Road
1857

When built the Goodnow House was just a stone cabin with a basement and a wine cellar. Isaac T. Goodnow (1814–1894) purchased the house in 1859 and enlarged it. The present two-story portion has walls of rough cut limestone and the corners are quoined with smooth cut stones. All windows and doors have stone lintels and sills. Wooden additions were made periodically, the last in 1876. Goodnow helped establish Bluemont College (1859), which later became Kansas State University, and served as superintendent of public instruction in 1862 and 1864.
State

SALINE COUNTY
Salina vicinity
WHITEFORD (PRICE) SITE
3 miles east of Salina
Prehistoric

Presently a commercial exhibit, Whiteford (Price) Site is a prehistoric cemetery in which some 146 skeletons of the Smokey Hill Indian culture have been left *in situ*, protected by a building. Nearby is a village site in which one house and part of another have been excavated. The remaining house sites are undisturbed except for cultivation. This site provides a fortunate record of the early Central Plains Village period in Kansas.
Private
NHL

SCOTT COUNTY
Scott City vicinity
EL CUARTELEJO
12 miles north of Scott City, Scott County State Park
1691

This Puebloan ruin is attributed to a group of Picuris Indians who left the Southwest because of friction with the Spanish. Other Puebloans had fled to El Cuartelejo as early as the 1660's. Excavations have produced almost no artifacts of Southwestern origin, suggesting a short stay or adoption of the utensils of the local inhabitants. Although traces of the pueblo ruin are rather obscure, the site is well preserved.
Private
NHL

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita
OLD SEDGWICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
504 N. Main Street
1888

The Old Sedgwick County Courthouse served as the seat of government until 1959. It is a native stone building generally three stories high, although portions have two additional stories. A decorative stone band divides the stories, and the roof has a projecting bracketed cornice. The four corner towers have steeply pitched hip roofs. Window openings are rectangular, with stone sills and lintels, or narrow with circular arched tops. Interior remodeling has been extensive, and the upper sections of the central tower have been removed for reasons of safety.
County

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita

UNIVERSITY HALL, FRIENDS UNIVERSITY

2000 University Avenue
1886–1888, Proudfoot and Bird

University Hall was the main building of Garfield University, founded under the auspices of the Christian Churches of Kansas. The school was also to be a memorial to assassinated President James A. Garfield. Measurements of the brick building are 232 feet long by 150 feet wide. All four stories exhibit stone quoins, banding, and decorative window spandrels. There are circular towers at the corners of the west wing and at the north and south ends, and the central tower rises 148 feet. Most window and door openings are round arched. Friends University acquired the property and opened its doors in September, 1898.
Private

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita

WICHITA CITY HALL

204 S. Main Street
1889–1892, Proudfoot and Bird

The Wichita City Hall is a large, three-story building with round towers on all four corners and exterior walls of rough-cut limestone. The corner towers have conical roofs, while the central, square clock tower has a pyramidal roof. Window openings are rectangular—with arched or horizontal lintels—or semicircular. Stones are laid in alternating wide and narrow courses. Both the west front entranceway and the northwest corner have false porches at the second-floor level. There is a cylindrical tower with a multilayered conical roof at each corner of the clock tower. In 1938 an annex was built and connected to the east side of the main building. The interior has been remodeled and modernized several times.
Municipal

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Topeka

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

235 Van Buren Street
1901

Distinguished by its two tall symmetrical spires, St. Joseph's Catholic Church is a Romanesque brick building on a limestone foundation. The steeples, which begin as squares, are topped by octagonal roofs. Corbeling appears beneath the central pediment, which contains a rose window. Other exterior design features include brick dentils and applied pilasters. The parish served by St. Joseph's was a German-speaking one.
Private

SUMNER COUNTY
Caldwell vicinity

BURESH ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Northwest of Caldwell on F.A.S. 299

Archeological excavations by the Kansas State Historical Society in the summer of 1969 exposed three house floors and some 30 detritus-filled storage pits and borrow areas. The house types and the recovered pottery sherds and stone and bone artifacts indicate an affiliation with the Washita Focus of central Oklahoma. Radiocarbon dates indicate an age of approximately 1050 A.D.
Private; not accessible to the public

WABAUNSEE COUNTY
Wabaunsee

BEECHER BIBLE AND RIFLE CHURCH

Southeast corner of Chapel and Elm Streets
1862

After passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), allowing the residents of a territory to decide whether it was to be slave or free, interest in the settlement of Kansas grew. A group of antislavery men met in New Haven, Connecticut, in the spring of 1856 with the intent of settling in Kansas. The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher addressed their final meeting and suggested that Sharps carbines would be of more use to the colony than Bibles. Beecher's congregation in Brooklyn, New York, supplied money for some of the rifles. About 70 colonists arrived in Kansas in April, 1856, and founded the town of Wabaunsee. Their church, completed in 1862, is built of native limestone with cut stone quoins and window and door sills and jambs. It is surmounted by a wooden belfry; the wooden entry is a later addition. The structure is one of the earliest churches in Kansas.
Private
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Hanover vicinity

HOLLENBERG (COTTONWOOD) PONY EXPRESS STATION

1.5 miles east of Hanover on a secondary road
1857

Built by George Hollenberg, the Cottonwood Pony Express Station is perhaps the only surviving unmoved and unaltered Pony Express station. An important stop on the Oregon-California Trail, it served as a relay station for both the Overland Mail (1858–1869) and the Pony Express (1860–1861). Built originally as part of a ranch, it later included a store, post office, kitchen, dining room, and sleeping quarters.
State
NHL

WYANDOTTE COUNTY
Kansas City

TROWBRIDGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Between 61st and 63rd Streets north of May Lane and Leavenworth Street
Pre-Columbian

The Trowbridge Site was once the focus of a small village identified as Kansas City Focus of the Hopewellian Phase. A date of approximately 200 A.D. has been assigned to the period of occupation. The inhabitants were affiliated with the eastern Woodland peoples (Illinois Hopewellians) and represented a westward extension of this culture.
Multiple private

WYANDOTTE COUNTY
Kansas City

ST. AUGUSTINE HALL (MATHER HALL)

3301 Parallel Avenue
1896

Constructed as Mather Hall of Kansas City University, this three-story brick and cut stone building was used for educational purposes until 1932. A tall central tower above the main entrance dominates the entire structure. There is an elongated false window in each side of the tower, and an elaborate cornice underlies the tower platform. Window treatment varies from round-arched to semi-Palladian and is different on every level. Other trim includes pilasters, columns, and belt courses. In 1913 Campbell College, under control of the United Brethren in Christ, merged with Kansas City University. The present owner is the Augustinian Order of the Catholic Church.
Private

WYANDOTTE COUNTY
Muncie

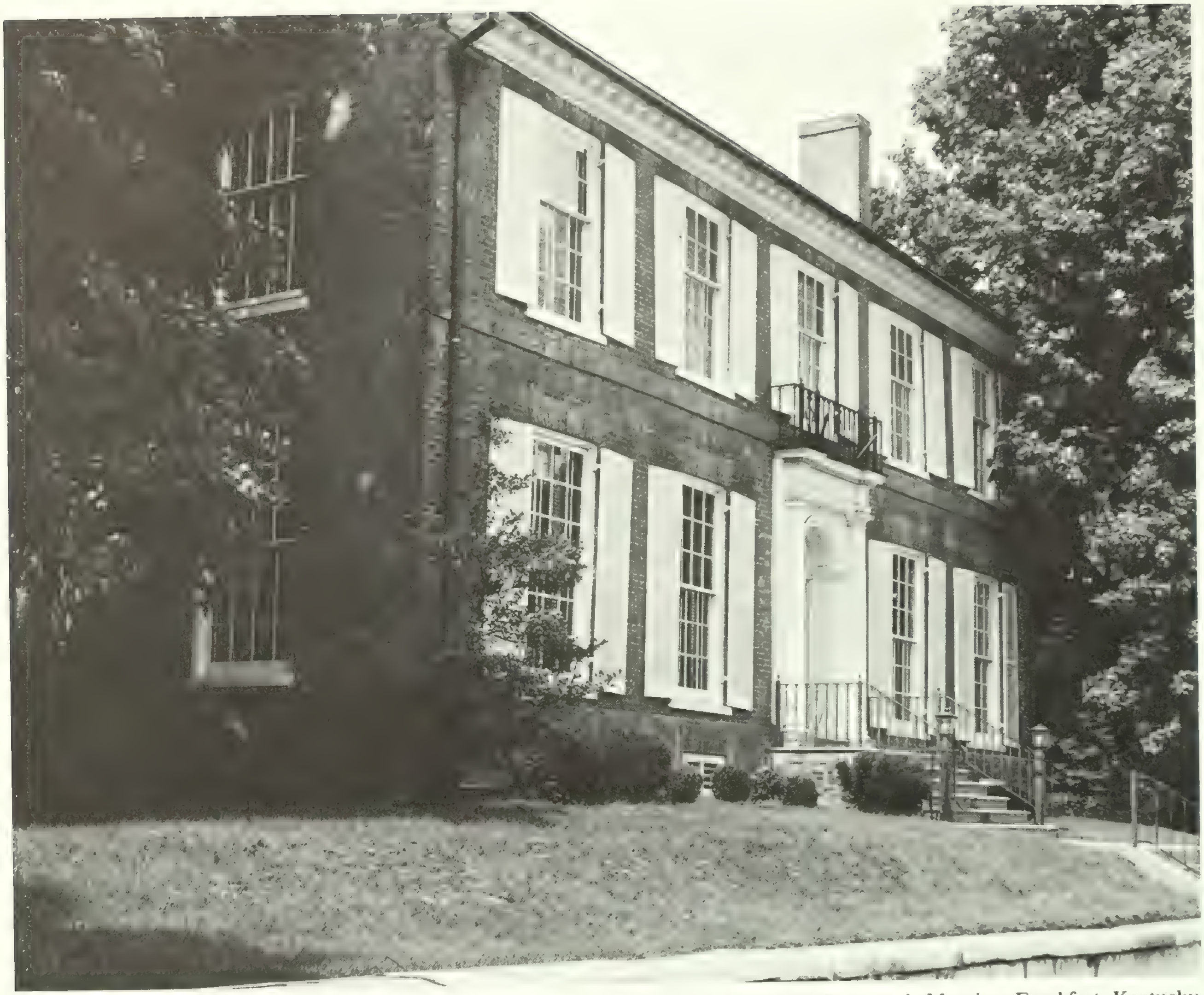
GRINTER PLACE

1420 S. 78th Street
1857

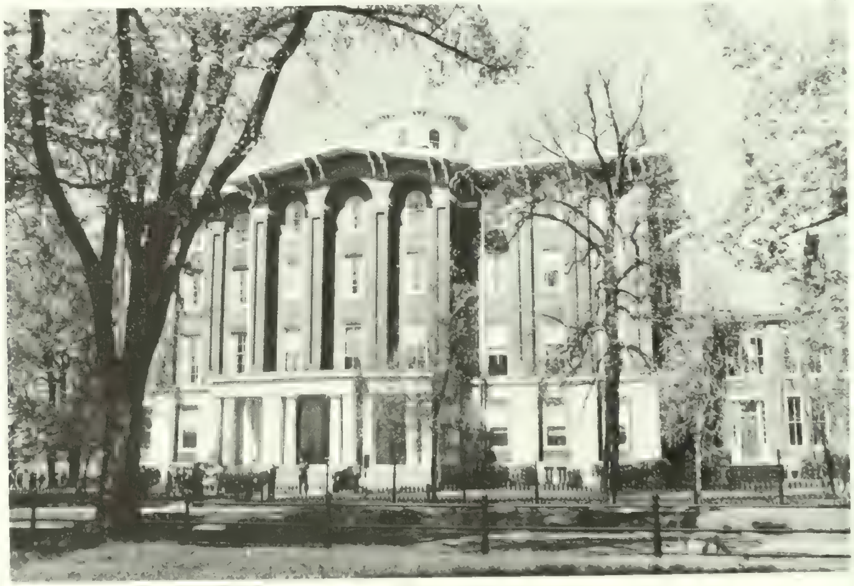
Moses Grinter came to Cantonment Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1828 and began operating the first ferry across the Kansas River three years later. The ferry was part of the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Scott military road and thus vital to communication and the flow of supplies. Grinter operated a trading post at the ferry landing (1855–1860), and his two-story brick home is considered the oldest in the country. Grinter Place has a five-bay main facade and an interior center hall, two-room plan. On the south facade there is a two-story wooden porch with an overhanging pediment, carved wood railings, and thin, elongated columns. It covers a single bay. The rear porch is only one-story high and has a sloping shed roof.
Private

Kentucky

Locust Grove, Louisville, Kentucky. *Lin Caulfield*



Lieutenant Governor's Mansion, Frankfort, Kentucky.
Kentucky Department of Public Information



Jacobs Hall,
Kentucky School for the Deaf,
Danville, Kentucky. *NPS*

BELL COUNTY (also in Claiborne County, Tennessee, and Lee County, Virginia)
Middlesboro vicinity

CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Through Cumberland Gap passed the Wilderness Road, main artery of the trans-Allegheny migration that won the Northwest Territory and extended the western boundary of the United States to the Mississippi River. Long traveled by Indians, this mountain pass was discovered by Dr. Thomas Walker and five companions in 1750. In 1775 Daniel Boone was engaged to blaze a trail through the gap to open the region to settlement. The trail, known as the Wilderness Road, was also important to the colonists during the Revolutionary War. The mass immigration following the Revolution was accommodated by use of the road until more direct routes across the mountains were found.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 10,690.38 acres

BOYLE COUNTY
Danville

JACOBS HALL, KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

S. 3rd Street
1857

Established in 1823, the Kentucky School for the Deaf was the first publicly supported institution for the education of the deaf in the United States. Jacobs Hall is the oldest surviving building on the campus. Now used as a girls' dormitory, it served until 1882 as the school's main building.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

BOYLE COUNTY
Danville

McDOWELL, DR. EPHRAIM, HOUSE

125–127 S. 2nd Street
c. 1795

Recognized today as the father of abdominal surgery, Dr. Ephraim McDowell successfully performed a difficult abdominal operation in 1809. His achievement helped to overcome the widespread misconception that opening the abdomen was invariably fatal. His frame house, the site of the operation, has been restored and refurnished with many of his personal belongings. Adjoining the house is the small brick McDowell Apothecary Shop.
Private
NHL; HABS

BOYLE COUNTY
Perryville vicinity

PERRYVILLE BATTLEFIELD

West of Perryville on U.S. 150
1862

On this site in October, 1862, was fought the battle which climaxed the major Confederate invasion of Kentucky. In the geographical sense that Gettysburg was the "high water mark" of Confederate operations in the eastern theater, Perryville had that distinction in the central South. One tract located near the northern end of the battleline comprises the Perryville Battlefield Monument. Still standing are the Crawford House, General Braxton Bragg's headquarters; and the H. P. Bottom House, scene of some of the heaviest fighting.
State
NHL

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington

ASHLAND (HENRY CLAY HOME)

2 miles southeast of Lexington on Richmond Road
1806, Benjamin H. Latrobe; 1857, Major Thomas Lewinski

Distinguished pre-Civil War political leader and statesman Henry Clay served first in the Senate. Later in the House of Representatives, he led the "War Hawks" and formulated the "American System," a program of internal improvements and the protection of American industry. During his tenure in the House he served as Speaker. He served as Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams. He earned his nickname, "The Great Pacificator," through his role in formulating the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850. The present brick building, reconstructed by Major Thomas Lewinski in 1857, follows the plan of the original house, but the architectural detail is greatly changed. The exterior is Italianate in style, the interior predominantly Victorian, with original furniture of the Clay family.
Private
NHL

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington

CLAY, HENRY, LAW OFFICE

176 N. Mill Street
1803

The Henry Clay Law Office is a one-story, 20- by 22-foot brick building which is the only one of several offices he occupied to remain standing. It is believed to be one of two extant early 19th-century structures in Lexington built as professional offices. Clay erected the structure and had his office here until 1810. A larger building was put up around the office (1830), but it has been dismantled and the law office restored.
State

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington

OLD MORRISON, TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE

W. 3rd Street between Upper Street and Broadway
1833, Gideon Shryock

Chartered in 1780, Transylvania College is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning west of the Appalachians. It was at the height of its influence in the early 1800's. Among the first buildings constructed on the present campus was "Morrison College," still in use today. This Greek Revival building, with a massive Doric portico, is the oldest remaining on the Transylvania College campus.
Private
NHL; HABS

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington

WEST HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

North side of the 100, 200, and 300 blocks of West High Street
18th and 19th centuries

Within these three blocks are architectural styles covering a period of almost 100 years. Notable buildings are the William Bowman House (c. 1816), a three-story Flemish bond structure with later alterations; the Richardson House (c. 1832), a two-and-one-half-story Flemish bond dwelling with Greek Revival features; the John Leiby House (c. 1805), Flemish bond, two-and-one-half-story house; the David Dodge House (c. 1804); the William C. P. Breckinridge House (c. 1784), possibly the oldest house in Lexington still on its original site; the Nicholas Brobston House (c. 1786), a two-story frame house with brick chimneys; the Hill Street Church (c. 1828–1831), the western half of which was an early 19th-century spinning mill now greatly altered; and the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church (c. 1880), designed by architect John McMurtry.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
CORNER IN CELEBRITIES HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded roughly by the Kentucky River on the west; by Main Street on the north with extensions northward along Wilkinson and Washington Streets; by Madison and St. Clair Streets on the east; and by Wapping Street on the south with extensions southward to the river
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

The Corner in Celebrities Historic District is so named because an unusually large number of famous and important people have lived within its boundaries. This list includes two Supreme Court justices, two cabinet officers, nine U.S. Senators, four Congressmen, five representatives to foreign nations, five major generals of the Army, and four admirals of the Navy. Frankfort was established in 1786 on land belonging to General James Wilkinson, and the historic district encompasses the oldest residential section of the city. It is an area of bell towers and steeples, walled gardens and overhanging trees. Structures to be noted are Liberty Hall (1796), a Georgian House; the Orlando Brown House (1835), Greek Revival and designed by Gideon Shryock; the John Bibb House (1857), Gothic Revival; the Thomas Todd House (1812), Federal; the Catholic Church of the Good Shepherd (1850); the Old Post Office and Customshouse (1887); and the Franklin County Courthouse (1813), also by Gideon Shryock. All these buildings, in fact all within the district, have remained in good condition and in architectural harmony with their surroundings.
Multiple public/private
HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION

420 High Street
1797–1798

This Georgian style house was the residence of Kentucky governors from 1798 until 1914. Walls are brick and trim is wood. The cornice contains both modillions and dentils. A recessed and paneled entranceway is framed by attached, fluted Doric columns supporting a full entablature. The door itself is set inside a semicircular archway containing a keystone. A veranda across the two-story main facade has been removed. Today Kentucky's Lieutenant Governor occupies the house.
State

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
TAYLOR, ZACHARY, HOUSE (SPRINGFIELD)

5608 Apache Road
c. 1780

Springfield was the home of Zachary Taylor for more than 20 years prior to his military career. During that period he rose from first lieutenant to major general, his role in the Mexican War bringing him national recognition. His death in 1850 marked the end of little more than a year's service as President of the United States. His three-story brick house apparently has not undergone any large-scale alterations, and extensive restoration has been effected by the present owners.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville vicinity
LOCUST GROVE

561 Blankenbaker Lane, northeast of Louisville
c. 1790

Locust Grove is a two-story, brick, vernacular Georgian house distinguished by a steep gable roof containing twin end chimneys, a modillion cornice, and the applied pilasters and rectangular transom of the main entrance. Resting on a stone foundation of random ashlar, the house has walls laid in Flemish bond and windows topped by flat arches. A belt course visually separates the two floors. Major William Croghan built Locust Grove, and it was the home of Croghan's brother-in-law General George Rogers Clark from 1809 to 1815.
State

KENTON COUNTY
Covington
BEARD, DANIEL CARTER, BOYHOOD HOME

322 E. 3rd Street
c. 1850

Daniel Carter Beard was one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910. He served from that time until his death in 1941 as its National Commissioner. Because of his dedicated service, he came to be regarded as the personification of the spirit of scouting. Beard's boyhood home, a large two-story brick house, is used now as a school for practical nurses.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LARUE COUNTY
Hodgenville vicinity
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

3 miles south of Hodgenville
1809

In 1808 Thomas and Nancy Lincoln bought Sinking Springs Farm and occupied a one-room log cabin near a large limestone spring. Here Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. The family lived here only about two and a half years when it lost the land because of a defective land title. The site includes nearly 100 acres of land which were included in the original Thomas Lincoln farm. Here are the memorial buildings housing the traditional log cabin birthplace, the Sinking Spring, and the ancient boundary oak tree which was a landmark at the time of Lincoln's birth.
Federal
NPS; 116.50 acres

LOGAN COUNTY
Adairville vicinity
SAVAGE CAVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

About 1 mile east of Adairville on Ky. 591
Pre-Columbian

Savage Cave has been examined by several archeologists who have determined that it was inhabited by pre-Columbian peoples. Several rooms surround the large entrance chamber, and artifacts have been recovered both inside the cave and around the entrance on the outside. Scientific investigation and excavation by competent archeologists is necessary to determine the exact dates of occupancy and the cultures represented here.
Private

MADISON COUNTY

Richmond vicinity

WHITEHALL

Clay Lane, 7 miles north of
Richmond
1798, 1864–1868

Whitehall, home of Cassius Marcellus Clay (1810–1903), is a complex of three separate buildings as evident in both the foundations and the wall fabric. The first stage of construction took place c. 1798; stages two and three apparently began c. 1864 and were completed in 1868. Earlier architecture could be termed Colonial and Georgian vernacular, while the third stage is Italianate. Stage one door openings are set under flat lintels, major access to stage two is through a classical portico, and stage three's entranceway was a double hung door containing a glazed panel above a wood inset. Eaves of stage three have brackets while stage one eaves are unembellished. An 1860's plumbing system is intact. Rainwater was drained into a tank under the roof from which lead pipes ran to a zinc-lined, wood-encased tub and crude commode. Cassius M. Clay was a soldier, legislator, abolitionist, and diplomat. He published *The True American,* an abolitionist newspaper, supported Abraham Lincoln for President, and served as minister to Russia (1863–1869).

State

MASON COUNTY

Washington

WASHINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Corporate limits of the city of
Washington in 1969
18th and 19th centuries

The houses and civic structures of Washington span three quarters of a century of local architecture. Washington remains today a little-altered, early 19th-century Kentucky town. Historic personages connected with Washington include Albert Sidney Johnston, Confederate general who was born here in 1803; Harriet Beecher Stowe, who visited the town in 1833 and witnessed a slave auction on the courthouse lawn; and Chief Justice John Marshall's brother, Thomas, who lived in a large, two-and-one-half-story brick house called Federal Hill. Washington was once the county seat of Mason County.

Multiple public/private

HABS

OHIO COUNTY

Paradise vicinity

INDIAN KNOLL

c. .5 mile upstream from Paradise
ferry landing on the Green River
c. 3000 B.C.

Indian Knoll is one of the largest and most fully documented of the Archaic shell heap sites in the eastern United States. The thousands of artifacts found here have provided vital information on the life of the Archaic Indian. The discovery of some 800 graves has made it possible to learn much about burial practices. Studies of the skeletons found have provided the basis for the clear definition of one type of prehistoric American Indian.

Private; not accessible to the public

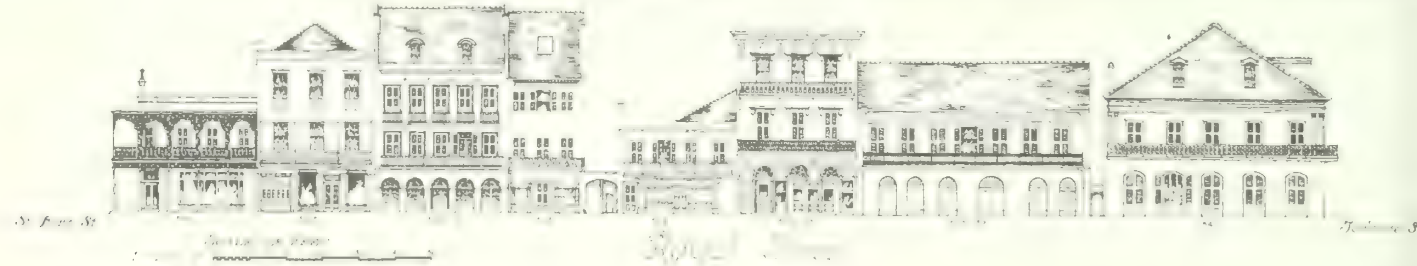
NHL

Louisiana

Vieux Carre Historic District, New Orleans, Louisiana. *HABS*

Courtyard, 701 Bourbon Street, Vieux Carre Historic District, New Orleans, Louisiana. *Dan Leyrer for HABS*

Parlange Plantation, Mix, Louisiana. *NPS*



Royal Street, Vieux Carre Historic District, New Orleans, Louisiana. *HABS*

AVOYELLES PARISH

Marksville vicinity

MARKSVILLE PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITE

Marksville Prehistoric Indian Park
State Monument
First century A.D.

Marksville Prehistoric Indian Site is the type site for the Marksville culture, a southern variant of the Ohio Hopewell. This Indian culture is characterized by extensive burial mounds, often associated with elaborate earthworks. Most of the mounds have been restored to their original condition. Artifacts also showing Hopewell influences are displayed in an interpretive on-site museum.

State

NHL

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

THE CABILDO

Jackson Square, Chartres and St. Peter Streets
1795, Gilberto Guillemard

The Cabildo originally housed the Administrative and Legislative Council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. Under the French rule of Louisiana from 1800 to 1803, it continued in similar use as the Maison de Ville (Town Hall). Composed of an array of Renaissance architectural forms, the stuccoed brick building exhibits the marked Spanish influence in Louisiana. It presently houses the Louisiana State Museum.

Municipal

NHL; HABS

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

CABLE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, HOUSE

1313 8th Street
1874

As the voice of the Louisiana Creoles, George Washington Cable made major contributions to American regional literature. Through his work the term "Creole" became better known and understood. The author's regional writings include his first book, *Old Creole Days; The Creoles of Louisiana; Bonaventure;* and *Strange True Stories of Louisiana*. While the surroundings of his house have been changed materially, the Cable residence itself is substantially unaltered, aside from interior alterations.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

THE GARDEN DISTRICT

Bounded by properties fronting on Carondelet Street on the north, Josephine Street on the east, Magazine Street on the south, and Louisiana Avenue on the west
19th and 20th centuries

New Orleans' Garden District has remained a fashionable residential section since the 1830's. Homes along its streets represent all styles of architecture popular from antebellum times to the present. Examples of Greek Revival, Georgian, Southern Colonial, Chateauesque, Gothic Revival, late Victorian, Steamboat Gothic, and even contemporary dwellings which conform to their surroundings are evident. Constructed generally of brick, houses in the district are covered with plaster or stucco on the exterior.

Multiple public/private

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

GIROD, NICHOLAS, HOUSE (MAYOR GIROD HOUSE)

500 Chartres Street
1797, service wing; 1814, main house

The three-story Nicholas Girod House has walls of stuccoed brick and is surmounted by an octagonal cupola. There are ironwork balconies on the second floors of both the main house and the smaller, two-story service wing. Nicholas Girod, who built the house, was mayor of New Orleans from 1812 to 1815.

Private; only first floor accessible to the public

NHL; HABS

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

JACKSON SQUARE (PLACE D'ARMES)

Bounded by Decatur, St. Peter, St. Ann, and Chartres Streets
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

On December 20, 1803, in Jackson Square, the American flag was raised for the first time over the newly-purchased Louisiana Territory, the greatest single acquisition of territory in United States history. The center of the city since its first plan in 1720 and now a public park, the square offers views of the Cabildo, St. Louis Cathedral, and other historic buildings lining it. In the center is the historic flagpole and a statue of Andrew Jackson (1856).

Municipal

NHL

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

LAFITTE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

941 Bourbon Street
Late 18th century

This one-story cottage is traditionally associated with Jean and Pierre Lafitte, who supposedly posed as blacksmiths while engaging in less respectable economic ventures. The building is a one-story, nearly square example of a French Colonial town house with a hip roof and two symmetrically placed dormer windows. Construction of the walls is "*briquette-entre-poteaux*," meaning that the spaces between the upright timbers and the diagonal wall supports were filled with bricks covered over by a coat of lime plaster.

Private

NHL; HABS

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

MADAME JOHN'S LEGACY

632 Dumaine Street
1722–1728, 1788 (rebuilt)

Madame John's Legacy was built as a French Colonial, raised cottage town house, once a popular type of city dwelling. Country homes were raised six or eight feet as a flood precaution, but in town this feature was unnecessary. The two-and-one-half-story cottage has brick walls at the first level and a second story of wood. Front and rear *galeries* extend the full length of the house which has a hip roof with a double pitch. In 1783 the cottage was moved to its present location. A fire five years later did extensive damage, and the existing house was built from salvaged materials—hardware, doors, and some beams.

State

NHL; HABS

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans

OLD URSULINE CONVENT

1114 Chartres Street
1748–1752

Ursuline Convent was constructed under the direction of a group of nuns who had come to New Orleans to relieve the poor and the sick and to teach young girls. In subsequent years it was used as the archbishopric, as offices for the archidiocese, and as a seminary. At present it serves as the rectory for the adjacent St. Mary's Church. Despite some alterations, the convent is considered an important historic and religious monument in the United States. It is one of the few remaining links with the French capital of Louisiana.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL; HABS

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
THE PRESBYTÈRE
713 Chartres Street
c. 1791–1813, Gilberto Guillemard

Gilberto Guillemard designed the Presbytère as a companion building to the Cabildo. Both flank St. Louis Cathedral and the former was intended to be the parish rectory. Two and one-half-stories high, the Presbytère was constructed during the Spanish rule in New Orleans. The exterior is stuccoed brick with classical ornamentation in the form of pilasters, a central pediment, and an arcaded first-floor portico. A rear wing was added in 1840 and the mansard roof in 1847. Upon completion the Presbytère was rented by the city as a courthouse. In 1911 the state acquired the building for a museum.
State
NHL; HABS

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
VIEUX CARRÉ HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by the Mississippi River, Rampart Street, Canal Street, and Esplanade Avenue
18th and 19th centuries

Also called the "French Quarter," this 85-block area coincides approximately with the original area of the city of New Orleans. The city was laid out in 1721 on a gridiron plan and was among the earliest planned cities in America. A focal point of the plan was the town square—the Place d'Armes—now known as Jackson Square. Within the district is to be found a continuum of architectural development. The styles represented include the French and Spanish Colonial (1720–1803); early Federal (1803–1825); antebellum (1825–1860); post-Civil War (1850–1900); and modern. Fires in 1788 and 1794 destroyed over 1,000 18th-century buildings. Other National Historic Landmarks within the district are Jackson Square (1721), the Ursuline Convent (1748–1752), and the Cabildo (1795).
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

PLAQUEMINES PARISH
Phoenix vicinity
FORT DE LA BOULAYE SITE
Near Phoenix on the Mississippi River, near La. 50
1700

Fort de la Boulaye was founded by Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, as a formal act proclaiming possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River in the name of France. Here in a wooden blockhouse the French successfully defended themselves against English and Spanish encroachment until in 1707 when hostile Indians forced its abandonment. No physical traces of the fort remain above ground.
Private
NHL

PLAQUEMINES PARISH
Triumph vicinity
FORT JACKSON
2.5 miles southeast of Triumph on La. 23, on the west bank of the Mississippi River
1822

The failure of Fort Jackson, citadel of the lower Mississippi River, to stop the Union Navy, caused the Confederacy to lose New Orleans. Fort St. Philip, on the opposite bank of the Mississippi River, also played a part in the fight against Admiral David G. Farragut's fleet in 1862. An active military post until 1920, Fort Jackson is a bastioned pentagon of brick and, except for a few late 19th-century additions, it appears to be little altered from its original state.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

PLAQUEMINES PARISH
Triumph vicinity
FORT ST. PHILIP
2.5 miles southeast of Triumph on La. 23, on the east bank of the Mississippi River
1795

Fort St. Philip was erected by the French in 1795, during the administration of Governor Francisco Carondelet. When Admiral David G. Farragut attacked the fort in 1862, the Confederate-occupied post was garrisoned by 700 men. Fort St. Philip, with Fort Jackson, surrendered to the Union forces ten days after the attack had begun. The fort was not regularly garrisoned after 1871. Today the site is in a primitive state and is difficult to reach.
Private
NHL

POINT COUPEE PARISH
Mix vicinity
PARLANGE PLANTATION HOUSE
Junction of La. 1 and 78
c. 1750

The Marquis Vincent de Ternant built the Parlange Plantation House, and upon his death the property passed to his wife, who later married Charles Parlange, a French naval officer. The house is one of the two best examples in the United States of a French Colonial plantation house of the two-story, raised cottage type. Ground-story walls are brick and the upper story is made of cypress timbers filled in with clay or adobe and Spanish moss. Prior to 1860 the hip roof was extended to the rear of the house and the rear gallery added. The house has never been restored.
Private
NHL; HABS

SABINE PARISH
Many vicinity
FORT JESUP
7 miles northeast of Many on La. 6, Fort Jesup State Monument
1822

From its establishment until the outbreak of the Mexican War, Fort Jesup was the most southwesterly military outpost in the United States. From here, in 1845, Zachary Taylor's Army of Observation marched to launch the opening campaign of the war. The fort was inactivated in 1845 after the annexation of Texas moved the United States boundary 600 miles to the southwest. The only remaining original building, a log kitchen, has been restored. One of the officers' quarters has been reconstructed as a visitor center and park office.
State
NHL

ST. BERNARD PARISH
New Orleans vicinity
CHALMETTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
6 miles south of New Orleans
1815

Chalmette National Historical Park commemorates the Battle of New Orleans between American and British forces, January 8, 1815, in which Andrew Jackson won the greatest American land victory of the War of 1812. This victory, which proved to be the impetus for the rise of American nationalism, assured continued American jurisdiction over the Louisiana Territory and the ratification by both parties of the peace treaty. The park embraces a portion of the ground over which the battle was fought. The land is crossed by the Rodriguez Canal, the line of decisive action, where a series of historical markers identify the various sites of important battle events. A 100-foot high monument commemorates the action and memorializes the American soldiers who died in the battles here.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 141.32 acres
HABS

ST. CHARLES PARISH

Hahnville vicinity

HOMEPLACE PLANTATION HOUSE

La. 18, .5 mile south of Hahnville
Post Office
c. 1801

Homeplace Plantation House is a large French Colonial, two-story, raised cottage. A wide veranda or *galerie* surrounds the second floor. The ground floor walls and the piers supporting the *galerie* are brick, while the second-story walls are cypress timbers filled in with a mixture of clay or adobe and Spanish moss. Still in a good state of repair and very little altered since the time of its construction, Homeplace is considered to be one of the two best examples of the raised cottage still extant (the other is Parlange Plantation House).

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL; HABS

ST. MARTIN PARISH

New Iberia vicinity

SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE

1831–1834

David Weeks, wealthy planter and landowner, selected a site on Bayou Teche for construction of his home. Under the direction of master builder James Bedell the house developed into a two-story porticoed mansion with eight giant Tuscan columns across the facade and a veranda at the second-floor level. Walls were brick and the gable roof contained three dormers and two interior chimneys. A classical cornice encircles the house at the eave line, and the rear facade contains a three-bay arcade surmounted by an open porch, both typical of Louisiana cottages. No major changes were made after the Civil War.

Private

WEST CARROLL PARISH

Delhi vicinity

POVERTY POINT

12 miles north of Delhi on Bayou
Macon
c. 700 B.C.

The largest and most complex ceremonial earthworks of its kind known in North America, Poverty Point is apparently unique among archeological sites in North America. The central feature is Poverty Point Mound, which has a large area at its base enclosed by concentric octagonal earthworks. Motley Mound, 1.5 miles north, is of the same outline and only slightly smaller.

Private

NHL

Maine

Fort Edgecomb, Edgecomb, Maine. *Maine Department of Economic Development*

Tugboat *Seguin*, Bath, Maine.
Bath Marine Museum

The Cotton Factory, Hallowell, Maine.
Row House, Inc.

Tate House, Portland, Maine.
Maine Department of Economic Development

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY
Lewiston
HATHORN HALL, BATES COLLEGE
Bates College campus
1852–1857, G. J. E. Bryant

Bates College was incorporated in 1856 as the Maine State Seminary. The college was founded by Free Baptists, and its charter provided freedom from denominational control, although education and religion were to be inseparably connected. Hathorn Hall was the first building of the Seminary and it contained the library, chapel, lecture rooms, and offices. The name was changed to Bates College in 1864, when the seminary was rechartered. The red brick building has granite quoins and a granite belt course above the raised basement, a cupola and bell at the center of the roof, and the second-story windows all have overhead fanlights.
Private

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY
Livermore
THE NORLANDS
The Norlands Road
19th century

The Norlands or the Israel Washburn Homestead is a large Italianate home, two stories high, with an open pillared veranda on three sides. Israel and Martha Washburn, who bought the property in 1809, had seven sons and three daughters. Four of the sons were Congressmen, one a banker, one a naval officer, and one the U.S. commissioner to Paraguay. The present house was built to replace a cottage which burned in 1867. Included in the complex are a one-room schoolhouse, a library, and a church.
Private

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY
New Gloucester
SHAKER VILLAGE
On Route 26
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

The Shakers, or United Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, founded the Shaker Village in 1783. By 1850 the community contained more than 25 buildings, but today only 14 buildings and 3 structures (water tank and tower, the springhouse, and the ash house) remain. Among the extant buildings are the meetinghouse and Central Dwelling House, all of which are simple frame construction covered by wooden siding or shingles (the Dwelling House is brick and granite). A representative collection of Shaker implements and furniture is housed in the buildings, and the Shaker Library contains research materials for the scholar. Only nine Shakers, all women, live today at New Gloucester.
Private
HABS

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
Fort Kent vicinity
FORT KENT
c. .75 mile southwest of Fort Kent off Me. 11
1839–1843

Built as a result of the boundary dispute with Canada, Fort Kent was abandoned after the signing of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842). A local militia company began construction of a blockhouse on the site in the early winter of 1838–1839. By September, 1840, federal troops relieved the militiamen and built barracks and officers' quarters. The fort saw no military action.
State

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
Littleton vicinity
WATSON SETTLEMENT BRIDGE
1 mile west of U.S.-Canadian border
1911

One of the ten remaining covered bridges in Maine, the Watson Settlement Bridge spans the Meduxnekeag Stream. Measuring 150 by 20 feet, it was constructed with the Howe Truss system consisting of a series of crossed beams without king posts between the bottom and top chords. Abutments at each end and a pier in midstream, all of rubble, support the bridge.
Municipal/state

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
SHAKER VILLAGE
Reference—see Androscoggin County

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Brunswick
FIRST PARISH CHURCH
207 Main Street
1845, Richard Upjohn

The First Parish Church of Brunswick is considered to be one of the outstanding Gothic Revival structures in Maine. Typical of Upjohn's "carpenter Gothic" mode, the building is of board and batten construction with double lancet windows and a tower distinguished by wooden tracery and finials. The tower forms the base of a cruciform plan. Inside, the open trusswork projects well into the nave, giving it a deceptively narrow appearance.
Private

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Brunswick
STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, HOUSE
63 Federal Street
1804

In this white frame building in 1851–1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her indictment of slavery, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Its success prompted Abraham Lincoln to remark, upon meeting the author, that she was "the little lady who started this great war." Mrs. Stowe's study is intact and furnished with original items. Although interior alterations have been made elsewhere, the exterior remains unchanged.
Private
NHL

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Brunswick vicinity
HARPSWELL MEETINGHOUSE
Harpswell Center on Me. 123, 9 miles south of Brunswick
1757–1759

The simple, clapboarded, two-story frame Harpswell Meetinghouse is a little-altered example of a small New England colonial church. It was erected in 1757–1759, probably by Elisha Eaton, a carpenter and son of the first pastor. The church has a rectangular floor plan and measures about 30 by 40 feet on the inside. The interior of the main structure contains one large room with galleries at the second-floor level extending around three sides. The building was used both as a church and town meeting hall from 1757 to 1844. In the latter year the structure was acquired by the town and has been used ever since that date as a town meeting place. The building is virtually unaltered except for the removal of the center pews.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Cape Elizabeth
SPURWINK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (SOUTH MEETINGHOUSE)
Spurwink Avenue
1802; rebuilt, 1830

The Spurwink Congregational Church stands on a foundation of rough granite blocks. Clapboards cover the exterior, and a square bell tower and cupola ornament the street facade. Notable features include an entrance pavilion and Gothic windows with stationary louvres flanked by shutters. Inside are the original box pews. Spurwink Church was a branch of the First Congregational Church (301 Cottage Road) until 1935 when it became an independent church.
Municipal

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Freeport
PETTENGILL HOUSE (CAPTAIN GREENFIELD POTE HOUSE)
Wolf Neck Road
c. 1750

The Pettengill House was built in Falmouth and moved to its present location in 1765 by Captain Greenfield Pote, a Yankee sea captain. It is probably the oldest house on Wolf's Neck. Set on a foundation of fieldstones, the two-story frame house is a saltbox. Its framing, timbers, and chimney are original, but the shingles, window frames, and panes are replacements.
Private

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Harpswell vicinity
EAGLE ISLAND (HOME OF ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY)
1904

Explorer Robert E. Peary (1856–1920) bought Eagle Island in 1880 and in 1904 built the frame, two-story, single bay, gable-roofed cottage which served as his summer home. The island was named in honor of the whaling ship *Eagle*, which first took Peary to the Arctic. Peary's expedition to Greenland in 1891 proved that Greenland was an island. Other expeditions to the Arctic were undertaken in 1893–1895, 1896, 1897, 1898–1902, and 1905–1906. It was at his Eagle Island home that Admiral Peary made plans for his historic 1909 expedition during which he reached the North Pole.
State

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
THE GOTHIC HOUSE (JOHN J. BROWN HOUSE)
86 Spring Street
1845, Henry Rowe

The Gothic House is a good example of a mid-19th century Gothic Revival cottage similar to those designed and popularized by the architect Andrew Jackson Downing. It is also the only documented example of architect Henry Rowe's work known to exist. The house is two stories high with a hip roof. The facade is highlighted by a projecting gabled central section with a one-story Gothic portico topped by a roof balustrade. Also noteworthy are the finely carved bargeboards of the gable and the square-headed motifs above the windows. The house is within Portland's Spring Street Historic District.
Private

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
McLELLAN-SWEAT MANSION
111 High Street
Early 19th century

The McLellan-Sweat Mansion, presently the L.D.M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, was built according to designs of Massachusetts architect Alexander Parris. No basement was dug for the house; instead stones were placed at grade level and earth was heaped up around them to elevate the entrance. Basically Federal in style, the dwelling is highlighted by a semicircular entrance portico with fluted Doric pillars. The low hip roof is balustraded, and white denticulated cornices accent the window heads. The panelled front door is framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlighted window transom. Above the doorway on the second floor is a Palladian window, and the windows on the first-floor facade have been lengthened. Inside is an unusual flying staircase. An art gallery has been added to the rear of the residence.
Private
NHL; HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
MORSE-LIBBY MANSION
109 Danforth Street
1859–1863, Henry Austin

Ruggles Sylvester Morse, a New Orleans businessman who had been born in Maine, built the Morse-Libby Mansion as a summer home. Eventually used as a permanent residence, the house is a two-story, Italianate brownstone. A central square tower rises one story above the main block. Triangular and semicircular pediments and pilasters with scroll brackets ornament the windows. Ionic columns support the front porch, and quoins mark the corners of all walls and wall projections. Inside are Carrara marble fireplaces, mahogany, rosewood and chestnut doors, and some original French carpets.
Private
NHL; HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
SPRING STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly on the northwest by Pine and Congress Streets; on the northeast by an imaginary line from Forrest Street to Danforth Street; on the southwest by Brackett Street; and on the southeast by Danforth Street
19th century

Portland's Spring Street Historic District contains examples of houses spanning a century of architectural styles. The oldest of these is the Daniel How House of 1799. First settled in 1632–1633, Portland received its present name in 1786. Its excellent harbor fostered a booming maritime trade, and soon shops, distilleries, and tanneries sprang up to supplement the sea based economy. Portland served as the capital of Maine from 1820 to 1832. Railroads soon began to link the city with inland lumber and grain producers. The days of prosperity are reflected in the comfortable dwellings which have survived. Styles represented are Greek Revival, Federal, Victorian, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. Building materials are red brick, granite, brownstone, and wood. Of the 25 most noteworthy buildings in the district, the majority date from the first half of the 19th century.
Multiple public/private
HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
WADSWORTH-LONGFELLOW HOUSE
487 Congress Street
1786

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived in this 17-room brick house from his birth in 1807 until his second marriage in 1843. After his graduation from Bowdoin College in 1829 he remained there as professor of modern languages until 1835. He held a similar position at Harvard University from 1835 to 1854. He composed the poem "The Rainy Day" in the Wadsworth-Longfellow House following the death of his first wife in 1835. The house contains many objects associated with Longfellow and his family.
Private
NHL; HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Scarborough
HOMER, WINSLOW, STUDIO
Winslow Homer Road, Prout's Neck
c. 1870

Winslow Homer is particularly noted for his seascapes, landscapes, and Civil War paintings. After deciding in 1870 to devote his life to painting, Homer converted an empty stable near his brother's cottage into a residence. This studio is a small wooden building with a mansard roof. From the balcony upstairs Homer spent countless hours gazing out to sea.
Private; accessible to the public by appointment only
NHL

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
South Casco
HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, BOYHOOD HOME
Hawthorne and Raymond Cape Roads
19th century

Richard Manning, uncle of Nathaniel Hawthorne, built this home in which his nephew lived from 1813 to 1825. In 1839 the house was remodeled as a meetinghouse. Presently the two-and-one-half-story, ten-room frame house contains only three rooms and is used occasionally for public functions.
Public/private

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Stroudwater
TATE HOUSE
1270 Westbrook Street
1755

The three-story Tate House has a symmetrical Georgian facade covered by feathered clapboarding. A distinguishing and unusual feature of the exterior is the indented gambrel roof. Inside are eight fireplaces connected to a central chimney. The interior is enhanced by carved paneling, bolection moldings, and a cove ceiling in the front hall. George Tate, a local mast agent for the Royal Navy, built the Tate House and occupied it until 1794.
Private
HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Farmington vicinity
NORDICA HOMESTEAD
19th and 20th centuries

Madame Lillian Nordica, nee Lillian Norton (1857–1914), was born in this house and lived here for five years. As a young girl she moved to Boston and began the vocal training which led to an international career as an operatic soprano. Madame Nordica lived abroad much of her life and did not return to Farmington until the fall of 1911, when she paid a brief visit. Edwin Norton, father of Madame Nordica, built the frame house in 1840. Typical of Maine domestic architecture, the house lacks a front porch and is one and one-half stories with a gable roof and rear ell. It houses a collection of jewels, gowns, and mementos reminiscent of Madame Nordica.
Private

FRANKLIN COUNTY (also in Kennebec, Sagadahoc, and Somerset counties)
Popham Beach vicinity to Coburn Gore
ARNOLD TRAIL TO QUEBEC
Along the Kennebec River, through Wyman and Flagstaff lakes, along the Dead River and Chain of Ponds to Quebec, Canada
1775

American strategy in the early months of the Revolutionary War was designed to cut off British troops in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton from other forces in the colonies. George Washington ordered thirty-four-year-old Colonel Benedict Arnold to lead an expedition northward through Maine to attack Quebec City. General Richard Montgomery led a second group of men simultaneously against Montreal. The route through Maine was regarded as the shortest and most direct to Quebec. Arnold headquartered at Fort Western in Augusta, departing from there on September 25, 1775. His march from Fort Western to Quebec took 45 days and covered 180 miles. Ultimately the expedition proved unsuccessful because Quebec was too heavily garrisoned.
State

HANCOCK COUNTY
Blue Hill
JONATHAN FISHER MEMORIAL
Outer Main Street (Route 15)
18th century (barn), 19th century (house)

The Reverend Jonathan Fisher (1768–1847) studied divinity at Harvard University and came to Blue Hill in 1796. He was to serve as the first settled minister for the Congregational church and held this post 41 years. Fisher was a linguist, printer, inventor, artist, architect, teacher, poet, and botanist as well as a parson. The present homestead was built in 1814 and has been restored. The barn was constructed in the late 18th century.
Private

HANCOCK COUNTY
Castine
CATE HOUSE
Corner of Court and Pleasant Streets
1815

The Cate House is a two-and-one-half-story frame, Colonial style house built for Thomas Adams, a Castine businessman. He left it to his daughter, Mrs. Charles Cate. The house is marked by its simple exterior and the absence of a front porch.
Private; not accessible to the public

HANCOCK COUNTY
Castine
FORT GEORGE
Bounded on the northwest and southwest by a golf course, on the north and east by Wadsworth Street, and on the south by Battle Avenue
1779–1815

Fort George was constructed by the British to protect shipping in the Bay of Fundy and settlements in lower Canada. An American force tried unsuccessfully to capture the fort in August, 1779, and was later annihilated by the British. After the Revolution the fort was abandoned and not garrisoned again until the War of 1812. In 1813 a British force from Halifax took possession of Maine east of the Penobscot River and repaired and fortified Fort George. Peace was effected by the Treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814), but news did not reach Castine for several weeks afterwards, and it was April before the fort was blown up and the troops evacuated. Two powder magazines and the southernmost bastion have been restored and the earthworks are still evident.
State

HANCOCK COUNTY
Castine
PERKINS, JOHN, HOUSE
Perkins Street
1765, 1783

The John Perkins House is Castine's only pre-Revolutionary dwelling. Recently dismantled and moved to its present location, the house had survived a British bombardment in 1779 and enemy occupation during the War of 1812. The timbers of the house are hand hewn, and the cracks between the wall boards are covered with strips of birch bark. The Perkins House was undoubtedly built by local craftsmen, and it is a good example of vernacular Georgian architecture.
Private

HANCOCK COUNTY
East Sullivan vicinity
WICKYUP (ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD ESTATE)
8 miles northeast of East Sullivan at the south end of Tunk Lake

Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd (1888–1957) was a pioneer in the development of long range, transoceanic, and high altitude flying and the first man to fly over both the North (1926) and South (1929) Poles. He is also credited with exploring or directing the exploration of more previously unseen lands than any other individual of the 20th century. In 1937 he purchased this log residence in

Maine, a lodge built by the Eagle Mountain Lake Club in 1929. Here Byrd planned his three Antarctic expeditions (1937, 1946, and 1955) and wrote his last book, *Alone* (1938).
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HANCOCK COUNTY
Ellsworth
BLACK HOUSE
West Main Street on Route 172
1824–1827

Soon after the Revolutionary War William Bingham, a Philadelphia banker, bought a large tract of land in Maine which he planned to sell to settlers. Bingham employed David Cobb as his agent, and Cobb had as his assistant a young Englishman, John Black. Black eventually married Cobb's daughter Mary and built the present Black House as a residence and office on land received from his father-in-law. The three-story house is brick and designed in the Federal style. A two-story ell is attached to the northwest corner.
Private

HANCOCK COUNTY
Northeast Harbor
GILMAN, DANIEL COIT, SUMMER HOME (OVER EDGE)
c. 1880

As the first president of Johns Hopkins University from 1875 to 1901, Daniel Coit Gilman made graduate education a recognized university responsibility. He elevated pure research to a pre-eminent position and stressed the necessity for academic freedom. His house is a three-story shingled building situated on a high bluff overlooking the harbor.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

KENNEBEC COUNTY
ARNOLD TRAIL TO QUEBEC
Reference—see Franklin County

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Augusta
BLAINE, JAMES G., HOUSE
Capitol and State Streets
c. 1830

James G. Blaine's long and varied political career began with his election to the House of Representatives in 1863. He served as Speaker from 1869 to 1875. Known popularly as the "Plumed Knight," he was twice Senator and twice Secretary of State, but he failed in his bid for the Presidency in 1884. Perhaps his most enduring public service was the establishment of the Pan-American Union in 1890 while he was Secretary of State. In 1919 his house was given to the State of Maine for use as the governor's mansion. His library has been restored to its late 19th-century appearance.
State
NHL

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Augusta
FORT WESTERN
Bowman Street
1754

Fort Western was built on the site of an early 17th-century trading post established by the Plymouth Colony. The fort was constructed in the mid–18th century at the head of navigation on the Kennebec River as a supply depot for the British army. From here supplies were hauled by oxcart to Fort Halifax, now Winslow. Supplies were assembled at Fort Western for General Benedict Arnold's march on Quebec in 1775. By the second decade of the 20th century all of Fort Western had been torn down or fallen down except for the main building or residence. Descendants of the fort's only commandant, James Howard, restored the main building and presented it to the city of Augusta in 1921. The two blockhouses and the stockade are reconstructions.
Municipal
HABS

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Augusta
KENNEBEC ARSENAL
Arsenal Street
c. 1828

In 1827 legislation was passed enabling the federal government to build an arsenal in Augusta for protection of the state's northeastern frontier. A 40–acre site overlooking the Kennebec River was selected, and 15 buildings were constructed. These included storehouses, officers' quarters, barracks, stables, blacksmith shops, armorer's shop, wheelwright's shop, and two magazines. The arsenal manufactured ammunition for the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars. In 1901 the arsenal was abandoned, although the facilities were maintained by the federal government as a small military post until 1903. Two years later the buildings and grounds were turned over to the state of Maine to be used for a mental hospital. Ten original granite buildings still stand and are in use. Some alterations have been made to accommodate the hospital patients.
State

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Hallowell
ELM HILL FARM (MERRICK COTTAGE)
Litchfield Road
1799

Elm Hill Farm was built for John Merrick (1766–1862), an educator of varied talents whose interests included mathematics, surveying, navigation, geology, astronomy, and anatomy. His one-story frame cottage with gable roof is presently the center of a farm complex. The house plan is central hall. Dormers on the roof are later additions, and the window frames and sash are probably not original. The front steps are granite sections of a grist mill wheel. A two-story ell has been built on the west side of the cottage.
Private; not accessible to the public

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Hallowell
HALLOWELL HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th and 19th centuries

Hallowell was settled in 1754, and 85 percent of the structures within the historic district were built during the 18th and 19th centuries. Three major traffic arteries are also within the historic area—the Kennebec River, the old County Road (U.S. 201) to Brunswick, and the Coos Trail (now Winthrop Road), which linked Hallowell with New Hampshire and Vermont. At one time the city was noted for its publishing and printing establishments. Notable buildings within the district are the Worster House (originally Hallowell House), an 1830's hotel; the Joseph R. Bodwell House (15 Middle Street), Second Empire; the Dr. Benjamin Page House (c. 1800), Georgian; the Ezekial Goodale House (1815), Federal; the Birdcage (1838), an architectural curiosity exhibiting Federal and Greek Revival details; Hubbard Library (1880), Late Gothic Revival; Kennebec Row, a group of commercial structures on Water Street (1815); and the Cotton Factory (1844), also on Water Street.
Multiple public/private

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Hallowell
ROW HOUSE (THE GAGE BLOCK)
106–114 2nd Street
c. 1840

This building is the only known example in Maine of a wooden row house. Isaac Gage, a Hallowell merchant, had the block built as a rental property, and it is virtually unaltered today, though greatly in need of repair. The building consists of five adjoining vertical units with two rooms in the basement, two on the first

and second floors, and a large storage area in the attic. The basement is made of granite, the roof is gabled, and all interior woodwork is original.
Private; not accessible to the public

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Hallowell
VAUGHAN HOMESTEAD
Middle Street off Litchfield Road
1797

Originally a two-story dwelling with a hip roof and four chimneys, the Vaughan Homestead has had several additions built onto the west or rear facade. The house commands a view of the Kennebec River and has four rooms on each floor of the oldest portion. During the early 19th century a two-story wing was built on the rear and a long veranda was added to the front. Later, a second two-story, octagonal addition was put up abutting on the first; and a final two-story portion was added to the first wing. The house is frame covered with clapboards. Benjamin and Charles Vaughan were early and influential citizens of Hallowell who inherited this land from their mother Sarah Hallowell Vaughan.
Private; not accessible to the public

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Winslow
FORT HALIFAX
On U.S. 201 at Winslow
1754

Fort Halifax, erected in 1754, contains the oldest surviving example in the United States of a log blockhouse, a defensive structure that was used by explorers, fur traders, and settlers along the American frontier during the 18th and 19th centuries. A blockhouse could be constructed out of stone, brick, or adobe, as well as of logs, and was a highly effective means of defense on the frontier. It was generally strong enough to repel any enemy force that was not equipped with artillery. Fort Halifax was originally established as a defensive outpost during the French and Indian War by Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts (Maine was part of Massachusetts until 1820). The blockhouse is the only surviving structure of the fort, which was originally a square enclosed by a log stockade with blockhouses at the southwest and northeast corners.
State
NHL; HABS

KNOX COUNTY
Camden
THE CONWAY HOUSE
Conway Road
18th century

This Cape Cod style house is a significant example of early 18th-century rural construction. The original portion, built in the 1770's, has been enlarged, and the last addition was made in the early 1800's. Laths in the walls and ceilings are of hand split hemlock, roof timbers are fastened with treenails, and rose-head nails were used in some of the fastenings. Other features are wide floor boards, a double brick hearth, and L and H hinges. Near the house are an old heavy-timbered barn and a blacksmith shop, both in good condition.
Private

KNOX COUNTY
Rockport
ROCKPORT HISTORIC KILN AREA
On Rockport Harbor at the mouth of the Goose River
19th and 20th centuries

Lime produced in the state of Maine was shipped all over the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Maine lime was used to build the Capitol in Washington, D.C. The coastal towns of Thomaston, Rockland, Rockport, and Camden were the chief producers. Kilns were employed to process quarried limestone. Prior to the Civil War most kilns were made of stone and used wood as fuel. Later coal and coal gas replaced wood which led to the development of iron kilns. Competition from other lime producing states eventually forced the Rockport kilns out of business. Seven kilns remain on the site.
Private

KNOX COUNTY
Vinalhaven
THE VINALHAVEN GALAMANDER
Bandstand Park
1880's–1914

Vinalhaven, North Haven, and several smaller islands in Penobscot Bay formed the nucleus of a granite quarrying industry in the latter years of the 19th century. With the advent of World War I, Maine's granite industry collapsed. The Vinalhaven Galamander (the origin of the name is unknown) is a restoration built of oak and the original iron. These wagons, measuring 25 feet by 10 feet, were used to transport huge blocks of quarried granite. A derrick or lever attached to a rope tackle was used to lift the granite from the ground. An eight-horse team pulled the galamander to its destination.
Municipal

KNOX COUNTY (also in Waldo County)
Vicinity of Warren, Union, Appleton, and Searsmont
GEORGES RIVER CANAL
Upper Falls, Georges River in Warren to Union town line, extending to Quantabacook Pond in Searsmont
1846

The Maine legislature, in July, 1846, authorized the Georges Canal Company to build from tidewater to Stevens Pond in the town of Liberty. Construction began, and the canal opened in the spring of 1847. Traffic ran between Quantabacook Pond above Searsmont and Lower Falls in Warren. No horses or mules were used to power the canal boats. Rather, the men poled in shallow water and used sails to cross the two large ponds. The canal never was a prosperous venture, and within a few years a shift in population and trade caused a decline in traffic. In 1850 the last boat traversed the canal. Today most of the 28–mile canal route has fallen into disrepair and ruin, but the Knox and Sennebec locks still remain though altered and somewhat decayed.
Multiple public/private

LINCOLN COUNTY
Alna Center
ALNA MEETINGHOUSE
Me. 218
1789

The Alna Meetinghouse is a rectangular, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed structure with shingled ends and clapboards on front and back. On the five-bay front is a projecting stair pavilion. Inside are the original box pews and a balcony which extends around three sides of the sanctuary.
Municipal
HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
Damariscotta
CHAPMAN-HALL HOUSE
Main and Vine Streets
1754

The Chapman-Hall House is believed to be the oldest building in Damariscotta. It is a frame, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with a five-bay front. The sides and rear are shingled. A central chimney pierces the gable roof and connects with four fireplaces on the interior. Nathaniel Chapman, a house builder from Ipswich, Massachusetts, built the house.
Private

LINCOLN COUNTY

Damariscotta vicinity

DAMARISCOTTA OYSTER SHELL HEAPS

Damariscotta River north of
Damariscotta
Pre-Columbian, 15th to 17th
centuries

Artifacts and shells unearthed by archeologists during the past 100 years indicate that these oyster shell heaps are probably 2000 years old. Due to ecological changes, oysters have not lived in this area for over 300 years, and in recent times commercial interests have disturbed the heaps in the process of converting the shells into lime. Some loss has been caused by tidal erosion. Estimates for the total area of the shell heaps (as great as five million cubic feet) place them among the largest in the world.

State

LINCOLN COUNTY

Dresden

BOWMAN-CARNEY HOUSE

.5 mile north of Me. 197 and west of
Me. 128
18th century

Jonathan Bowman contracted with Gersham Flagg to build his house in the last half of the 18th century. Bowman, a kinsman of John Hancock, allied himself with the Sons of Liberty during the American Revolution. Afterwards he was appointed Judge of Probate and became very influential in the District of Maine. In 1805 the house was purchased by James Carney, a blacksmith. He erected barns, a large blacksmith shop, and eventually shipways. He completed building the brig *Dresden* in 1811 and soon began specializing in ship's hardware. The two-story frame house is clapboarded with a low, hip roof. It is rectangular and has a central hall plan. A one-story side ell attached to the north was an addition of the early 19th century. In recent years the house has been restored.

Private

HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY

Dresden

POWNALBOROUGH COURTHOUSE

Cedar Grove Road
1761

Lincoln County was established in 1760, and the following year the Plymouth Company proprietors voted to construct a courthouse for the new county. The site chosen was within the parade ground of Fort Shirley (built in 1752). Georgian in style, the courthouse is three stories high with living quarters located on the first and third floors, and the courtroom on the second. Court sessions were held in the building, the only existing, pre-Revolutionary courthouse in the state, until 1794. Since then the building has served as a private residence.

Private

HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY

Edgecomb

FORT EDGECOMB

On Davis Island in the Sheepscot
River
1808–1812

Fort Edgecomb was built to protect the harbor and shipping port of Wiscasset between 1808 and 1809. Secretary of War Henry Dearborn (1751–1829) supervised work on the batteries during a personal visit in August, 1808. Extensive earthworks were thrown up, a stone and brick powder magazine was constructed, and a substantial garrison was stationed here during the War of 1812. The war demonstrated that wooden blockhouses such as the one at Fort Edgecomb were inadequate for coastal defenses, and in 1816 the garrison was withdrawn and the guns of the fort removed to Boston.

State

LINCOLN COUNTY

Pemaquid vicinity

HARRINGTON MEETINGHOUSE

Northwest of Pemaquid on Old
Harrington Road
c. 1775

The Harrington Meetinghouse is a two-story, gable-roofed, frame structure. Its main doorway, opening onto the graveyard, is surmounted by a triangular pediment, and corner pilasters ornament the street facade. The architectural style is Georgian. In the late 1840's the building was moved across its original lot to the present location. At that time the interior was remodeled. Balconies and box pews were removed, and the window and door arrangement was altered. Recent restoration has returned the meetinghouse to its 18th-century appearance.

Municipal/private

LINCOLN COUNTY

Pemaquid Beach vicinity

FORT WILLIAM HENRY

Northwest of Pemaquid Beach
1692–1696

Four forts have occupied the site of Fort William Henry. The first, Fort Pemaquid, was a stockade built in 1630 as a defense against pirates and burned two years later. Fort Charles, a second wooden defense work, was constructed in 1677 and leveled by the Penobscot Indians in 1689. Fort William Henry was built in 1692, during King William's War, by Sir William Phipps, first royal governor of Massachusetts (Maine was part of Massachusetts until 1820). French and Indian forces destroyed the fortifications in 1696. The fourth and final fort was erected under royal commission in 1729 and named Fort Frederick after the Prince of Wales. Bristol residents demolished the fort during the early years of the Revolution to prevent British occupancy. The present structure is a replica of the 1692 Fort William Henry.

State

LINCOLN COUNTY

Pemaquid Beach vicinity

PEMAQUID RESTORATION AND MUSEUM

Pemaquid
16th and 17th centuries

The first documented settlement at Pemaquid dates from 1625 when the Indian chief Samoset sold the peninsula to John Brown for 50 beaver skins. Strategically, Pemaquid was important as the last English outpost in the area between the St. Croix and Kennebec rivers also claimed by France. Four forts were erected at Pemaquid between 1630 and 1729. Archeological excavations begun in 1965 have revealed 14 foundations and many artifacts, the best of which are displayed in a museum. Buildings thus far unearthed include several homes, a tavern, a meetinghouse, a customshouse, and a jail.

Private

LINCOLN COUNTY

Waldoboro vicinity

GERMAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY

Me. 32, 1 mile south of Waldoboro
1772

Samuel Waldo, founder of Waldoboro, was responsible for bringing German settlers to the area in 1752. They built and worshiped in the German Church, which was moved to its present location in 1794. Boxlike pews, galleries, and the hanging pulpit date from the 19th century. The church building is two stories high and measures 30 feet by 45 feet. The structure is frame on stone underpinnings without a basement. No regular services are held in the church.

Private

HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
Wiscasset
NICKELS-SORTWELL HOUSE
Northeast corner of Main and Federal Streets
1807–1808

The Nickels-Sortwell House is a three-story, L-shaped Federal town house. Crowned by a low hip roof, the house has a notably elaborate facade. The entrance door is flanked by decoratively mullioned sidelights and topped by a wide, elliptical fanlight. A one-story Corinthian portico (added in 1917–1918) shelters the doorway. Two bays on either side of the entrance contain recessed arches, and from this base rise four Corinthian pilasters. Above the main door there is a Palladian window on the second floor and a semicircular window on the third. All third-floor windows are reduced in height. Inside, the house has a modified central hall plan.
Private
NHL; HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
Wiscasset
U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE (OLD CUSTOMHOUSE) AND POST OFFICE
Water Street
1870, Alfred B. Mullett

Wiscasset has been the seat of a customhouse since 1791. Two other buildings have served in this capacity before the present structure was erected. It is brick with a hip roof, and all the trim (the cornice, door surrounds, and the window keystones and sills) are Hallowell granite. The post office originally occupied the first floor. On the second floor were offices for the postmaster, the collector of internal revenue, the customs collector, and the custom clearinghouse.
Private

LINCOLN COUNTY
Wiscasset
WISCASSET JAIL AND MUSEUM
Me. 218
1809–1811; jailer's house, 1837

Lincoln County was organized in 1760, and two temporary jails had been built prior to 1809. The present jail is granite and the jailer's house is brick. There are six cells on each of the two lower floors. Debtors, women prisoners, and sick persons were quartered on the third floor. Until the state prison was built in 1824, the Wiscasset jail was the principal place in Maine for the incarceration of criminals.
Private
HABS

OXFORD COUNTY
Fryeburg Center vicinity
HEMLOCK BRIDGE
Over the Old Course Saco River, northeast of Fryeburg Center
1857

Measuring 116 feet long by 19 feet wide, the Hemlock Bridge is Paddleford Truss construction. The main feature is an arch of laminated wooden planks in ten courses. These are bolted together with iron threaded rods, and the ends of the arch rest on granite block abutments on the river bank. The Hemlock Bridge is the only remaining of seven covered bridges spanning the Saco River in the Fryeburg area.
State/municipal

OXFORD COUNTY
Newry vicinity
SUNDAY RIVER BRIDGE
Over the Sunday River, west of Newry
1872

This wooden structure measures 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 22 feet high from the floor to the peak of the gable roof. The bridge was constructed by local builders who used Paddleford Truss construction. Although used until 1955, the bridge has subsequently been closed to traffic but is still maintained in good condition as a scenic turnoff.
State

OXFORD COUNTY (also in York County)
Porter vicinity
PORTER-PARSONFIELD BRIDGE
.5 mile south of Porter
1876

The present structure is the third bridge erected to connect the towns of Porter and Parsonfield. Spanning the Ossipee River, it measures 152 feet long and 22 feet wide. Three granite block piers, one in midstream, support the covered bridge which utilizes Paddleford Truss construction. The sides of the bridge are open from the roof line to one-third the height of the king posts.
State

OXFORD COUNTY
South Andover
LOVEJOY BRIDGE
Across the Ellis River
1868

The Lovejoy Bridge is 70 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 22 feet high from the floor to the peak of the gable roof. Constructed by the method known as a Paddleford Truss, Lovejoy Bridge is the shortest such covered structure in Maine.
Municipal/state

OXFORD COUNTY
Wilsons Mills vicinity
BENNETT BRIDGE
Over the Magalloway River, 1.5 miles south of Wilsons Mills, Me. 16
1901

Bennett Bridge is a wooden single-span covered crossing 92 feet long. The roof is gabled. Resting on granite block shore abutments, the bridge is Paddleford Truss construction, a modification of a Long Truss system. A series of crossed braces between king posts is employed, the braces being mortised into the king posts. The king posts are then mortised into the top and bottom chords and secured with iron bolts. Additional support is provided by wire cables attached to the top chords of the bridge and anchored to deadmen sunk in the earth 25 feet from the bridge corners.
State

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
MORSE BRIDGE
Across the Kenduskeag Stream, Coe Park
1882

The Morse Bridge is the oldest remaining bridge in Bangor and the longest (212 feet) such structure in Maine. Its truss, designed by William Howe, is unique for the use of iron rods as support. Presently used as a pedestrian crossing, the bridge has been moved from its original site.
Municipal

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Robyville
ROBYVILLE BRIDGE
Across the Kenduskeag Stream
1876

Spanning the Kenduskeag Stream, the Robyville Covered Bridge is 76 feet long, 19 feet wide, and rests on granite block abutments which are 15 feet high. The basic engineering concept employed is the Howe Truss system designed by William Howe of Massachusetts. Variations in the basic construction include the use of double king posts at the center of the span for support, and an extra timber has been added to double timber one of each of the cross braces.
Municipal/state

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
Brownville Junction vicinity
KATAHDIN IRONWORKS
5 miles north of Brownville Junction on Route 11, then 6 miles on a gravel road
1843–1890

Moses Greenleaf discovered iron ore on Ore Mountain in 1843. Two years later the Katahdin Ironworks was incorporated. The works operated, except for the years 1858–1863, until 1890, smelting surface limonite into large ingots or pigs. From 1873 to 1890 two hundred workers were employed, and the complex included two large boarding houses, a town hall, a school, post office, company store, and two farms. Only one of the 14 original charcoal kilns or beehives and the tower of the blast furnace remain.
State

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
Sangerville vicinity
LOW'S BRIDGE
Over the Piscataquis River, northeast of Sangerville
1857

The Piscataquis River separates Gilford and Sangerville, and Low's Bridge is the fourth built to connect the two towns. Resting on two granite block abutments which are 20 feet high, the bridge is 125 feet long and 22 feet wide. Construction is the Long Truss system developed by Colonel Stephen H. Long in the 1830's. It consists of a series of crossed braces between upright king posts. Low's Bridge was built on this principle but varies somewhat as an extra timber has been added to double timber one of each of the cross braces.
Municipal/state

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
ARNOLD TRAIL TO QUEBEC
Reference—see Franklin County

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Bath
SEGUIN **(TUGBOAT)**
Bath Marine Museum
19th and 20th centuries

Launched in 1884, the *Seguin* is now the oldest steam-operated tugboat in Maine. She operated out of Bath towing four- and five-masted vessels as well as barges from the sea to various parts of the Kennebec River. From 1950 to 1969 her home port was Belfast on Penobscot Bay. The tub measures 88 feet 1 inch overall length and has a 19 foot 8 inch beam. Her draft is 12 feet.
Private

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Bath
U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE AND POST OFFICE
25 Front Street
1858, Ammi B. Young

Ammi Burnham Young (1800–1874) was Supervising Architect of the Treasury from 1852 to 1861. He designed the Bath Customhouse as a fireproof structure with solid masonry exterior walls enclosing spaces vaulted by a parallel series of shallow brick arches. The arches are supported by iron I-beams resting on masonry interior partitions or cast iron columns. The five-bay facade has a slightly projecting central pedimented pavilion. Quoins were used to emphasize corners, and all windows have full architraves. The triple entrance has a console-supported cornice, and the low, hip roof was once railed by a balustrade. In 1912 a western addition was constructed and matched with the original granite structure. The overall design is restrained and basically classical.
Federal
HABS

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Popham Beach vicinity
FORT POPHAM
North of Popham Beach on Hunnewell Point
19th and 20th centuries

Fort Popham was built during the Civil War to prevent a Confederate invasion, along the Kennebec River, of Bath. Granite walls thirty feet high form a closed lunette or half moon within which is a parade ground. Spiral stairs at either end of the fortifications lead to the upper tiers, and a moat surrounds the entire fort. Two barracks once situated within the walls are no longer extant. Fort Popham was garrisoned during the Spanish-American and First World wars.
State

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Popham Beach vicinity
POPHAM COLONY SITE
Northeast of Sabino Head at the end of Me. 209

On this site on August 19, 1607, Sir George Popham, Raleigh Gilbert (nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh), and Captain James Dorrs landed approximately 120 men with the expectation of establishing a colony on Sabino Head. They were thus the founders of the first English colony on the shores of New England. The colonists erected 15 houses and a meetinghouse and storehouse and built a 30–ton pinnace, the *Virginia*, but the harsh climate and constant harassment by Indians forced their return to England in late 1609. There are no aboveground remains of the colony, but investigation by archeologists in 1966 produced many artifacts.
State

SOMERSET COUNTY
ARNOLD TRAIL TO QUEBEC
Reference—see Franklin County

SOMERSET COUNTY
New Portland vicinity
NEW PORTLAND WIRE BRIDGE
Wire Bridge Road, over the Carrabasset River
19th century

The New Portland Wire Bridge measures 188 feet in length by 12 feet in width. Towers supporting the two cables are 25 feet high. Two large Sheffield steel girders (4 inches in diameter) support the bridge between the towers. Colonel F. B. Morse designed the unusual bridge, which was extensively repaired in 1960–1961. Only one lane of traffic can cross the bridge at a time.
State

WALDO COUNTY
GEORGES RIVER CANAL
Reference—see Knox County

WALDO COUNTY
Prospect vicinity
FORT KNOX STATE PARK
On U.S. 1 near Prospect
1844

Fort Knox was constructed soon after settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States over Maine's northeastern boundary. The fort was garrisoned during the Civil and Spanish-American wars. Surrounded by a twenty-foot-high granite wall, the fort measures 350 feet by 280 feet. It contains magazines, barracks, storehouses, shot ovens, gun emplacements, a dry moat, and rifle galleries, and at one time housed a blacksmith shop, an implement house, and a hospital.
State
NHL

WALDO COUNTY
Searsport
PENOBSCOT MARINE MUSEUM
Church Street
19th century

The Penobscot Marine Museum commemorates the age of sail and steam and Maine's period of seagoing prosperity. Searsport was a leading port in the mid–19th century with as many as eight shipyards in operation at once. The entire Penobscot Bay area from Wiscasset to Calais shared in the maritime trade and its

profits, and today Searsport ranks second to Portland as a Maine port city. Included in the museum are four buildings: the Searsport Town Hall (1845), a one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival, brick building; the Captain Merithew House (mid-19th century) a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed brick dwelling; the Nickels-Colcord-Duncan House (1860), a frame, clapboard-sheathed structure; and the Fowler-True-Ross House (1825), also frame, gable-roofed, and two and one-half stories high. All contain objects relating to sea trade and shipbuilding.
Private

WALDO COUNTY
Stockton Springs vicinity
FORT POWNALL MEMORIAL
Southeast of Stockton Springs on Fort Point
1759–1775

Fort Pownall was built to guard the Penobscot River from occupation by the French during the French and Indian War (1759–1763). A British garrison was quartered here from July to September, 1759, when the fall of Quebec made protection of the Penobscot unnecessary. Originally the fort measured 90 feet on each side and the breastworks were 10 feet high. A moat, 15 feet wide by 8 feet deep, surrounded the breastworks. Inside the walls was a two-story, square blockhouse. The fort was burned by the colonists in the early years of the Revolution, and only the foundations and the earthworks remain.
State

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Columbia Falls
RUGGLES HOUSE
Main Street
Early 19th century

The Federal style Ruggles House was built for Thomas Ruggles, landowner and merchant. On the main facade is a Palladian window, and the door is flanked by sidelights and topped by a double fanlight. Ruggles brought a woodcarver from England to decorate the interior. Outstanding examples of his work are the mantels, the fluted window sills, and the carved cornices. The most unusual feature of the house is its flying staircase which divides at the landing into two reverse stairs without lateral supports.
Private
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Eastport
FORT SULLIVAN
Moose Island; barracks, 74 Washington Street
1808

Fort Sullivan was built when Maine was still part of Massachusetts. Governor James Sullivan of Massachusetts ordered its construction for protection of Eastport and to aid in the enforcement of President Thomas Jefferson's Embargo Act. The Embargo Act forbade trade with Great Britain and made Maine's growing commerce with the maritime provinces of Canada illegal. War was declared on Great Britain by the United States in June, 1812. Two years later a British force captured all of eastern Maine, including Fort Sullivan which was renamed Fort Sherbrooke. The Treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814) ended the war, but British soldiers did not evacuate Fort Sullivan until 1818. A dispute over the boundary between New Brunswick and Aroostook County, Maine (1838–1839), caused reactivation of the fort. It was abandoned shortly thereafter. Today only the powder magazine remains on the original site. The officers' barracks has been removed to 74 Washington Street.
Private

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Machiasport vicinity
FORT O'BRIEN (FORT MACHIAS)
South of Machiasport on secondary road
1775

Fort O'Brien originally consisted of breastworks thrown up by the townspeople of Machiasport as protection against a force of British who arrived by ship. The attack was prompted by local opposition to a British attempt to procure lumber from the area for barracks. A British ship, the *Margaretta*, was captured by the colonists led by Jeremiah O'Brien, for whom the colonial fortification was later named. General George Washington sent a regiment of militia to garrison Fort O'Brien, but no further military action took place. During the War of 1812 the British captured the fort and burned the barracks. The site was reoccupied and fortified in 1863 as a defense against Confederate privateers. The earthworks and powder magazine still remain.
State

WASHINGTON COUNTY
St. Croix Junction vicinity
ST. CROIX ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT
On the international boundary, in the St. Croix River
1604

In 1604 on Saint Croix Island the French attempted to found a permanent settlement in the New World. The expedition had a complement of 120 men, but during the extremely severe winter of 1604–1605 one-third of the party died. After this experience the settlers moved in 1605 to Port Royal, Nova Scotia. From Saint Croix the French explorer Samuel de Champlain set out in 1604 on his explorations of the coast of Maine. The settlement plan included a fort, storehouse, blacksmith shop, meeting hall, kitchen, and bake shop, plus houses and a chapel.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 56.50 acres
Not accessible to the public

YORK COUNTY
PORTER-PARSONFIELD BRIDGE
Reference—see Oxford County

YORK COUNTY
Kittery Point
LADY PEPPERRELL HOUSE
Maine 103
c. 1760

Built by the widow of Sir William Pepperrell, colonial businessman and commandant, the Lady Pepperrell House is a noted residence in the history of American colonial architecture in New England. The two-story, frame, late Georgian style house has a hip roof which is free of dormers. The five-bay main facade has a central projecting pavilion. Ionic pilasters, two stories high, frame the entrance door which is topped by a cornice carried on curved brackets.
Private
NHL

YORK COUNTY
Kittery Point vicinity
FORT McCLARY
Off Me. 103 near Fort McClary State Park
1809

The first Fort McClary was constructed in 1809 and further strengthened in 1844–1845. Pentagonal in shape, the fort measured nearly 2000 feet in circumference and had granite walls. A front seawall facing the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) harbor measures 500 feet by 30 feet. Portions of the wall were never

completed, and large granite blocks have been left on the site. Remains of a rifleman's house, a barracks, and a powder magazine are visible inside the walls. The most noticeable feature on the site is a six-sided blockhouse with a granite first story topped by an overhanging wooden second story.
State

YORK COUNTY
South Berwick
HAMILTON HOUSE
Vaughn's Lane and Old South Road
1787–1788

Colonel Jonathan Hamilton, a Portsmouth, New Hampshire, merchant, built and occupied this dwelling until his death in 1802. His home is a two-and-one-half-story frame building with clapboard walls and a hip roof containing dormers. Measuring approximately 49 by 46 feet, the house has central doors on three sides, all of which are topped by pediments and flanked by pilasters. Above the doors in the east and north elevations are tall Palladian windows. Roof dormers have alternating triangular and broken arch pediments. Inside, the house has a central-hall, four-room plan, and the kitchen contains a large fireplace with an oven. Restoration work was undertaken in 1950.
Private
NHL

YORK COUNTY
York
HANCOCK, JOHN, WAREHOUSE
Lindsay Road
Mid–18th century

John Hancock (1737–1793), Revolutionary statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, fell heir at age 27, to the vast mercantile holdings of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, one of the foremost businessmen of colonial America. One of the properties thus inherited was the Hancock Warehouse in York, which served as a wharf, store, and storehouse. The two-story building is frame with open construction on the interior. Minor alterations and repairs were made in the 1950's. The warehouse is the only colonial commercial structure still standing in York.
Private

YORK COUNTY
York
OLD YORK GAOL
4 Lindsay Road
c. 1720

Although this is not the first jail built in York, it is thought to have been built in the early part of the 18th century. On October 6, 1719, the Massachusetts Court of General Sessions ordered, "that a prison of thirty foot long Eighteen foot wide & eight foot wall be built with Stone or brick in the Town of York. . . ." Also the court requested that, "the Old prison and the Land it Stands on Shall be disposed of & a piece of land purchased near the meeting house in sd [*sic*] York to build the new prison upon." In final form the Old Gaol is a large one-and-one-half-story rectangular building with frame ends that were added around the original stone section. The exterior of the stone cell portion is built of coursed, dressed rubble, and the walls of the frame additions are covered by clapboards of varying widths with lapped joints. From 1720 until the early 19th century the Gaol served as the York County jail. In 1868 the town of York acquired the building, using it as the village jail for 11 years. The Gaol presently serves as a museum and contains its original colonial prison equipment.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

YORK COUNTY
York vicinity
McINTIRE GARRISON HOUSE
On Me. 91 about 5 miles west of York
c. 1690 or 1707

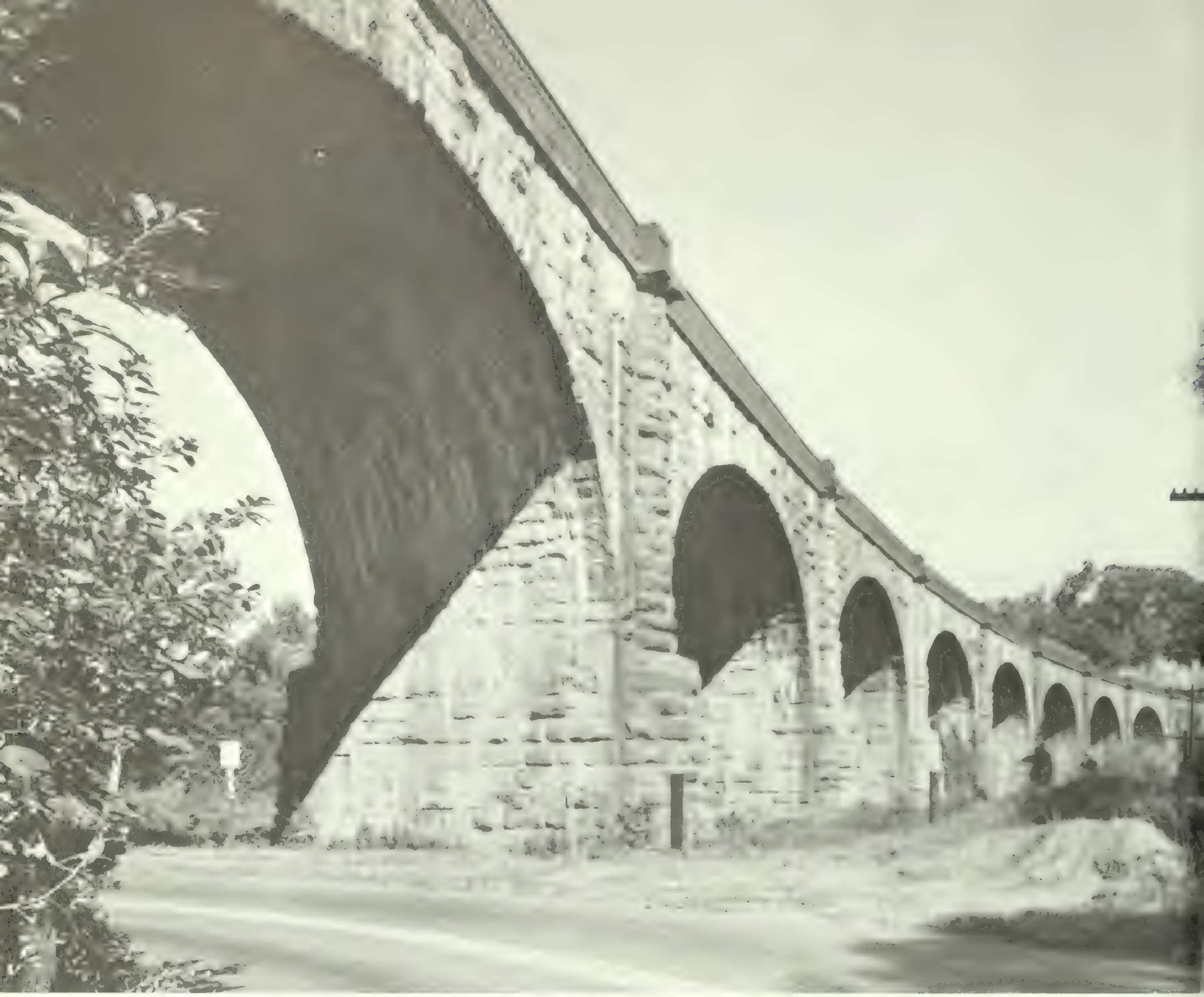
The McIntire Garrison House is representative of the vernacular log architecture that was widely used in New England during the 17th century as a defense against Indians. If built as early as 1690 as some authorities maintain, the McIntire Garrison House is also one of the oldest log structures in the United States. Garrison fortified houses with thick protective walls were built in almost all New England towns, and they were particularly common in the frontier towns of Maine and New Hampshire. Much like ordinary houses in plan and appearance, garrison houses were used in time of peace as one-family dwellings. Clapboard and shingle siding and sash windows were added to the McIntire Garrison House in the 18th century, but in 1909 the building was restored to its earlier appearance.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

Hemlock Bridge, East Fryeburg vicinity, Maine.
State Park and Recreation Commission.

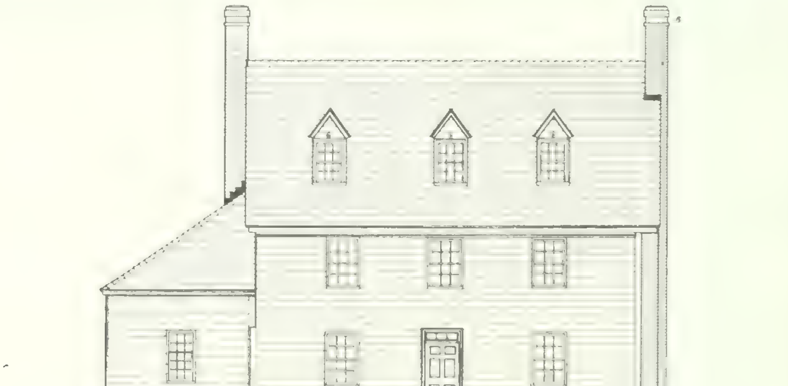
Victoria Mansion, Portland, Maine.
State Park and Recreation Commission

Maryland

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine,
Baltimore, Maryland. *H. J. Mead for NPS*



Thomas Viaduct, Relay, Maryland. *William Edmund Barrett for HAER*



Slicer-Shiplap House,
Annapolis Historic District,
Annapolis, Maryland. *HABS*

ALLEGANY COUNTY (also in Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington counties, Maryland; the District of Columbia; and Morgan County, West Virginia)

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

1828–1924

Soon after the settled frontier was extended beyond the Allegheny Mountains, plans were developed to provide easy communication between east and west by way of the Potomac River. After efforts by other companies failed, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was organized in 1828 to build a canal up the Potomac River Valley. Navigation commenced as sections were completed; the final link between Dam No. 6 (Great Cacapon) and Cumberland, Maryland, began operation in 1850. Seventy-four locks raised the water from sea level at Georgetown in the District of Columbia to 609 feet at Cumberland, 184.5 miles away. Canal boats carrying coal, flour, grain, and lumber were used on the canal until 1924, when a serious flood caused so much damage that it was not feasible to repair the "Old Ditch." It is one of the least altered of the older American canals.

Federal

NPS; 4,474.07 acres

HABS

ALLEGANY COUNTY

La Vale

LA VALE TOLLGATE HOUSE

U.S. 40

1835–1836

The Cumberland or National Road (now U.S. 40) was constructed, using federal funds, to link Cumberland, Maryland, with the Ohio River (1811–1818). It became the principal transportation artery to the trans-Appalachian West. Ownership of the road was turned over to the individual states, and shortly after accepting its portion, Maryland's legislature established a rate schedule and began building tollhouses. The seven-sided, brick La Vale Tollgate House was the first such structure to be erected. Its five northern sides of equal length form equal angles with one another, while the two south sides are longer and meet at right angles. A one-story brick addition is appended to each of the longer sides, and there is a decorative, non-functional cupola atop the roof.

State

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Annapolis

BRICE HOUSE

42 East Street

1766–1773

James Brice was the original owner of the Brice House, a five-part, brick, Georgian style dwelling with interiors attributed to William Buckland. The two-and-one-half-story central block is connected to the one-and-one-half-story wings by hyphens. All roofs have steep gables, and foundation of the central block is fieldstone. Two massive end chimneys on the main house rise to a height of 90 feet above ground. Most of the 18th-century structural material and ornament has not been altered.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL; HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Annapolis

CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

22 Maryland Avenue

1769–1774

The Chase-Lloyd House is one of the earliest extant three-story, brick, Georgian town houses erected in the British colonies. It was also the only three-story brick town house known to have been built in Annapolis before the Revolution. The 54-foot-wide house has a seven-bay facade and is 43 feet deep. A three-bay projecting pavilion highlights the front, and the main entrance is an unusual three-part doorway. Inside, the house has a four-room, central hall plan. Much of the interior work was done by William Buckland—carved cornices, window frames, door casings, chair rails, and molded plaster ceilings.

Private; only first floor accessible to the public

NHL; HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Annapolis

COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT

District boundaries approximate the city boundaries surveyed in 1695

17th and 18th centuries

Annapolis, capital of the colony and later the state of Maryland, was one of the first planned cities in colonial America. The original town plan was designed in 1695 by Sir Francis Nicholson, the second royal governor of Maryland. Unique for the period, the modified baroque plan represents an attempt to create a European urban environment in a North American setting. With few modifications, Annapolis developed in harmony with the original plan to emerge in the mid-18th century as the focal point of Maryland government, politics, and commerce and as a center of provincial wealth and culture. Streets within Old Town have been widened and a few street names have been altered, but the original plan is little changed. 120 18th-century buildings, many considerably altered, remain in the district. Other National Historic Landmarks within the district are the Statehouse (1772) and Hammond-Harwood House (c. 1774).

Multiple public/private

NHL; HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Annapolis

HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE

Maryland Avenue and King George Street

c. 1774, William Buckland

The Hammond-Harwood House is among the most significant Georgian period residences in Annapolis. It is a symmetrical brick building with a five-bay center section flanked by two-story end wings with polygonal bays. One wing served the house's builder, Matthias Hammond, as a law office, and the other housed the kitchen and service rooms. The low-pitched hip roof and pedimental projecting portion are typical of the late Georgian period. The arched fanlight doorway, as well as the first floor dining room and second floor ballroom, are all noted for their wealth of carved decorative woodwork.

Private

NHL; HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Annapolis

MARYLAND STATEHOUSE

State Circle

c. 1772

Several historically significant events occurred in the Maryland Statehouse, which now houses the offices of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general of Maryland, as well as the State legislature. For nine months the Statehouse was the seat of the Continental Congress while it acted as Revolutionary government. Here the Continental Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris on January 14, 1784, formally ending the Revolutionary War. Here Washington officially resigned as Commander-in-Chief. In September, 1786, the Annapolis Convention entertained a resolution from which grew the convention that drew up the Constitution. This late Georgian style building is the oldest statehouse in the United States still in use.

State

NHL; HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY
Maryland Avenue and Hanover Street
1845, Ernest Flagg (Waiting Room, 1876; Guard House, 1881)

The Naval Academy has played a significant role in American education and naval affairs, producing career officers for more than a century. Most of the Academy's buildings are in late French Renaissance style, the result of a building program begun in 1899. Only a few of its earliest buildings survive. Flanking the Maryland Avenue gate are the two oldest, the Waiting Room and Guard House. The present hub of activity is Bancroft Hall, a dormitory which houses the entire brigade of midshipmen.
Federal
NHL

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis
WHITEHALL
Off St. Margaret's Road
c. 1765

Built by Governor Horatio Sharpe as a retreat and entertainment pavilion. Whitehall was later enlarged and became his residence from his retirement in 1769 until his return to England in 1773. The original pavilion, gardens, parks, and entrance court of this 1,000–acre estate were designed and built under Sharpe's supervision. The house is representative of the high achievement in Georgian architectural design. The giant portico on the central portion of the house, with its Corinthian columns, is one of the earliest in the American colonies. The later additions of the wings and connecting lateral passageways extend the original plan considerably. The interiors of the main rooms are rich in carved decoration. William Buckland and John Rawlins are credited with some of the architectural details.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Davidsonville vicinity
ALL HALLOWS' CHURCH
Intersection of Md. 2, All Hallows' Church Road, and South River Club Road
c. 1710

All Hallows' Church is a low, rectangular brick structure with a hipped roof. There is a small vestry room on the west side, and the main entrance on the south is sheltered by a porch with arched brick pillars forming a "T" in relation to the rest of the building. Set in pairs, the windows are framed by brick, segmental arches. A fire in 1727 gutted the interior which was repaired soon thereafter. Subsequent alterations were made in 1825 and 1885. After a second fire in 1940, which badly damaged the interior, it was restored to its present, early 18th-century appearance with arched ceiling, brick floor, white wainscoted walls, clear-glass windows, and bench pews with doors. The Rev. Mason Locke Weems, biographer of George Washington, served as rector of All Hallows' Church in 1785.
Private
HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Galesville vicinity
CEDAR PARK
4.4 miles south of Md. 214 and 468 intersection and 1.5 miles north of Md. 255 and 468 intersection
Mid–17th century

First surveyed for Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and governor of Maryland, the property was assigned by him to Richard Ewen, Jr., high sheriff of Anne Arundel County. The primitive construction of the house (hand-hewn timbers, riven oak siding, vertical supports consisting of logs sunk into the earth) is indicative of mid-17th-century building techniques. Originally one-and-one-half stories high, one room deep, and measuring 50 feet by 20 feet, Cedar Park was enlarged in 1697. Massive exterior chimneys were constructed at the gable ends, a low shed roof covering two cell rooms was added across the length of the west side, and the entire house was encased in brick. A two-story addition projects from the older section forming the stem of a "T."
Private
HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Galesville vicinity
TULIP HILL
About 2.5 miles west of Galesville on Owensville Road
1755–1756; 1787–1790 (wings added)

Tulip Hill, an early Georgian plantation house, is a distinguished five-part composition. The five-bay-wide north facade of the central block is particularly interesting because of a somewhat experimental approach to late Georgian formality: the central pediment, which is three bays wide, has no projecting pavilion beneath it. Two high arched and vaulted chimneys project from the double hip roof of the main block. The entire house measures 135 feet across and is set on a stone basement.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Harwood vicinity
LARKIN'S HILL FARM
Off Md. 2 on Mill Swamp Road
Mid–17th century

Six hundred and fifty acres of land in the center of lower Anne Arundel County were surveyed in 1661 and patented in 1663 to John Larkin, an early Quaker settler in the area. In 1683 the estate served as a temporary capital of Maryland. Larkin later operated an inn here as a stopping place on the first regular postal route in Maryland. This route ran from St. Mary's to Annapolis. Architecturally, the original one-and-one-half-story central portion of the house is typical of those built in tidewater Maryland prior to 1700. It is brick, all-header bond on the east and north walls and English bond on the west and south sides. It has a gambrel roof and chimneys at both the north and south ends. The first-floor windows and the doors of the east and west facades have arched lintels of alternating single, glazed, and rubbed brick headers. The plan of the house consists of four first-floor rooms and the stair hall with two bedrooms above. A north wing and a southern sunporch were added in the 20th century.
Private

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Harwood vicinity
LARKIN'S HUNDRED
On Mill Swamp Road, 1 mile east of Md. 2 and .9 mile west of Md. 468
1704

Larkin's Hundred was built in 1704 by Thomas Larkin. It is an excellent example of a Maryland house designed in a transitional style, retaining some medieval characteristics but exhibiting a definite trend toward later, more formal and symmetrical Georgian detail. It is constructed of brick, the south side being laid in Flemish bond and the north, east, and west walls in English bond. Two massive interior chimneys are inset at the east and west ends of the house. The first-floor window lintels are single-brick jack arches, while those on the second floor are segmental brick arches. A single-brick string course is found between the two stories. The white clapboard kitchen wing at the west end was added in 1870.
Private

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Harwood vicinity
MARY'S MOUNT
.5 mile east of Md. 2 and south of
Mill Swamp Road
c. 1742

Originally a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed house. Mary's Mount has retained its gambrel roof and underslopes internally, although a false front has now raised the structure to two full stories on the exterior. The house has been enlarged by the addition of two northern bays, each section of which is lower than its neighbor to the south. The house has brick gable ends of English bond while the facade walls are clapboard. The main house contains four rooms; in the north end is a stair hall with an original staircase and handrail, closed stringers, and balusters of solid walnut. Most of the trim, except for the stair and doors, was replaced early in the 19th century.
Private; not accessible to the public

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Harwood vicinity
OBLIGATION
West side of Md. 2, .2 mile south of
Md. 2 and Mill Swamp Road
intersection
Early 18th century

Construction details of the house indicate that it was built prior to 1743. This dwelling was later enlarged, most noticeably by increasing it from one-and-one-half stories to two-and-one-half stories. The color and texture of the brick of the older portion of the house are readily distinguished from the later, second-story brickwork. Inside, the house is divided into four rooms, and a boxed staircase rises from the outer corner of the southwest room. The south facade has a center door, sheltered by a canopy of recent construction, and three irregularly placed windows. The four windows on the upper story of this facade are symmetrically spaced and topped with flat lintels. The gable roof has a chimney at each end.
Private

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Owensville vicinity
EVERGREEN
Sudley Road, 2 miles southeast of
Md. 255
Late 17th century

Erected on land that was surveyed in 1663 for Thomas Parsons, Evergreen was known until 1816 as Parsons' Hills. The large, white clapboard house is the result of several building operations. The original portion is the first floor of the southern end of the house. Early features of this section are six-panel doors with H-L hinges, a closed string staircase, and extremely wide exterior siding with beaded edges. That this portion was originally covered with a gambrel roof is indicated by a box cornice and overhang between the first story and the later second story. Other additions to the original fabric are the two-and-one-half-story central section, 18th century in date, and the two-and-one-half-story northern end, added during the 19th century. Both of these sections have much original interior woodwork intact. In spite of the several dates associated with the additions, the structure presents a unified appearance.
Private

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
South River vicinity
THE SOUTH RIVER CLUB
South River Club Road, 1 mile east of
Md. 2 and .4 mile west of Md. 468
1742

The South River Club, an early social club established by English settlers, survives today as one of the oldest, continuously active organizations of its type in America. In 1740 a fire destroyed the original club building and records, but there is evidence that the club itself existed in 1732 and perhaps as early as 1700. Built in 1742, the present structure is a frame, white weatherboard one-and-one-half-story one-room clubhouse with a low-pitched, A-shaped roof. Inside, the walls are plastered, and the crane and cooking utensils used in the early days of the club stand in the open fireplace. The South River Club can be traced back to English clubs of the same type which held an important place in the social and intellectual life of the mother country. The early members included prominent landowners, merchants, and the local doctor and clergyman, all of whom lived within a 10–mile radius of the clubhouse. The minutes of the club have been kept since 1740, and the present membership of 25 persons includes many descendants of past club members.
Private
HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Woodland Beach vicinity
LONDON TOWN PUBLIK HOUSE
Northeast of Woodland Beach at the
end of Londontown Road
c. 1750

London Town Publik House, a large Georgian brick inn, is a full two-story structure, seven bays wide and three bays deep, with walls laid in Flemish bond. Its original simple interiors are basically unaltered. The inn originally served a major north-south turnpike and the ferry crossing at South River. Between 1828 and 1966 the building was used as an alms house by Anne Arundel County.
County
NHL; HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
BALTIMORE AND OHIO TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM AND MOUNT CLARE STATION
Pratt and Poppleton Streets
Mount Clare Station, 1830; Passenger
Car Roundhouse, 1884; Museum
Annex, 1891, Ephraim F. Baldwin

The three structures comprising the museum have many significant associations. In continuous use since its completion in 1830, the Mount Clare Station inaugurated regular passenger service in the United States on May 22, 1830. Through this station passed the Nation's first telegraph message on May 24, 1844, its destination being a nearby station no longer in existence. The roundhouse, with its many unusual architectural features, now houses the bulk of the historical collection, including locomotives and railroad cars. The annex contains some of the smaller exhibits.
Private
NHL; HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
CLIFTON PARK VALVE HOUSE
2801 Harford Road
1887–1888

During the latter years of the 19th century the Baltimore City Water Department underwent a vigorous expansion program. Money was appropriated to dam the Gunpowder River, and water was channeled through a tunnel to the northeastern section of the city. A second reservoir was located at the present Clifton Park. Although the reservoir has been filled in and is not used, the old Valve House still stands. It is a massive octagonal stone structure containing alternating Romanesque arches and Gothic windows in each of its eight sides. The tile roof is supported by a complicated system of iron trusses, and the interior still houses the wheels which opened and closed the water gates.
Municipal

BALTIMORE (independent city)
FEDERAL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the east by Covington
Street, on the north by Hughes Street,

on the west by Charles Street, and on
the south by Hamburg Street
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

Affording a sweeping panorama of Baltimore and its harbor, Federal Hill has long been the center of the city's commercial activity. Named for the new national government, Federal Hill was the scene in 1788 of a celebration in honor of Maryland's ratification of the Constitution. An observatory built in 1795 was used to signal local merchants of arriving ships. Brickmaking and pottery were important industries of the area, and both red clay and white sand were mined here. Near the northern boundary of the district is Federal Hill Park, measuring four and one quarter acres. Most of the houses around the park and throughout the district date from the mid- to late 19th century, and the majority of them are attached row houses of two or three stories.
Multiple public/private

BALTIMORE (independent city)

FELLS POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded on the north by Aliceanna
Street, on the east by Wolfe Street,
on the south by the harbor, and on
the west by Dallas Street
18th and 19th centuries

Fells Point is a harborside, residential, and light industrial community that encompasses approximately 75 acres in the eastern section of Baltimore. The character of its townscape is set by groupings of small, two-and-one-half-story houses which were the homes of seamen, ship's carpenters, sailmakers, and other artisans involved in the port activities. These smaller houses are interspersed with occasional larger, more elaborate three-and-one-half-story houses which were the homes of the shipyard owners, prosperous merchants, and sea captains. William Fell, a Quaker, settled and built his first storehouse on what later became Fells Point some time prior to 1763, when the section was laid out as a town by Edward Fell, his son. By 1770 a bustling harbor settlement had been established which traded Maryland's agricultural products with Europe and the West Indies. Fells Point was incorporated into Baltimore Town in 1773. The shipbuilding industry here is best remembered for the *Constellation* and the Baltimore clippers used during the War of 1812.
Multiple public/private

BALTIMORE (independent city)

THE FLAG HOUSE

844 E. Pratt Street
c. 1793

In August of 1813, Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill and her daughter finished sewing a 15–star, 15–stripe American flag commissioned to be flown over Fort McHenry. The flag measured 30 feet by 42 feet. It flew over Fort McHenry during the British attack on Baltimore, and on the night of September 13–14, 1814, served as the inspiration for a poem by Francis Scott Key which eventually became the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Pickersgill's home, a two-and-one-half-story corner row house, is now a historic house museum operated by the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association.
Municipal
NHL

BALTIMORE (independent city)

FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

Locust Point, at the eastern end of
Fort Avenue
1794–1803

The successful defense of Fort McHenry against a British naval attack in 1814 assisted in the defense of Baltimore and inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Threatened by war with either England or France, the federal government, aided by local citizenry, erected this fort between 1794 and 1803 on Whetstone Point, where it could command the entrance to Baltimore harbor. It replaced an 18–gun fort, known as Fort Whetstone, which was erected on the site in 1776. The new fort was one in a series of fortifications constructed for the defense of the eastern coast. After the War of 1812, the strategic importance of the fort decreased, but it continued to serve various military purposes through World War II.
Federal
NPS; 43.26 acres
HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

MOUNT CLARE

Carroll Park
c. 1763

Mount Clare, a brick Georgian plantation house, is the oldest extant colonial structure in the city of Baltimore. Although the reconstructed wings and hyphens do not follow the original plan, the main house has been faithfully restored. A particularly interesting feature of the south facade is the use of colossal brick pilasters at the corners of the pavilion and house. These pilasters are polychromatic, with the lighter bricks in the center and the dark bricks giving the impression of narrow quoins at the edges. During the Civil War the house served as quarters for Union soldiers. After 1865 the house was used as a German beer garden until 1890. It is now a tourist attraction.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

OTTERBEIN CHURCH

112 W. Conway Street
1785–1786

The Otterbein Church is the only continuously used 18th-century church building in the city of Baltimore. The church was built for a group of Germans who had separated from the Lutheran Church and called themselves the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The building is brick with a peaked roof topped on the west gable by a square tower and an octagonal cupola-on-cupola. A white limestone belt course separates the first and second stories, and a wooden modillion cornice encircles the building. The bells, cast in Germany and installed in 1789, are still in use. A major remodeling occurred in 1839.
Private
HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

PEALE'S BALTIMORE MUSEUM (MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE)

225 N. Holliday Street
1814

Peale's Baltimore Museum was the first in the United States to be designed and erected exclusively for museum use. Under the direction of its builder, Rembrandt Peale, and later his brother Rubens, the museum operated for 15 years. Having served a number of purposes in the interim, the building again became a museum in 1831. Presently the museum houses both painting exhibitions and permanent exhibits concerning Rembrandt Peale and the history of Baltimore.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF BALTIMORE (NOW MINOR BASILICA OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY)

401 Cathedral Street
1806–1863, Benjamin Henry Latrobe

Many alterations to Latrobe's design were made during construction. The most notable was the addition of the two onion-shaped domes instead of the architect's small stepped domes which were originally to resemble the main one. The cathedral is cruciform in plan and constructed of Porphyritic granite. The front portico, composed of ten fluted columns and an Ionic pediment, was added to the original design in 1863. The portico covers a large

central door flanked by two smaller ones. Along both sides of the cathedral is a series of stained glass windows set in recessed arched panels, and a dome set on an octagonal drum tops the rear portico of the church. Internally, the cathedral is vaulted by several shallow domes, and the entire structure exhibits an exceptionally good mixture of spherical and cube-like shapes.
Private
HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
SHOT TOWER
Southeast corner of Fayette and Front Streets
1828

The Baltimore Shot Tower is approximately 14 stories high and measures 40 feet in diameter at its base and 20 feet at the top. Crowned at the top by a concrete parapet, the walls themselves are five-and-one-half feet thick at the base and 20 inches thick at the top. Shot was manufactured by dropping molten lead from a platform on top of the tower through a sieve-like device into a vat of cold water. When dried and polished, the shot was sorted into 25-pound bags. At least one million bags of shot were produced per year. Shot was produced here until 1892.

Municipal; not accessible to the public

BALTIMORE (independent city)
U.S.F. *CONSTELLATION*
Pier 1, Pratt Street
1797

Nicknamed the "Yankee Racehorse" because of her speed, the U.S.F. *Constellation* was in commission longer than any other vessel in the United States Navy. She established many firsts: the first commissioned ship in the United States Navy, the first to put to sea, and the first to engage, defeat, and capture an enemy vessel. Last used as relief flagship of the Atlantic Fleet in World War II, she has now been partially restored.
Private
NHL

BALTIMORE COUNTY (also in Howard County)
Relay
THOMAS VIADUCT, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Over the Patapsco River between Relay and Elkridge
1835

Still in use today, Thomas Viaduct is the world's oldest multiple stone-arch railroad bridge and America's earliest notable example of railroad bridge construction. Designed in 1835 by Benjamin H. Latrobe, son of the architect of the same name, the structure has required no major repairs or changes in its many years of service. It is also one of only a few stone masonry bridges ever built on curves.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

BALTIMORE COUNTY
Stevenson vicinity
FORT GARRISON
Garrison Farms Court, south of Stevenson
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

The Council of Maryland began sending bands of rangers to survey the frontier for possible Indian attacks toward the end of the 17th century. In 1693 Governor Francis Nicholson ordered construction of a fortification near the Susquehanna and Patapsco rivers in Baltimore County. The result of this order was Fort Garrison. Today the one remaining building is the only stone blockhouse in Maryland. Built of fieldstone, the blockhouse is rectangular with a stone fireplace at the east end. During the early 19th century a second-story loft was added. The fort was garrisoned during the French and Indian War.
County; not accessible to the public

BALTIMORE COUNTY
Towson
HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Hampton Lane, 1 mile north of Int. 695
1783–1790

Hampton Mansion represents an important phase in the history of late Georgian architecture in America. When completed in 1790 by Charles Ridgely, it was one of the largest houses of its day, measuring 175 feet by 55 feet. Built of local stone and then stuccoed, its two-and-a-half-story main section with porticos was set off by balanced one-story wings. The gable roof features a large cupola, ornate columns, and urn-like decorations. The main portion of the house has rooms flanking either side of a central "great hall." The site also includes the restored formal gardens and outbuildings, slave quarters, overseer's house, and barn-granary. Charles Ridgely, builder of the house, was prominent in Maryland affairs as a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses (1773–1789) and member of the committee which framed the State constitution.
Federal
NPS; 45.42 acres
HABS

CALVERT COUNTY
Owings vicinity
MAIDSTONE
Northwest of Owings on Chesapeake Beach Road
Late 17th century

Maidstone is one of the few extant architectural examples of the 17th-century medieval influence in Maryland. It is a one-and-one-half-story clapboard structure, four bays wide and two deep. The steeply sloping roof extends out over the north and south facades to form a porch in the traditional Maryland colonial style. There are three peaked dormers on the north and south and a T-shaped chimney enclosed within the west end containing a brick dated 1678. The fourth bay and one-and-one-half-story kitchen on the west were added around 1800.
Private; not accessible to the public

CARROLL COUNTY
Union Mills
UNION MILLS HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Intersection of U.S. 140 and Deep Run Road
1797

Union Mills Homestead Historic District contains the Union Mills Homestead, mill, and Bollman-design bridge. Built in 1797, the mill became the center of a small-scale industrial complex and the focal point of an active crossroads settlement. The homestead was erected the same year by Andrew and David Shriver, Jr., as a small log and clapboard double house. With the passage of time wings were added and the early section greatly enlarged. Other artisans were attracted to the area until the complex included a farm, two mills, a tannery, a cooperage, and a blacksmith shop. A post office was established here in the early 19th century, and the house served as an inn for stagecoach passengers. The mill itself is a brick building, two full stories above a basement. A large section of the north facade has been rebuilt, but most window framing and sash is intact. The mill continued to operate until 1942. The queen post iron truss bridge has a fieldstone base and a plank floor. It is only one lane wide.
Private

CECIL COUNTY
Chesapeake City
OLD LOCK PUMP HOUSE, CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL
U.S. 213
1837

The Old Lock Pump House improved the operation of a key section of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (between Chesapeake City, Maryland, and Delaware City, Delaware). The structure presently houses two original steam engines and a large scoop wheel which raised water to replace that lost when the nearby canal lock was opened to let a ship pass through. The heavy machinery has been little changed since its installation at various intervals during the mid-19th century. In 1926 the use of the equipment was discontinued.
Federal
NHL

FREDERICK COUNTY

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Reference—see Allegany County

FREDERICK COUNTY

Frederick

HESSIAN BARRACKS

242 S. Market Street

An exact date of construction for the Hessian Barracks is not known. Some authorities believe the building dates from the time of the French and Indian War. Structurally the barracks resembles similar quarters built during the 19th century, and the earliest documentary evidence of a barracks on this site is an 1820 deed. Originally there were two L-shaped stone buildings with gallery porches enclosing a yard. One was demolished circa 1870 to supply materials for the Maryland School for the Deaf and Blind. The remaining building has two wooden stairways inside and two outside, and most of the wooden trim appears to be original.

State

HABS

GARRETT COUNTY

Grantsville vicinity

CASSELMAN'S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD

East of Grantsville on U.S. 40
1813

Casselman's Bridge across the Little Youghiogheny River was part of the earliest federal highway project—construction of the National Road. At its completion it possessed the largest stone arch in the United States. The bridge remains essentially unchanged, although some repair work was done in 1911. Congress authorized construction of the National Road (now U.S. 40) in 1806, and by 1818 it stretched from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Ohio River at Wheeling in what is now West Virginia. Controversy developed regarding the propriety of Federal participation in road construction and the project was halted until 1828. The National Road provided ready access to the trans-Appalachian region and greatly stimulated its settlement and growth.

County

NHL; HABS

GARRETT COUNTY

Grantsville vicinity

FULLER-BAKER LOG HOUSE

.5 mile west of Grantsville on U.S. 40
Early 19th century

The Fuller-Baker Log House is typical of dwellings once common on the Maryland frontier. Located near the old National Road, the house stands on land once owned by Thomas Johnson (1732–1819), Maryland's first state governor. The rectangular house is two stories high plus an attic. Log planks, 8 inches thick and 14 to 16 inches broad, were used for wall construction. Their ends are trimmed flush at the corners, and crevices between the logs are chinked with clay plaster and small stones. The building has been somewhat altered, and the exterior is presently covered with insul-brick although restoration work is in progress.

Private; not accessible to the public

HOWARD COUNTY

Ellicott City

ELLICOTT CITY STATION

Just South of the Patapsco River Bridge
1830–1831

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station at Ellicott City, erected in 1830–1831 and still in use, is the oldest railroad station in the United States. It served as the western terminus of the railroad's original 13-mile section of track. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first in the United States to be chartered as a common carrier of freight and passengers, and its supporters looked beyond local needs. They envisaged a railroad running to the Ohio River that would allow Baltimore to compete with New York City's increased western trade resulting from completion of the Erie Canal. The financial success of this first portion of track spurred further westward development of the Baltimore and Ohio and encouraged the construction of other American railroads. The exterior of the station is virtually unchanged, and the second floor, at track level, is still used as a Railway Express office.

Private

NHL

HOWARD COUNTY

THOMAS VIADUCT, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Reference—see Baltimore County

KENT COUNTY

Chestertown

CHESTERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded roughly by the Chester River on the southeast, by Cannon Street on the southwest, by Maple Avenue on the northeast, and by Cross Street on the northwest
18th century

Between 1750 and 1790 Chestertown, or New Town (until 1780), flourished as the chief tobacco and wheat shipping port of Maryland's Eastern Shore. It was during this period that wealthy merchants and planters constructed many of the elaborate Georgian brick town houses which comprise most of the historic district. Although most of Chestertown's fifty 18th-century buildings have since been considerably altered, many of them, such as the Ringgold-Pearce House (c. 1735) and Widehall (c. 1770), retain features of architectural interest.

Multiple public/private

NHL; HABS

KENT COUNTY

Chestertown

DENTON HOUSE

107 Water Street
c. 1784–1787

The Denton House is located within the Chestertown Historic District, a National Historic Landmark. It is a three-story Georgian residence with a five-bay street facade and brick walls laid in Flemish bond. Windows on all levels but the third are accentuated by flat, rusticated, painted stone arches with keystones. A plain belt course separates the first and second floors. The main doorway and reveals are paneled and flanked by Doric pilasters, while three-story brick pilasters highlight the corners of the facade. The cornice has modillions and plancers (the soffit of the cornice) carved above the capitals only. Each room inside has paneled, recessed interior shutters, a chair rail, dentil cornice, and plaster walls.

State

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Reference—see Allegany County

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Glen Echo

BARTON, CLARA, HOUSE

5801 Oxford Road
c. 1890, Dr. Julian Hubbell

Clara Barton, major figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, spent the final 20 years of her life in this house. From 1897 until 1904, it housed the national headquarters of the American Red Cross, of which Miss Barton was president from 1881 until 1904. Constructed partly of materials salvaged from emergency housing, the building was designed to store relief supplies and to accommodate Red Cross workers. The interior resembles a Mississippi River steamboat with railed galleries and a captain's room.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Accokeek vicinity

ACCOKEEK CREEK SITE

Opposite Mount Vernon on the
Potomac River, west of Piscataway
Park
c. 4000 B.C.

The earliest occupation of the Accokeek Creek Site occurred before the use of pottery was known. Occupied intermittently until early colonial times, the site was principally used during the 14th and 15th centuries. Extensive archeological excavations have revealed artifacts of the several periods of occupation.
Private
NHL

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Accokeek vicinity

PISCATAWAY PARK

Across the Potomac River from
Mount Vernon
c. 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1800

Piscataway Park preserves the scenic view across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon. The historical value of the area precedes by many centuries the era of George Washington. The nomadic Archaic Indians lived here as early as 3000 B.C. The name Piscataway is derived from the Piscataway Indians, who are believed to have inhabited this region from the 14th century through the late 18th century. English colonists began settling the area in the early 17th century. In 1752 George Washington purchased the land to complete the view of the riverland across the Potomac. This is also the site of Fort Washington and of an Indian burial ground which has been extensively excavated.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 1091.57 acres

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Laurel vicinity

MONTPELIER

2.1 miles east of Laurel on Md. 197
c. 1745

Montpelier is a distinguished example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house. When the two end wings were added in 1770–1771, the central block was redecorated with exceptionally fine late-Georgian interiors. Several early examples of architectural features that were later to become popular during the Federal period, such as a fanlight door and polygonal bays, are evident on the house. A kitchen, servants' quarters, and a garage are 20th-century additions. Formal gardens surround the house.
State
NHL; HABS

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Rosaryville vicinity

HIS LORDSHIP'S KINDNESS

3.5 miles west of Rosaryville
c. 1735

The Earl of Shrewsbury had His Lordship's Kindness built as a wedding gift for his niece. The elegantly decorated central block of the mansion, constructed about 1735, was possibly designed by a professional English architect sent to America by the earl. The two end wings and two connecting hyphens, believed to have been added sometime in the 18th century, make His Lordship's Kindness an excellent example of a late Georgian, five-part plantation house composition. Two large second-story Palladian windows highlight the north and south facades.
Private
NHL; HABS

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Washington, D.C., vicinity

FORT WASHINGTON

5.5 miles south of D.C. line on Md.
210, west on Old Fort Road
1809, 1814–1824

Fort Washington occupies the site of the earliest fortification erected for the defense of the District of Columbia. Reconstruction began almost immediately after the original fort was destroyed by its garrison when it was invaded by the British during the War of 1812. Designed by Major Pierre L'Enfant to withstand attack by vessels armed with smooth-bore artillery, the fort well illustrates the early 19th-century coastal defense. The enclosed masonry fortification has a drawbridge with part of the mechanism still in place. Also remaining are the officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, magazine, and guardroom. Aside from repairs, the fort has been altered little since its completion in 1824.
Federal
NPS; 341 acres

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Drayden vicinity

WEST ST. MARY'S MANOR

About 1 mile east of Drayden on the
St. Mary's River
Early 18th century

West St. Mary's Manor is a rare example of a small William and Mary brick-and-frame country house. The center hall, separating two main front rooms and two narrow back rooms, illustrates a point in the shift from the one- and two-room plans of 17th-century southern houses to the larger and more symmetrical room arrangements of 18th-century structures. West St. Mary's Manor was constructed on a 2,000-acre tract granted to Captain Henry Fleet on May 9, 1634, the earliest grant of land known to have been recorded in Maryland.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Hollywood vicinity

RESURRECTION MANOR

4 miles east of Hollywood
c. 1660

Resurrection Manor, built about 1660 and subsequently enlarged, is a small, unrestored 17th-century brick farmhouse. Located on one of the earliest manorial grants made in Maryland, the house is an excellent illustration of the evolution of a Southern one-room brick structure into a hall-and-parlor plan house through the addition of a one-bay wide, one-and-one-half-story addition.
Private
NHL; HABS

ST. MARYS COUNTY
St. Mary's City

ST. MARY'S CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded on the west by the St.
Mary's River, on the south by St.
Inigoes Creek and a branch of
Broome Creek, and on the north by
Chancellor's Creek; the eastern
boundary extends about two miles
south and east across the peninsula
from Chancellor's Creek to Broome
Creek
1634–1695

St. Mary's City, founded in 1634 by Leonard Calvert, brother of the second Lord Baltimore, was the capital of Maryland until 1695. It was also the third permanent English settlement in America and the site of the first Catholic chapel in the English colonies. The rural setting of St. Mary's City as well as the town itself have been altered little since the late 17th century. Foundations of approximately 60 buildings remain for archeological study.
State and private
NHL; HABS

TALBOT COUNTY
Easton vicinity

WYE HOUSE

6.9 miles northwest of Easton, on
Miles Neck Road
1781–1784, 1799

Built for Edward Lloyd IV (1744–1796), a wealthy Maryland slaveowner, Wye House is a little-altered seven-part Roman country house composition consisting of a two-story central block, two flanking

lower two-story pavilions, two connecting one-story hyphens, and two large one-story end units. The west pavilion contained the library and the east pavilion housed the kitchen and servants' quarters. Near the house is the Orangerie, a two-story building once used to grow orange and lemon trees, which still possesses a rare example of an 18th-century hot air duct central heating system.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Allegany County

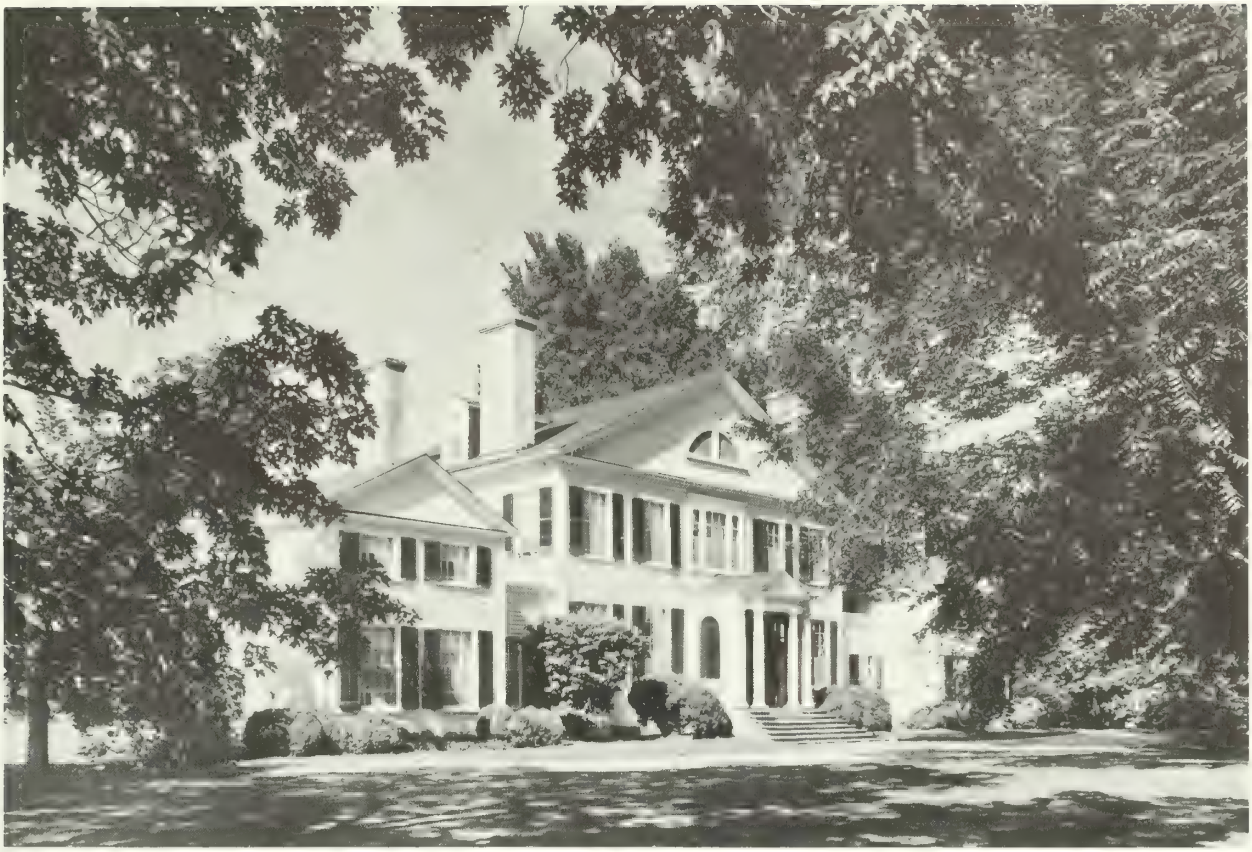
WASHINGTON COUNTY
HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Jefferson County, West Virginia

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Sharpsburg
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
1862

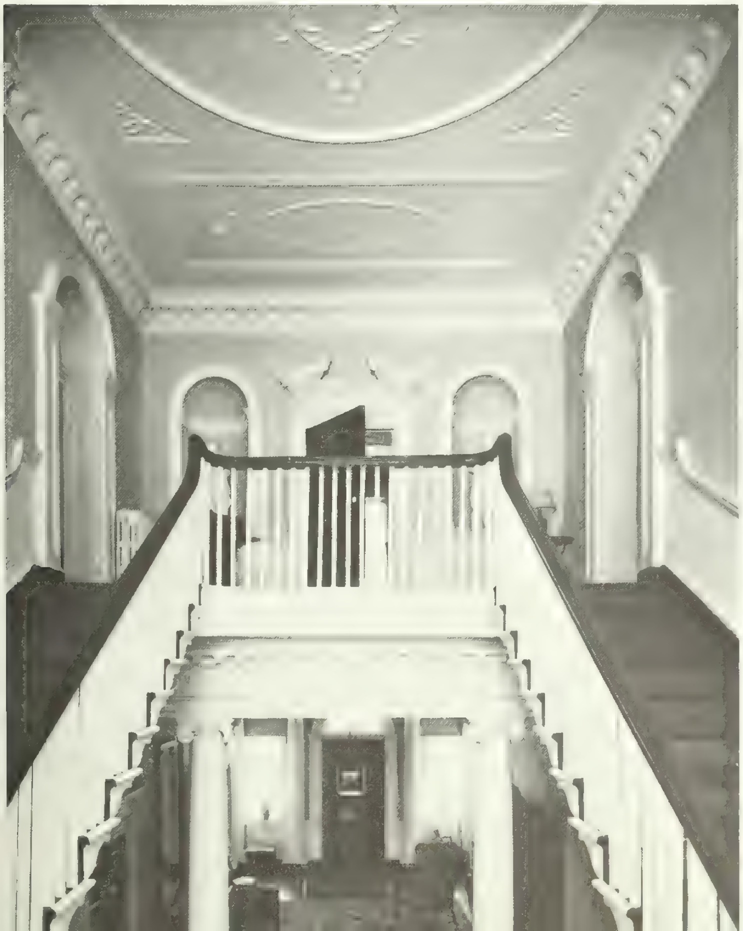
The battle of Antietam, September 16–17, 1862, greatly affected the course of the Civil War. It was the culmination of the first of two eastern attempts on the part of the Confederacy to carry the war into northern territory. About 41,000 Confederates under General Robert E. Lee faced 87,000 Federals under General George B. McClellan. The ensuing conflict resulted in a combined loss of 24,500 killed or wounded. Neither side gained a decisive victory, but the battle brought to an end Lee's first invasion of the North and offered President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity to issue his Emancipation Proclamation.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 783.63 acres
HABS

WICOMICO COUNTY
Salisbury
PEMBERTON HALL
Pemberton Road
1741

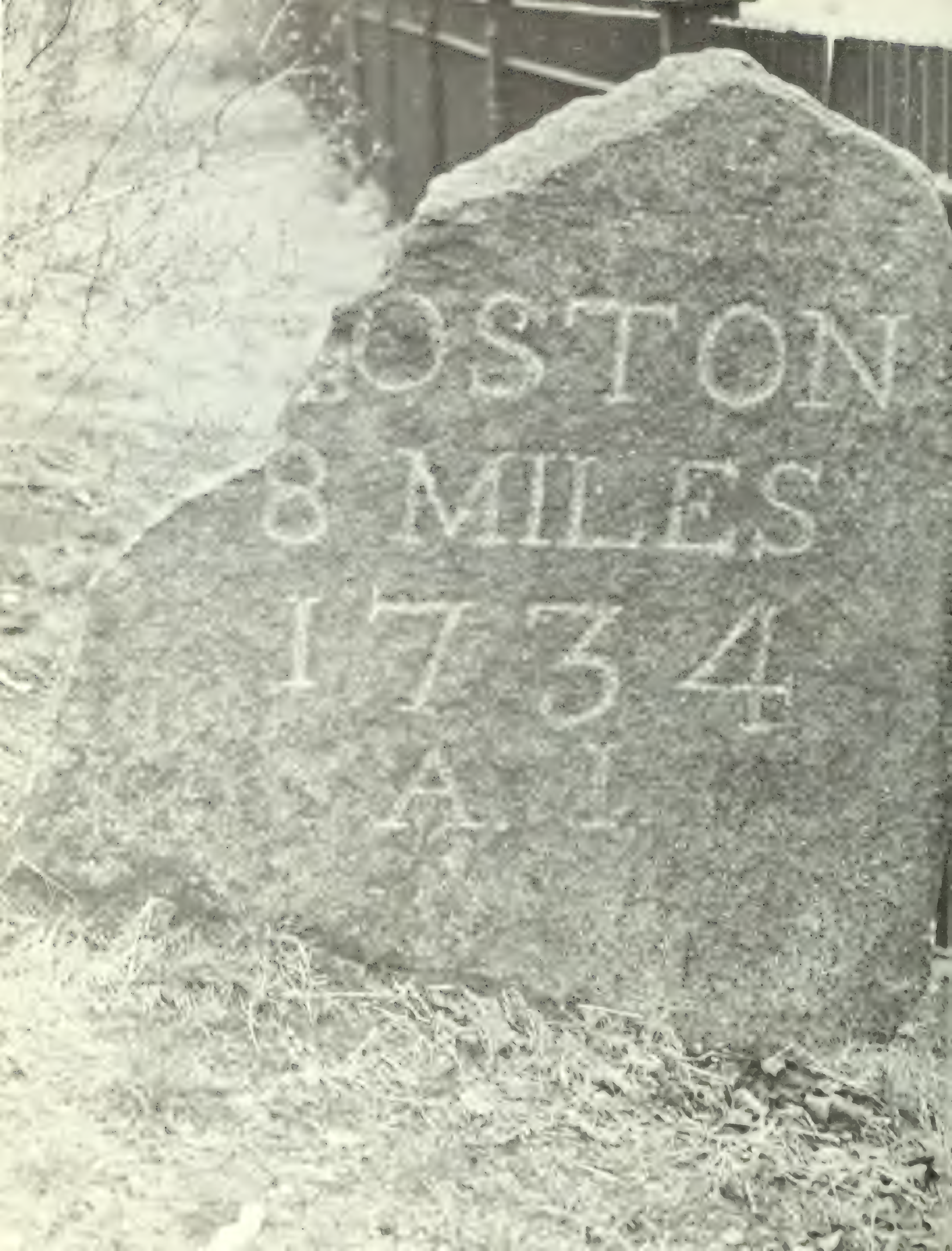
Pemberton Hall is a three-bay, one-and-one-half-story brick house with a gambrel roof. The brick is laid in Flemish bond. Central doors on the front are paneled and double. Notable features are the flat, gauged brick arches over the windows and door, the plaster cove cornice, and the hip-roofed dormers. Inside, the house has a large, square, hall room and two smaller rooms. The second floor is divided into a hall and four bedrooms.
Private



Wye House, Miles River Neck, Maryland. *Jack E. Boucher for HABS*



Chase-Lloyd House,
Annapolis, Maryland.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS


BOSTON
8 MILES
1734
A I

Massachusetts

Eight Milestone, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Old Ship Meetinghouse, Hingham, Massachusetts.
Dorothy Abbe for HABS

Derby Summerhouse, Danvers, Massachusetts.
Cervin Robinson for HABS

Market Square Historic District,
Newburyport, Massachusetts.
Art and Camera, Newburyport

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Pittsfield
MELVILLE, HERMAN, HOUSE (ARROWHEAD)
Holmes Road
1794

Herman Melville lived at Arrowhead from 1850 to 1863. Here in 1851 he wrote his now classic novel *Moby Dick*. Others of his well-known works include *Typee* (1846), and *Billy Budd* (1891), which was published posthumously in 1924. Largely ignored until the 1920's, Melville is now recognized as a major American literary figure. His writings, often highly symbolic, were drawn largely from his experiences at sea. His eight-room house in the Colonial style has been altered since the 1930's.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Pittsfield vicinity
HANCOCK SHAKER VILLAGE
U.S. 20, Hancock Turnpike, 5 miles south of Pittsfield
1790–1960

The Shakers, or United Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, were a religious group founded in England by Mother Ann Lee in 1747. Approximately 18 Shaker communities, distinguished by successful communal living and fruitful agricultural and industrial activity, had been founded in the northeastern and midwestern United States by 1825. The Shaker community near Pittsfield, organized in 1790 and finally dissolved in 1960, reached its high point during the three decades preceding the Civil War. Eighteen remarkably preserved buildings remain from the early period and are now the property of Shaker Community, a nonprofit corporation that maintains them as a memorial to the sect. They illustrate the communitarian life and distinctive architecture and furnishings of the Shakers. The most unusual building in the village is the Round Barn, built in 1826 to house 52 cattle and the hay to feed them. The barn measures about 270 feet in circumference, and it is believed to be the first round barn built in the United States. To date, nine of the buildings have been carefully restored and refurnished.
Private
NHL; HABS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Stockbridge
MISSION HOUSE
Main Street
1739

The Rev. John Sergeant, a missionary to the Housatonic Indians in western Massachusetts, constructed this frame house in 1739 as a home for his bride, Abigail Williams. The two-and-one-half-story frame house has the usual central hall plan of a Georgian house with inner chimneys, except that certain modifications were made for its use as a mission house. Behind the parlor is a small office or study where Sergeant met with the Indians. A long narrow hall with a separate entrance at the east side extends across the rear of the house and connects with the office. This rear hall was built so that the Indians could reach the study without passing through the main rooms in the front portion of the house. Members of the Sergeant family occupied the house from 1739 until 1870. In 1928 the dwelling was taken down, its components numbered, moved from its original location on Prospect Hill, and reconstructed on its present site.
Private
NHL

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Stockbridge vicinity
CHESTERWOOD (DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH HOME AND STUDIO)
2 miles west of Stockbridge
1900–1901, Henry Bacon

Daniel Chester French gave America two of its best-known statues; that of the Minute Man in Concord, Massachusetts (1875), and the gigantic seated figure of the Great Emancipator at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. (1922). Both are fine examples of the patriotic subjects that characterize French's sculpture. The French estate includes his house, studio, and a barn sculpture gallery.
Private
NHL

BRISTOL COUNTY
Dighton vicinity
DIGHTON ROCK
Across the Taunton River from Dighton in Dighton Rock State Park

Dighton Rock is a gray, feldspathic boulder which weighs approximately 50 tons. The exposed surface has dimensions of 10 by 10 by 5 feet, and one face is marked with a number of cryptic symbols and inscriptions. Their meaning and origin are unknown. The markings were first noted and recorded in 1680, and since then an estimated 600 books and articles about Dighton Rock have been published. In 1964 the state of Massachusetts had the rock moved to its present site from the tidal waters of the Taunton River, which were wearing away the markings.
State

BRISTOL COUNTY
New Bedford
NEW BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by the waterfront on the east, Elm Street on the north, Acushnet Avenue on the west, and Commercial Street on the south
18th and 19th centuries

New Bedford began whaling in the 1760's and by the 1840's was America's major whaling port. Although the industry began to decline in the late 1850's, the town had a whaling fleet until 1925. The wealth and commerce produced by whaling are evident in the historic district, where a number of public and private buildings from its whaling era still stand. Prominent among these are the Old Bank (1831) at the foot of William Street, the Customshouse (c. 1835) at Second and William Streets, and the Mariner's Home (1790) on Johnny Cake Hill.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

BRISTOL COUNTY
New Bedford
U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE
Southwest corner of 2nd and Williams Streets
1834–1836, Robert Mills

The New Bedford Customhouse is an oblong granite building covered by a hip roof. Five bays long and three bays wide, it has a front portico with four Greek Doric columns supporting its pediment. A square cupola has been removed from the roof, and the parapet rail between the chimney stacks is a reconstruction. Stone texture is purposely varied on the exterior. Walls are rock-faced granite blocks while columns, pilasters, cornice, water table, and belt course are tooled granite.
Federal
NHL; HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Amesbury
WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, HOME
86 Friend Street
1836

John Greenleaf Whittier lived and wrote in this ten-room frame house from the year it was built until his death in 1892. Essentially self-educated, Whittier became a successful editor and a prominent abolitionist. His poetry reflects not only his antislavery sentiments but also his Quaker background and humble origins. Among his best-known poems are the narrative "Snow-Bound" and several hymns. The greater part of the furnishings in the house, including the poet's desk, remains as Whittier left them.
Private
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Danvers
DERBY SUMMERHOUSE
Glen Magna Estate, Ingersoll Street
1792–1793

The Derby Summerhouse is a formal 18th-century garden house designed in the Federal style with Adamesque decoration. It was built in 1792–1793 and has been attributed by some authorities to Samuel McIntire, the craftsman-architect of Salem. The two-story frame building is 20 feet square and exhibits Georgian influence in its formality, pilasters, cornice, and decorative detail. The second-story windows are decorated with blinds, and the gable pedimented roof has a wooden urn at each corner and is surmounted at the ridgeline by two life-size figures carved from wood: a milkmaid facing east and a farmer whetting his scythe looking west. These statues were carved by John and Simeon Skillin of Boston in 1793. The summerhouse was moved in 1901 from its original site to its present location.
Private
NHL; HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Gloucester
LANE, FITZ HUGH, HOUSE
Harbor side of Rogers Street
1849–1865

Fitz Hugh Lane (1804–1865) was a marine painter of national reputation, best known for his sea and shoreline scenes and portraits of ships. He studied in Boston as an apprentice to William Pendleton and operated a lithograph business there from 1845 until after 1847. Lane lived in this three-story house until his death. Its walls of handcut stone blocks and the granite jambs and lintels give the exterior a rugged appearance. The roofline is broken by seven steeply pitched and irregularly placed gables.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

ESSEX COUNTY
Ipswich
WHIPPLE, JOHN, HOUSE
53 S. Main Street
c. 1640

One of the earliest extant New England houses, the Whipple House illustrates the development of the 17th-century house form over a number of years. In its three distinct sections are reflected the evolution of workmanship and architectural detail as the Whipple descendants grew away from their English origins. The house took on its present appearance sometime after 1700, when the lean-to was added at the back.
Private
NHL; HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Marblehead
LEE, JEREMIAH, HOUSE
Washington Street
1768

The Jeremiah Lee House, an excellent surviving example of New England's Georgian period houses, exemplifies the wealth and position of a New England merchant of the 18th century. This three-story building has facades that are of rusticated wood; the wood quoins and keystone window lintels imitate masonry forms. A pedimental projecting pavilion with a small entrance portico breaks the entrance facade. A cupola and two massive brick chimneys dominate the hip roof. The grand scale of the house is manifested in the interior, particularly by the richly decorated eight-foot wide staircase in the central stair hall, the fully paneled banquet room, and the great drawing room on the second floor.
Private
NHL; HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Newbury
SPENCER-PIERCE-LITTLE HOUSE
At the end of Little's Lane, on the
east side of U.S. 1A
17th or 18th century

The Spencer-Pierce-Little House is one of a few remaining stone houses built in New England during the 17th and 18th centuries. The exact date of construction is unknown, and the house may have been built by John Spencer, the elder or the younger, or by Daniel Pierce, who acquired the property in 1651. The 17th-century portion of the house is a two-and-one-half-story stone structure built in the form of a cross with a large central chimney. The walls, which are 2 feet thick, are comprised of granite interspersed with field stone and brick covered by a thick coating of plaster. The original stone house was enlarged in 1797 by adding a two-and-one-half-story frame wing to the west end of the main axis. Rooms in this newer section are paneled in the Georgian style. The house has been in the possession of the Little family since 1861.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Newburyport
MARKET SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Market Square and properties
fronting on State, Merrimac, Liberty,
and Water Streets
19th century

Market Square is one of the last remaining seaport business districts in New England that dates from the times of prosperous shipping, fishing, and other maritime activity. Newburyport's economy was based on shipbuilding, fishing, trading, and distilling. Most buildings now standing in the square were constructed during the 21 years following the fire of 1811. Strict building codes were immediately enacted, and massive fire walls were put up between individual structures. These fire walls terminated in the distinctive stepped end gable common throughout the square. The architectural coherence thus achieved makes the district unique. Most buildings are Federal style, common bond brick row houses with stores on the ground level. They are three stories high and three bays wide. The two most important structures in the historic area are the U.S. Customhouse (1835) and the Market House (1823).
Multiple public/private

ESSEX COUNTY
Newburyport
U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE
25 Water Street
1835, Robert Mills

The Newburyport Customhouse is a two-story, rectangular building almost devoid of exterior ornament. The walls are regular ashlar gray granite, and the corner pilasters are dressed granite blocks laid up as quoins. A simple Doric entablature extends around the building, and it is repeated above the one-story entrance porch. The middle bay on the main facade projects slightly from the wall, and the projection continues up through the principal entablature. Operations at the Customhouse ceased in 1910.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, HOME
North Street
Early 19th century

A self-educated man, Nathaniel Bowditch effected great advances in navigation and helped to bring European mathematics to America. Utilizing his observations at sea, he compiled *The New American Practical Navigator*, a textbook on navigation which also contained tables and navigational

aids. His translation of one of Pierre Laplace's works, though never completed, effectively introduced continental mathematics to the United States. Bowditch occupied this frame house from 1811 to 1823. Save for the absence of its rooftop balustrade and shutters, the building essentially retains its original appearance.
Municipal
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
GARDNER-WHITE-PINGREE HOUSE
128 Essex Street
1804–1805, Samuel McIntire

The Gardner-White-Pingree House, built for Salem merchant John Gardner, is a three-story brick town house covered by a hip roof ringed with a balustrade. Trim is white marble. The center doorway, framed by reeded pilasters, has fanlights and sidelights and is sheltered by a one-story elliptical porch with slender Corinthian columns. Third-story windows are shorter than those on other levels, and the roof has a modillion cornice. Interiors are decorated in the Adam style.
Private
NHL; HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
HAMILTON HALL
9 Cambridge Street
1806–1807, Samuel McIntire

The political differences between Federalists and Republicans split the townspeople of Salem. One faction, eventually incorporated as the Proprietors of the South Buildings, erected Hamilton Hall to house their social activities. Hamilton Hall is a three-story brick building with a gable roof and four interior end chimneys. The gable end is treated as a pediment and contains a central semi-circular window. A belt course divides the floors and a one-story portico covers the main doorway. There are four rooms on the first floor divided by a center hall. The back half of the upper two floors is a large ballroom.
Private
NHL; HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
PEABODY MUSEUM OF SALEM
161 Essex Street
1825

In 1799 a group of Salem ship captains organized the Salem East Indian Marine Society. When the Society's financial state forced the sale of part of its collections, philanthropist George Peabody saved the museum by arranging for its acquisition by the Peabody Academy of Science. Simultaneously the academy bought the ethnological and natural history collections of Salem's Essex Institution. The Peabody Museum, which assumed its present name in 1915, has notable collections of New England maritime history, Pacific ethnology, and the natural history of Essex County. The granite facade of the building is essentially unchanged; its interior has been restored.
Private
NHL; HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
PEIRCE-NICHOLS HOUSE
80 Federal Street
1782, Samuel McIntire

The late Georgian style Peirce-Nichols House was the first important example of Samuel McIntire's work. McIntire remodeled some of the rooms in 1801 so the existing interiors illustrate both his early Georgian and later Adam styles of decoration. The large, square, three-story house was built for Jerathmeel Peirce. The exterior of the frame clapboard structure has a central Doric pedimented porch and tall, fluted Doric pilasters at the corners. The hipped roof has a balustraded parapet at the edge and a belvedere above. Third-story windows are foreshortened as was usual in Georgian houses, and all windows have exterior blinds and interior shutters.
Private
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Derby Street
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

Founded in 1626, Salem owed its early beginnings to a seaboard location. As early as 1643 fish, lumber, and provisions were being shipped from Salem to the West Indies in exchange for sugar and molasses. During the Revolution and the War of 1812, the port aided the American cause as a privateering center. Derby Wharf is an important survivor from Salem's shipping zenith. Nearby is the customhouse where Nathaniel Hawthorne worked as Surveyor of the Port of Salem from 1846 to 1849. The building, its occupants, and the surroundings are described in the introduction to *The Scarlet Letter* (1850). The Derby House (1761–1762) and the Hawkes House (1780) also recall Salem's former commercial eminence.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 10.73 acres
HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
WARD, JOHN, HOUSE
132 Essex Street
1684

This house exemplifies the organic growth of a 17th-century frame house and is similar to the more famous house of Seven Gables, also in Salem. The two-and-one-half-story structure originally included only the western half of the present house, consisting of the parlor and its chamber above, the brick chimney, porch, and stair. An unusual feature of the house was an overhang at both the front and west ends, an arrangement that added space to the bedroom in the second story. A wide cross gable was constructed in the roof on the front side to enlarge and light the garret. At some later date Ward added the eastern half to the existing house. This addition contained a hall and large fireplace, a chamber above, and a second cross gable in front to light the added attic room. The overhang was extended across the front of the house only. The final addition, a lean-to across the back of the structure, was completed prior to 1732.
Private
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Saugus
BOARDMAN HOUSE
Howard Street
c. 1680

Typical of the 17th-century frame dwellings constructed by English colonists in America, this house is important because so much of the original framework and interior finishing detail remains. The structure is two and one half stories with a central chimney and two rooms on the upper and lower floors. A rear lean-to was added probably at the end of the 17th century. Alterations since the time of construction have not substantially changed the original plan and appearance of the house, and a minumum of restoration work has been done.
Private
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Saugus
SAUGUS IRONWORKS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Off U.S. 1
c. 1648

The Saugus Ironworks is a reconstruction of a 17th-century iron works which operated intermittently between 1648 and 1670. The works consisted of a blast furnace, casting house, forge, and a rolling and slitting mill. About 1670, after years of dwindling operations, the ironworks

was abandoned. Although it was not a financial success, it was an important industrial achievement. The plant, one of the few of its type then existing in the world, produced a fine grade of iron. Perhaps more important, the ironworks provided training for skilled workers and ironmasters who built and operated ironworks all along the east coast.
Private
NPS (authorized but not acquired); 9 acres

ESSEX COUNTY
Topsfield
PARSON CAPEN HOUSE
Howlett Street
1683

The Parson Capen House, one of the finest surviving English colonial dwellings in the United States, has a gable roof and an oak frame rising two stories in height. The clapboarded exterior has a front second floor overhang as well as overhangs on each of the gable ends. A pilastered brick chimney projects from the center of the roof's ridge. There is one room at either side of the massive central brick fireplace. A central winding staircase is built against the chimney. The building was restored early in the 20th century.
Private
NHL

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Deerfield
OLD DEERFIELD VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
c. 1670

At the beginning of the 18th century Deerfield was the outpost of New England's northwestern frontier. It had been laid out in 1666 and was settled a few years later. French and Indian raids in 1675 and 1704 laid waste to the town, but each time it was rebuilt. Many of the 18th-century buildings remain, and today much of the village has been restored to its colonial appearance. Among the surviving buildings are the Frary House (1689), the Willard House (1768), Old Bloody Brook Tavern (c. 1700), and the John Williams House (1707).
Multiple private
NHL; HABS

HAMPDEN COUNTY (also in Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Worcester Counties)
Springfield
1767 MILESTONES
Between Boston and Springfield along the Old Post Road
1767

The 1767 Milestones were placed along the Boston Post Road following action by Parliament which directed Massachusetts and the other colonies to survey their post roads. Ninety-nine stones were marked, some new and some already in place. Each bore the distance from Boston, the distance in miles to Springfield, and the date. Legibility of the inscription varies from stone to stone. The milestones east of Worcester County are granite while those to the west are sandstone. Forty of the original stones (or their replacements) have been located. They range in size from one foot ten inches, to five feet high above ground, and from eighteen inches to three feet wide.
State and private

HAMPDEN COUNTY
Springfield
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY
Armory Square
1794

Until it was formally deactivated in 1968, Springfield Armory was the oldest manufacturing arsenal in the United States. In recent years it was the United States Army's principal research and development center and pilot manufactory for small arms. The armory also was the site of the defeat of insurgent farmers in Shays' Rebellion, 1786–1787. A museum exhibits the history of the Armory and interprets the story of America's military growth and power as reflected in its small arms.
State/municipal
NHL

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
Amherst
DICKINSON, EMILY, HOME
280 Main Street
1813

Emily Dickinson, one of America's preeminent poets, spent her entire life in this house, 1830–1886. In her later years she lived in partial seclusion and wrote poetry for her own pleasure. The first major publication of her work was in 1890, only two of her poems having been published during her lifetime. The 14–room brick house remains in excellent condition.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
Cummington vicinity
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, HOMESTEAD
2 miles from Cummington on side road
c. 1799

William Cullen Bryant, poet and editor, lived in this house until early manhood, composing here two of his best-known poems, "Thanatopsis" and "To a Waterfowl." A lawyer until the age of 30, Bryant subsequently edited the New York *Evening Post* for 40 years. In addition to his journalistic leadership, he exerted great influence as a critic of literature and American public affairs. His house, to which he returned in his later years, is furnished with Bryant memorabilia.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
CHRIST CHURCH
Garden Street
1759–1761, Peter Harrison

Christ Church is among the finest surviving 18th-century religious buildings in the New England colonies. The entrance of this Georgian church is formed by a low wood tower which is topped by a smaller cruciform belfry. The rusticated planking on each of the side elevations is broken by a row of seven arched windows connected by a continuous archivolt. Above the windows is a Roman Doric cornice. A Palladian window lights the semicircular chancel. Built for an Anglican congregation, Christ Church was designed as a typical Anglican church with nave, side aisles, and a focus on the altar. Six free-standing raised classic columns along each side of the nave support the ceiling over the aisles. Two bays were added to the nave in 1857.
Private
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
ELMWOOD (JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL HOME)
Elmwood Avenue
1766

James Russell Lowell was a prominent man of letters during the period known as the "Flowering of New England." For many years he was a distinguished linguist and professor at Harvard University. Less conventional than many of his literary contemporaries, Lowell used his pen to influence public opinion. His *Bigelow Papers* (1848) was a poetic attack on the Mexican War. He was the first editor of the *At-*

lantic Monthly and was later associated with the *North American Review*. Elmwood, built by Lieutenant Governor Andrew Oliver in 1766, was occupied from 1787 to 1814 by Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts and Vice President of the United States. Lowell lived in this three-story frame house from his birth in 1819 until his death in 1891.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
GRAY, ASA, HOUSE
88 Garden Street
1810

Trained as a physician, Asa Gray became one of America's greatest botanists. During his 45 years as professor of botany at Harvard, he published, among other works, *The Genera of the Plants of the United States* (1849) and *Statistics of the Flora of the Northern United States* (1856), the latter of which helped to launch the study of plant geography. Although moved from its original site, the house retains many of its interior and exterior features.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
HASTINGS, OLIVER, HOUSE
101 Brattle Street
1844–1845

Oliver Hastings was a Boston merchant, and his home is a frame Greek Revival, T-shaped building enlivened by curved bays, cast-iron verandas and balustrades, and a hip roof terminating in a monitor. The main facade is highlighted by a wide curved bow with a two-story porch situated in the central bay. There are four fluted Corinthian columns on the first floor of the portico and an elaborate cast-iron, trellised balustrade on the roof. Flush siding covers the exterior walls.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
MASSACHUSETTS HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Harvard University Yard
1718–1720, John Leverett, Benjamin Wadsworth

Massachusetts Hall is the oldest surviving building of America's oldest institution of higher learning. As such, it is significant not only in the history of American education, but also in the history of the English colonies in the 18th century. Harvard University, originally designated Harvard College, was established in 1636 through a grant of the Massachusetts General Court. Built as a dormitory, Massachusetts Hall contained 32 chambers and a small private study for each of the 64 students. The three-story brick building now houses administrative offices.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
MEMORIAL HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Cambridge and Quincy Streets,
Harvard University campus
1870–1878, William Robert Ware
and Henry Van Brunt

The brick walls of Memorial Hall are trimmed with Nova Scotia stone. Built as a memorial to Harvard's Civil War dead, the Late Gothic Revival structure is cruciform in plan, and a massive, square tower surmounts the crossing of the arms. Both apse and nave sections contain Gothic tracery windows in the second story. North and south transept ends are three bays wide and flanked by wide, three-story towers topped by high pyramidal roofs. Rose windows have been incorporated in the Gothic fenestration of the north, south, and west elevations. Inside, the nave was designed as a dining hall, the transepts as the memorial hall, and the apse as a theater.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
SEVER HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Harvard Yard
1878–1880, Henry Hobson
Richardson

Designed in the well-known Richardsonian Romanesque style, Sever Hall is a classroom building, and the architect strove to blend it harmoniously with the Georgian and Federal edifices already in Harvard Yard. The brick structure is three and one-half stories high. Front and rear facades are divided into bays by low, twin cylindrical towers capped by steeply sloping roofs. Prominent belt courses divide all floors. The main entrance is set in a deeply recessed Syrian archway, above which is a slightly projecting bay surmounted by a pediment containing panels ornamented with floral patterns in cut brick; similar ornament appears on the rear elevation.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
UNIVERSITY HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Harvard Yard
1813–1815, Charles Bulfinch

Standing three stories high and covered by a hip roof, University Hall has walls of granite and measures 140 by 50 feet. The similar east and west elevations are divided into three sections. The central, seven-bay portion, adorned by four giant, wooden Ionic pilasters with a wooden balustrade on the roof above, is flanked by three-bay wings on each side. Inside, the original commons or dining rooms occupied the first floor until 1842, and the chapel and recitation rooms were located upstairs. The interior has been greatly altered.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
VASSALL, JOHN, HOUSE (CRAIGIE-LONGFELLOW HOUSE)
105 Brattle Street
1759

This Georgian period two-story frame house was built by Major John Vassall in 1759. The house was occupied by George Washington during the siege of Boston, 1775–1776. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from 1837 to 1882. During this time it was a meeting place for the poet's many distinguished associates, and here he wrote his best-known poetry, including *The Song of Hiawatha*, *Evangeline*, and *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. The street facade of this 18–room house features a central pedimental projecting pavilion, a prominent cornice, and four giant pilasters. The four lower slopes of the double hip roof are crowned with balustrades. The floor plan is the central hall type with interior chimneys. The present interior furnishings and general decor date from the period of Longfellow's occupancy.
Private
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Concord
EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, HOME
Lexington Road and Cambridge
Turnpike
1835

Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet, essayist, and lecturer, occupied this square frame house from 1835 until his death in 1882. Now best known for his essays on transcendental philosophy, he was also well known during his lifetime as a lecturer. His house

is furnished as it was during his day, excepting the study and library which is a replica. The contents of the original library have been transferred across the street to the Concord Antiquarian Society.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Concord (also in Lincoln and Lexington)
MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
1775

The military phase of the American Revolution began with the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. British troops, marching out from Boston to seize a cache of colonial arms, came face to face with the Americans at Lexington Green. Firing broke out, the Americans dispersed, and the British marched on to Concord. After an unsuccessful search for the hidden arms and an exchange of fire at the North Bridge, the British withdrew from Concord. By this time the aroused colonials had gathered from the surrounding countryside, harassing the retreating British column until (exhausted and bloody) it retreated into the haven of Boston. War had begun.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 750 acres
HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Concord
OLD MANSE
Monument Street
c. 1765

The Old Manse was constructed by the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Reverend William Emerson, whose family watched the Revolutionary battle at the North Bridge in 1775 from a second-story window. Emerson lived here for a year, during which time he composed the essay "Nature." Nathaniel Hawthorne, who gave the house its present name, lived here with his wife from 1842 to 1846. A description of the house appears in Hawthorne's *Mosses from an Old Manse*. The two-and-one-half-story clapboard dwelling is furnished with objects associated with its famous residents.
Private
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Concord
ORCHARD HOUSE
Lexington Road
Mid–19th century

This frame house was the home of Bronson Alcott, the American transcendentalist and educator who established the unsuccessful cooperative community of Fruitlands in 1843. It was also the home of his daughter, Louisa May Alcott, who wrote a part of *Little Women* (1868) here. Others of her well-known works include *Hospital Sketches* (1863) and *Little Men* (1871). Furnishings, books, and other items associated with the Alcott family are exhibited.
Private
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Concord
WALDEN POND
1.5 miles south of Concord

At Walden Pond, Henry David Thoreau lived in a simple cabin from 1845 to 1847. Seven years later he published his account of those years, *Walden, or Life in the Woods*. The site of the cabin is marked with a cairn of rocks. Walden Pond is a reservation of 144 acres, most of which is a lake with a wooded shore line.
State
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Concord
WRIGHT'S TAVERN
Lexington Road, opposite the Burying Ground
1747

On April 19, 1775, Wright's Tavern was the scene of meetings of both Minute Men and British Redcoats within a few hours of one another. Prior to the Revolutionary War it was also associated on October 1, 1774, with the meeting of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which gathered in the adjacent meetinghouse of the First Parish. The measures passed at this session gave formal status to the rebellion by ending payment of taxes to England and providing for a defensive force to resist British authority. The hostelry itself has undergone few changes.
Private
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Lexington
BUCKMAN TAVERN
Hancock Street, on the east side of Lexington Green
c. 1690

Oldest of the Lexington hostelries, Buckman Tavern is intimately associated with the initial exchange of shots in the Revolutionary War. The tavern is named for proprietor John Buckman, who was a member of the Lexington company of Minute Men. His public house was a convenient gathering place for his comrades on the days they trained on Lexington Green. Thus it was natural that they should assemble here during the evening and through the night preceding the arrival of British troops on April 19, 1775. The oldest portion of the present building dates from the late 17th century; the main body of the two-story frame building with its hipped roof dates from the 18th century.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Lexington
LEXINGTON GREEN
Massachusetts and Hancock Streets
1775

On Lexington Green on the morning of April 19, 1775, occurred the short but momentous skirmish between the Minute Men and the British forces that initiated the Revolutionary War. Due to failure to obey orders, a shot was fired—by which side it is not known—and when the firing ceased, eight American militiamen lay dead. This clash, which marked the beginning of the battle, continued intermittently as the British troops marched to Concord, seven miles distant. The Revolutionary Monument near the southwest corner of the Common is significant not only for the battle it commemorates, but also for the simple design typical in the early days of the Republic.
Municipal
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Medford
ROYALL, ISAAC, HOUSE
15 George Street
Mid–17th century

The Royall House represents the Georgian period in the history of New England's domestic architecture. The nucleus of the present house is a 17th-century, two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling which is one room in depth. Soon after Royall purchased the house in 1732, he raised the height to a full three stories and completed the present east facade, covering the existing brickwork with wood. Royall's son Isaac, Jr., who inherited the estate in the 1740's, doubled the depth of the house, built the large double-end chimneys with their connecting parapets, and completed the present west facade with its rusticated wood siding and giant corner pilasters. It was during this period that the principal interior rooms were refinished or redecorated.
Private
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Medford
TUFTS, PETER, HOUSE
350 Riverside Avenue
1675

The Peter Tufts House erected in 1675 is an example of a 17th-century New England brick structure, of which only 11 are known to have been built. The walls of the house are 18 inches thick and were made of brick probably manufactured in Medford, a leading brick-making center. Two end chimneys were built into the walls. The house is three stories high, and the roof slopes steeply, but is cut before reaching a peak, thus forming an early style gambrel roof. A brick belt course around the house marks the floor level between the first and second stories. Window spacing front and back is irregular or non-Georgian. The Georgian floor plan consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side in each story. Principal alterations include the addition of the present front porch and dormer windows and replacement of the original casement windows with sliding sash.
Private
NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
1767 MILESTONES
Reference—see Hampden County

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Waltham
GORE PLACE
52 Gore Street
1805–1806, Jacques Guillaume Legrand

Gore Place is a noteworthy example of a five-part Federal country house. It is composed of a main block with an elliptical bow in the south facade, two hyphens, and end pavilions standing at right angles to the main axis. Walls are brick laid in Flemish bond. The central section has a hip roof crowned by a low, wooden, octagonal cupola. Hyphens and end pavilions have gable roofs. A nine-foot-wide sandstone terrace extends across the north elevation. Inside are mantels elaborately carved in the Adamesque manner which contrast noticeably with the simpler woodwork. Gore Place was built for Christopher Gore, lawyer and politician.
Private
NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Waltham
LYMAN, THEODORE, HOUSE (THE VALE)
Lyman and Beaver Streets
1793–1798, Samuel McIntire

The Lyman House was designed as a five-part, frame composition. It consisted of a two-story main block with one-story hyphens and lower, two-story end pavilions. In 1882 the house was enlarged and extensively remodeled. The end pavilions were increased to two full stories, the west wing was made larger by the addition of an ell at the rear, the hyphens were raised to two stories, and a third floor was added to the central section. All roof units were balustraded, and projecting bays were built on either side of the front door. The interior has been greatly altered.
Private
NHL; HABS

NANTUCKET COUNTY
Nantucket
COFFIN, JETHRO, HOUSE
Sunset Hill
c. 1686

The Jethro Coffin House is a restored example of a 17th-century New England saltbox house. It is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a long rear roof slope, very small windows of the medieval type, and a big central chimney with four large fireplaces. The floor plan is typical of 17th-century central chimney structures: a small central entry leads to the two front rooms located on either side of the chimney, and a boxed-in staircase provides access to the large bedrooms in the attic.
Private
NHL

NANTUCKET COUNTY
Nantucket
NANTUCKET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Nantucket Island
c. 1700–1874

The American whaling industry originated on Nantucket Island. By 1748 Nantucketers owned 60 ships, and the island retained supremacy in the industry for another 100 years. On Main Street, between Centre Street and Monument Square, are numerous houses associated with this era. Notable among them are the "Three Bricks," a row of houses built between 1833 and 1837 for the three sons of a wealthy whale oil merchant.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

NORFOLK COUNTY
Brookline
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
83 Beals Street
c. 1908

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was born at this site on May 29, 1917. The Kennedy family occupied the nine-room frame house until 1920. Before becoming President in 1961, Kennedy served in Congress both as a Representative and as a Senator from Massachusetts. He was assassinated on November 22, 1963, having served only part of his presidential term.
Federal
NPS; .09 acre
HABS

NORFOLK COUNTY
Brookline
OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW, HOUSE
99 Warren Street
1810

Pioneer landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted became interested in park development through his world travels in the 1840's and 1850's. His first major project was the development of New York's Central Park, of which he became chief architect in 1858. During subsequent years he was involved with the preservation of Yosemite, the Niagara Reservation, establishment of Adirondack Forest Preserve, Arnold Arboretum, and the Biltmore Estate in North Carolina. By the time of his death, he and his associates had planned some 80 urban parks. The exterior of his house is little changed, but the interior has been greatly altered.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

NORFOLK COUNTY
Dedham
FAIRBANKS HOUSE
Eastern Avenue and East Street
c. 1636

The Fairbanks House is one of the oldest frame dwellings in the United States. This survivor of the English colonial period is typical of the "growing house" which the owner added to as his prosperity and family increased. It was built in 1636 by Jonathan Fayerbanke, and eight generations of the family have occupied the house. The oldest part of the house has a massive central brick chimney and abutting stair hall with one room to either side on each of the two floors. Later additions include an enlargement of the original rooms, the addition of a lean-to across the rear, and wings to either side.
Private
NHL; HABS

NORFOLK COUNTY

Milton

FORBES, CAPT. R. B., HOUSE

215 Adams Street
1833

For several decades Boston was the major American port engaged in the China trade. The wealth resulting from this trade is exemplified by the house of Robert Bennet Forbes, who became the head of the firm of Russell and Company in 1839. During the Opium War (1839–1842) his business prospered because the Chinese halted British trading operations. Ultimately the Chinese opened many ports to western trade. Forbes' three-story Greek Revival house, designed by the noted architect Isaiah Rogers and subsequently remodeled in 1871, contains Chinese furniture, furnishing, and art objects and is open to the public as a museum.

Private

NORFOLK COUNTY

Quincy

ADAMS, JOHN, BIRTHPLACE

133 Franklin Street
1681

John Adams, first Vice President and second President of the United States, lived in this house until his marriage in 1764. At that time he moved into an adjacent house left to him by his father. Before his election to the Vice Presidency, Adams was a delegate to the First Continental Congress, a commissioner to France (1777–1778) a negotiator of the Treaty with Britain (1782–1783), and envoy to Britain (1785–1788). The Adams birthplace originally consisted of two lower rooms and two upper chambers; a later lean-to added two lower rooms. Though this saltbox house has undergone extensive alterations, much of the original fabric remains.

Municipal
NHL; HABS

NORFOLK COUNTY

Quincy

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, BIRTHPLACE

141 Franklin Street
1663

John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was born in this house in 1767. For several years its original kitchen room served as the law office of his father, John Adams. The family lived here until 1783, and John Quincy Adams again occupied the house from 1805 to 1807. Prior to his term as President, he was a United States Senator, a negotiator of the treaty ending the War of 1812 (1814), minister to Britain (1815), and Secretary of State (1817–1825). From 1831 to 1841 he served in the House of Representatives. The birthplace originally consisted of two upper and two lower rooms. Later a two-kitchen lean-to was added. Though the house has undergone considerable alteration, much of the original fabric remains.

Municipal
NHL; HABS

NORFOLK COUNTY

Quincy

ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

135 Adams Street
1731

Adams National Historic Site commemorates four generations of the distinguished Adams family, who occupied this house from 1788 to 1927. Here lived John Adams, first Vice President and second President of the United States, 1797–1801. His son, John Quincy Adams, was Senator, Congressman, Secretary of State, and President of the United States, 1825–1829. His son, Charles Francis Adams, was minister to the Court of St. James, 1861–1868. His son, Henry Adams, historian and man of letters, is best known for his autobiography, *The Education of Henry Adams*. A younger son, Brooks Adams, was the last of the family to occupy the "Old House." A stone library, stable, and extensive gardens are other notable features of the house.

Federal
NPS; 4.77 acres

NORFOLK COUNTY

Quincy

MOSWETUSET HUMMOCK

Squantum Street about 1,000 feet
northeast of the intersection of
Morrissey Boulevard
17th century

In the early 1600's this hill was the seat of the sachem Chicatabot of the Massachusetts Indians. Shaped like an arrowhead (which in the Indians' tongue is *mos* or *mons*), the hummock (or *wetuset*), as slightly altered in pronunciation by the white man, gave rise to the name Massachusetts. Today the hill is still bounded by the sea where the Indians fished, by the marshes that served as a defense, and the original planting grounds of the tribe.

State

NORFOLK COUNTY

Quincy

THE QUINCY HOMESTEAD

34 Butler Street
1706

The Quincy Homestead is one of the few houses in Massachusetts in which the elements of a 17th-century building incorporated in a later structure are clearly visible. The earliest section was presumably built in the 1600's and a second portion constructed by Edmund Quincy in 1706. It appears that the two were joined together during the mid–18th century, and the dwelling had assumed its present appearance by 1822. It is a two-and-one-half-story clapboard structure with both a gambrel and a hip roof. There are dormers on the south and west elevations, and the ridge of the roof supports a balustrade with finials. A pedimented Doric entrance porch highlights the main facade. The interior has four rooms on the main floors separated by a central hall which terminates in a 17th-century kitchen and chamber above. This portion was included in the 1706 remodeling.

State

NORFOLK COUNTY

Quincy

UNITED FIRST PARISH CHURCH (UNITARIAN) OF QUINCY

1266 Hancock Street
1827–1828, Alexander Parris

This building is considered the finest extant Greek Revival church in New England. The scale of the two-story structure is monumental. Walls are granite, and the main facade is covered by a giant, projecting Doric portico above which rests a two-stage stone tower topped by an open wooden cupola. Windows in the north and south walls are tall and round-headed. The four, tapered, monolithic portico columns are 25 feet high including their capitals. Inside, the pews are separated by two side aisles, and galleries extend around the north, south, and west sides. The dominant interior feature is the decorative plaster dome centered in the ceiling.

Private
NHL; HABS

NORFOLK COUNTY

1767 MILESTONES

Reference—see Hampden County

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

Hingham

OLD SHIP MEETINGHOUSE

Main Street
1681

Old Ship Meetinghouse is considered the only surviving New England church built

during the 17th century and the oldest English colonial house of worship still standing in the United States. Designed and built almost as a square, the meetinghouse was altered in 1731 and 1755 and restored in 1930. The roof is supported by curved timbers resembling an inverted ship's hull, hence the name. Indigenous to New England, the frame meetinghouse, with a pulpit opposite the main door, was developed by the Puritans in rejection of the traditional Anglican church interior, characterized by placement of an alter at the long, narrow end of the building. Town meetings and religious services were held here, and the dual use demonstrates the close connection between politics and religion in the Puritan community.
Private
NHL; HABS

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
Plymouth
COLE'S HILL
Carver Street
1620

Cole's Hill is a significant part of the settlement site of the Plymouth Colony. The hill is traditionally considered the burial place of the colonists who died in the "starving time" of the first winter, 1620–1621. On the top of the bank stands a memorial to the *Mayflower* Pilgrims. Beneath is a crypt containing bones uncovered in 18th- and 19th-century excavations. Also on the hill is a statue of Massasoit, the Wampanoag chief whose friendship shielded the colony from Indian attack in its early years. At the foot of Cole's Hill is Plymouth Rock, legendary landing site of the Pilgrims.
Private
NHL

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
Plymouth
PLYMOUTH ROCK
Water Street

Plymouth Rock is a large granite boulder now incised with the date 1620. It symbolizes the landing of the Pilgrims in that year to found the first permanent English settlement in New England. Although no mention of a specific landing place is made in the official Pilgrim records, the value of Plymouth Rock as a historic symbol supersedes the question of its authenticity. In 1774 an attempt was made to move the rock and it split. The two halves were separated but brought together again in 1880 near their original site. At that time the firm of McKim, Mead, and White designed the gray granite Classical canopy as a shelter. The canopy has 16 monolithic columns to support its full entablature which is surrounded by a parapet.
State

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
ARNOLD ARBORETUM
22 Divinity Avenue
c. 1873, Frederick Law Olmsted

Begun as a tree farm for Harvard University in 1873, the Arnold Arboretum is now a pre-eminent institution for plant research. Charles Sprague Sargent, its first director, campaigned vigorously to make the arboretum an aesthetic as well as a scientific endeavor. Today paths allow visitors to enjoy more than 6,000 species of trees and shrubs. Its library, herbarium, and publications aid in scientific research.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BEACON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by Beacon Street on the south, the Charles River Embankment on the west, Pinckney and Revere Streets on the north, and Hancock Street on the east
18th and 19th centuries

In the heart of Boston, near the city's commercial center, is the residential section known as Beacon Hill. Its Federal and Greek Revival style buildings, some designed by Charles Bulfinch, make the area architecturally significant. It is chiefly famous, however, as the residence of many distinguished persons of the 19th century. Among the more famous were Charles Francis Adams, Francis Parkman, Edwin Booth, Bronson Alcott, William Dean Howells, and William Prescott.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BOSTON ATHENAEUM
10 1/2 Beacon Street
1847

Established in 1807, the Boston Athenaeum, largest of the Nation's early proprietary libraries, continues to be a leading cultural institution. Intended to serve both the scholar and the general reader, the Athenaeum houses more than 430,000 volumes. Included in its collection are numerous rare items, among them large parts of the libraries of George Washington and John Quincy Adams. There are also many early pamphlets and tracts of historical value and a large newspaper collection. The earliest portion of the present building was begun in 1847 and enlarged in 1913–1914. It contains reading rooms, stack areas, exhibition rooms, and administrative offices.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BOSTON LIGHT
Little Brewster Island, Boston Harbor
1716, 1783 (reconstruction)

Little Brewster Island is the site of the first lighthouse in North America. Destroyed by the British in 1776, Boston Light was reconstructed according to the plan of the old lighthouse, probably incorporating the remaining wall of the old tower. The 89–foot tower is a built-up combination of rubble stone, granite, and brick. Now operated by the United States Coast Guard, it throws out a 100,000 candlepower beam every 30 seconds.
Federal
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BOSTON NAVAL SHIPYARD
East of Chelsea Street, Charlestown
c. 1800

The Boston Naval Shipyard, one of the Nation's oldest, has built, repaired, and serviced countless naval vessels. Among the famous ships launched here were the *Merrimac* and the *Monadnock*. The installation introduced the use of shelters for shipways, built one of the Nation's first dry docks, made all of the Navy's rope for more than a century, and pioneered in modern ship construction. Still an active facility, it is administered by the Department of the Navy. Its principal feature is the restored U.S.S. *Constitution*.
Federal
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
Breed's Hill
1825

The battle of Bunker Hill, actually fought on nearby Breed's Hill, June 17, 1775, was the first full-scale action between American militia and British troops in the Revolutionary War. The battle ended in defeat for the inexperienced Americans, but the costly victory convinced the British that defeating the colonists would not be easy. The present monument marking the approximate center of the American redoubt on Breed's Hill is surrounded by a four-acre park.
State
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

South Boston
1776

In the spring of 1776 cannon captured from Fort Ticonderoga in New York were brought to Boston on sleds and mounted on Nooks Hill, Dorchester Heights. From this location the colonists commanded the city and continually bombarded the British positions. Finally, on March 17, General Howe evacuated Boston. The entire British Army plus many Loyalist citizens sailed to Nova Scotia. Never again during the Revolution was Massachusetts occupied by British troops.
Municipal
NPS; 5.43 acres

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

ETHER DOME, MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Fruit Street
1818, Charles Bulfinch

The first publicized use of ether as a surgical anesthetic took place in the operating dome of Massachusetts General Hospital on October 16, 1846. This event was due in part to the efforts of William Thomas Green Morton, a dentist, who administered the "preparation" to the patient. Although other physicians and dentists of the time had used ether, their experiments had not been publicized. Bare and utilitarian, the ether dome has remained essentially unchanged and is still being used for lectures.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

FANEUIL HALL

Dock Square
1761, John Smibert; 1805–1806,
Charles Bulfinch

Often called the "cradle of liberty," Faneuil Hall was a focal point in the organization of colonial protest against the acts of the British Parliament immediately prior to the Revolutionary War. Here Samuel Adams, James Otis, and other leaders voiced the desire for American self-government. In the 19th century it was a center for the abolitionist movement. Built as a public market, the building was also used for municipal meetings after its owner, Peter Faneuil, provided a room for town meetings. In 1898–1899 the entire building was restored according to the Bulfinch plans. The present three-story brick building is covered by a gable roof which has a cupola at the east end.
Municipal
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE

141 Cambridge Street
1795–1796, Charles Bulfinch

Built for lawyer and politician Harrison Gray Otis, the Otis House underwent considerable alteration during the 19th century and is presently being restored to its earlier appearance. Standing three stories high it has a low hip roof with chimneys at both ends. Windows have stone lintels and sills, and the floor levels are delineated by prominent stone belt courses. The second-story Palladian window on the main elevation and fanlight above have been reconstructed. The present cornice is a careful copy made from fragments of the original. In 1926 the house was moved back 40 feet from its original site. Inside, the second-floor drawing room is the finest room in the house. It has a low dado, finely detailed cornice, and mantels with Adamesque friezes.
Private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

HARDING, CHESTER, HOUSE

16 Beacon Street
1808

Though self-taught, Chester Harding was one of America's notable portrait painters in the four decades before his death in 1866. Settling in Boston in the late 1820's, he became so popular during his lifetime that the demand for his work was termed "Harding Fever." This four-story brick house was Harding's residence from 1827 to 1829.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

HEADQUARTERS HOUSE

55 Beacon Street
1806; Asher Benjamin

In this four-story building on Beacon Hill, William H. Prescott lived and did much of his writing. His historical works include *The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic* (1838), *History of the Conquest of Mexico* (1843), and *History of the Conquest of Peru* (1847). His work is notable for accuracy and thoroughness in both research and composition.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

KING'S CHAPEL

Tremont and School Streets
1749–1754, Peter Harrison

Known today as King's Chapel Unitarian Church, this building is considered a masterpiece of its architect and an excellent example of Georgian church architecture in the American colonies. The main portion is a rectangle built of cut Quincy granite and covered by a hip roof. The north and south elevations have two tiers of arched windows, the east elevation, a Palladian window. The wood front porch with its classic columns was added in 1785–1787. The square stone base for the tower was intended to carry a spire which was never built. Paired, giant Corinthian columns project in front of the galleries. The interior spatial composition and details make it one of the finest Georgian period church interiors. The present building is on the site of the first Anglican church building in Massachusetts. In 1785 it became the first Unitarian church in the United States.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

LONG WHARF AND CUSTOMHOUSE BLOCK

Foot of State Street
Wharf, 1710–1721; Customhouse
Block, 1848, Peabody and Stearns

Long Wharf and Customhouse Block commemorate the mercantile history of Boston, one of America's major ports. The original Long Wharf was long the city's busiest pier, flourishing as both a commercial port and an embarkation point for travelers. As Boston's mercantile business increased, the wharf was expanded and rebuilt, and the commercial structures along the waterfront were replaced. The Customhouse Block is one of the noteworthy massive granite structures built during Boston's commercial zenith.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Fruit Street
1818–1823, Charles Bulfinch;
1844–1846, George Perkins

Massachusetts General is a rare major example of a large, early 19th-century city hospital. The addition of matching five-bay wings in the 1840's nearly doubled the hospital's size, and the entire interior was redone at that time. Exterior walls are

granite in coursed ashlar, and the building stands two stories high above an elevated, rusticated basement. There is a projecting, central pedimented portico with giant Ionic columns. Prior to designing the hospital, Bulfinch visited comparable institutions in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He recommended that no ward should accommodate more than 20 patients. When completed the hospital had a capacity of 73 beds. Located today in the midst of a huge hospital complex, Bulfinsh's original building is used principally for clinical research.
Private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1154 Boylston Street
1899

Founded through the efforts of the Reverend Jeremy Belknap in 1791, the Massachusetts Historical Society is the oldest such society in the United States. From its inception it has been pre-eminent in the collection, preservation, and publication of historical material, including Paul Revere's account of his famous ride. Its present building contains three stories, the first floor of stone and the upper two of brick.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

MASSACHUSETTS STATEHOUSE

Beacon Hill
1789, Charles Bulfinch

The Massachusetts Statehouse (containing the Executive Department and Senate Chamber) has been the center for Massachusetts government since its completion; it is also significant as a monument of Federal architecture. Memorial paintings, tablets, and statuary are in the Bulfinch wing, battle flags from the Civil War through World War II, in Memorial Hall.
State
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

OLD CITY HALL

School and Providence Streets
1862–1865, Gridley J. F. Bryant and Arthur D. Gilman

The Second Empire Old City Hall is a monumentally scaled four-story granite building. The main facade contains a projecting, pedimented, five-story central pavilion three bays wide and flanked by four-story wings. Paired columns set off the central bays of the pavilion and corners are marked by paired pilasters. Pilasters also divide the bays on the second and third floors. Inside and out the Old City Hall bears a strong resemblance to the Louvre in Paris. Woodwork of the first floor is butternut and pine on the other levels. The entrance hall is floored with black and white marble, and the most striking interior features are the staircases.
Municipal; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

OLD NORTH CHURCH, CHRIST CHURCH

193 Salem Street
1723, William Price

From the belfry of Old North Church on the night of April 18, 1775, lanterns notified patriots across the Charles River that British troops were moving toward Lexington and Concord. The next day they were engaged with the Minute Men in the opening skirmish of the Revolutionary War. Boston's oldest surviving church, Old North Church was built from designs based on Sir Christopher Wren's London churches. Its first steeple, blown down in 1804, was replaced by a similar one designed by Charles Bulfinch. The church is still used as a house of worship.
Private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

OLD SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON

645 Boylston Street
1874–1875, Cummings and Sears

The Old South Church in Boston is a two-story masonry building with polychrome walls. Its plan is cruciform, and a square dome rests above the crossing of the arms. The south, north, and east gable ends contain two-story window openings with elaborate Gothic tracery. Pinnacles decorate building corners, and there are arcaded entranceways between the arms on three sides. The main entrance is deeply recessed and arched. Interior woodwork is cherry as are the pulpit and screen. The campanile-like tower was rebuilt in the 1930's and reduced 10 feet to its present 235–foot height.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

OLD SOUTH MEETINGHOUSE

Milk and Washington Streets
1729–1730, Robert Twelves

Old South Meetinghouse was the scene of many protest meetings prior to the Revolutionary War. One such meeting led to the Boston Tea Party on the night of December 16, 1773. The building was erected by Joshua Blanchard, the mason who later buit the Thomas Hancock House and the original Faneuil Hall. The two-story brick building with gabled roof is among the few pre-Revolutionary meeting houses still standing. It has a side brick tower and wood steeple. The interior, featuring a three-sided gallery and raised pulpit with a suspended sounding board, was restored after the British had used the interior for a riding school during their occupation of Boston in 1775.
Private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

OLD STATEHOUSE

Washington and State Streets
1712–1713, 1740

The Old Statehouse was the seat of government of the province of Massachusetts and the meeting place for colonial courts as well as for civic and military affairs. Here James Otis argued against the legality of the writs of assistance in 1761. With the outbreak of the Revolution the building served as the Statehouse of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1776 to 1798. This Georgian building, which occupies the site of its predecessor, was once the focal point of Dock Street, a major thoroughfare in 18th-century Boston.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston

OLD WEST CHURCH

131 Cambridge Street
1806, Asher Benjamin

Old West Church is a square, two-story brick edifice with a stepped gable roof and a three-and-one-half-story projecting porch. Above the porch is a square tower topped by a dome and a cupola. Windows of the main building are arranged in two tiers and have lintels and sills of stone. The porch has three roundheaded windows framed by Doric pilasters in its third story. Inside, the central dome measures 42 feet in diameter and is 6 feet high. In 1896 the church became a branch of the public library and remained so until 1960.

Three years later the interior was restored to its early 19th-century appearance.
Private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
PARKMAN, FRANCIS, HOUSE
50 Chestnut Street
1824

Historian Francis Parkman was one of the many prominent people who lived on Beacon Hill in the 19th century. Observations made on a trip over the Oregon Trail in 1846 he recorded in *The California and Oregon Trail* (1849). Other works concern the French in the New World: *Pioneers of France in the New World* (1865), *The Old Regime in Canada* (1874), and *Montcalm and Wolfe* (1884). Parkman's writing is notable for the use of personal observations and his insistence on the critical use of original manuscript material. His early Federal brick house was his home during many of his productive years.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
PIERCE-HICHBORN HOUSE
29 North Square
1680–1710

The Pierce-Hichborn House, a 17th-century brick town house, is typical of the many pre-Georgian brick dwellings erected in Boston to replace earlier wooden buildings destroyed in the great fire of 1676. Moses Pierce, an artisan-glazier, built the three-story, hipped-roof dwelling for his family. The oblong-shaped, six-room house is constructed of red brick laid in English bond and has its narrow two-bay end facing east on the square. A two-story brick service wing, containing the present kitchen and a chamber over it, was added to the narrow west end of the house in the 18th century. The dwelling was acquired by Nathaniel Hichborn in 1781 and remained in his family until 1864. It is now a historic house museum.
Private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
QUINCY MARKET
South Market Street
1825–1826, Alexander Parris

Quincy Market is a monument to the efforts and abilities of two men, Josiah Quincy (1772–1864) and architect Alexander Parris (1780–1852). Lawyer, legislator, and later president of Harvard, Quincy served as mayor of Boston from 1823 to 1828 and initiated the city's first public water and sewage systems. Quincy responded to growing discontent over crowded and unsanitary conditions at the Faneuil Hall market with a proposal for a new market. In the face of strong opposition, he held a public meeting and mustered enough support to effect approval of the new market by the state legislature. The cornerstone was laid on April 27, 1825, and the first business was transacted a year later. The main market building (535 feet 3 inches by 50 feet) is built of granite and consists of a central domed section flanked on the east and west by two-story, gable-roofed wings. Ionic porticos on both wings are surmounted by pediments containing single circular windows. The market was originally paralleled on its north and south sides by four-story warehouses, and the entire complex fronts on a portion of Boston harbor which was later filled in. Parts of the market are still in use today.
Public
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
REVERE, PAUL, HOUSE
19 North Square
c. 1676

In addition to its significance as the home of the Revolutionary patriot, the Paul Revere House is important as downtown Boston's only extant 17th-century dwelling. It was from this house that Paul Revere left for his ride on the night of April 18, 1775, to warn the Revolutionary patriots in Lexington. In 1908 the house was restored to its 17th-century form. The two-story house is one room deep and has a small kitchen ell. The facade has an overhang; a massive end brick chimney projects above the gable roof.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
136 Tremont Street
1819–1820, Alexander Parris and
Solomon Willard

St. Paul's Church, now the cathedral of the diocese of Boston, is a two-story, gable-roofed sandstone building highlighted by a temple front portico with six Ionic columns. The portico extends the full width of the main facade. There are three entrance doors to the interior which has a curved ceiling containing recessed panels. A gallery is located above the entrance doors. The present chancel and dome were added in 1926–1927; the altar and reredos were installed at the same time.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
SEARS, DAVID, HOUSE
42 Beacon Street
1816, Alexander Parris

The scale of this Federal style town house is monumental, and its walls are composed of carved granite panels. As built the Sears House was a two-story, L-shaped structure with a hip roof and a single projecting central bay. A saucer dome crowned the bay. First-floor windows were full length and those above, regular size; the space between was filled by an oblong, carved granite swag panel. In 1824 one of the bays west of the central bow was removed and a matching, three-bay bow was constructed on the east side. The facade was thus increased from seven to ten bays. A third story was added in 1875, the hip roof was replaced by a gable, and the saucer domes were removed from the double bows.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
TREMONT STREET SUBWAY
Beneath Tremont, Boylston, and
Washington Streets
1895–1898

Boston's subway was the first in North America and the fifth such system in the world. City authorities had been prompted to consider the undertaking because of the crowded streets jammed with horse-drawn vehicles. Though the original subway has been incorporated into the city's present and much-enlarged system, the original section of tunnel is still used. The stone entrances and exits on Tremont Street at the Boston Common are the most visible landmarks.
Municipal
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
TRINITY CHURCH
Copley Square
1874–1877, Henry Hobson
Richardson

Trinity Church was one of H. H. Richardson's best works. The architectural style is Romanesque, which has become synonymous with the architect's name. In his design Richardson subordinated the cruciform church building to its massive square, central tower with corner turrets

which soars 211 feet above the ground. Principal building materials were Dedham granite and Longmeadow freestone. The parish house is attached to the church by a colonnaded cloister. John La Farge executed murals inside the church (1876–1877) and some of the stained glass.
Private
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
U.S.S. *CONSTITUTION*
Boston Naval Shipyard
1797

Better known as "Old Ironsides," the frigate *Constitution* has retained her identity as a commissioned ship of the United States Navy. The vessel was involved in the undeclared naval war with France (1798–1800), the sea battles with the Barbary pirates (1801–1805), and the War of 1812. She was condemned as unseaworthy in 1830, but Oliver W. Holmes's poem, "Old Ironsides," aroused such public interest that appropriations for rebuilding her were authorized. The square-rigged wooden vessel is 204 feet long with a 43 1/2–foot beam.
Federal
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston Harbor
FORT WARREN
Georges Island
1834–1863

Military engineer Sylvanus Thayer (1785–1872) was responsible for the plan and construction of Fort Warren. Built mainly of Quincy granite, the defense work was a bastioned star fort with outer walls 8 feet thick and 600 feet long. Casemate guns protected the principal wall, and the bastions were armed with howitzers. The fort was twice modernized after the Civil War, in 1871–1876 and again in 1898–1899. Inside the walls is a brick magazine, and outside are a two-story brick hospital (late 19th century) and a mine storage building (World War I). Fort Warren was the most important Civil War site in New England because it was a prison for Confederate leaders, among whom were James Mason and John Slidell, Confederate emissaries to Great Britain who were seized from the British ship *Trent*, and Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy. Georges Island itself is an oval-shaped, 40–acre piece of land situated almost centrally in Boston harbor.
Municipal
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Roxbury
GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD, HOUSE
125 Highland Street
1864

William Lloyd Garrison was an articulate and influential exponent of immediate abolition of slavery. Through the columns of the *Liberator*, which he edited from 1831 to 1866, the New England Anti-Slavery Society (1832), the American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), lectures, and brochures, he stirred the North on the slavery issue. This two-story clapboard house was his residence from 1864 to 1879.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Roxbury
SHIRLEY-EUSTIS HOUSE
31–37 Shirley Street
1747

Shirley Place was among the most formal and imposing Georgian period houses built in New England. Its builder, William Shirley, was royal governor of Massachusetts from 1741 to 1756 and a colonial leader in the generation preceding the Revolutionary War. The original design featured a first and second floor raised on a high stone basement. An imposing double flight of stairs led to the main entrance. The wood exterior, finished to imitate masonry, featured single and paired giant pilasters. The steep-pitched hip roof was surmounted by a balustrade deck and a cupola. After being used by American forces as a barracks and hospital during the siege of Boston, it was purchased and remodeled by Dr. William Eustis in 1819. Eustis had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary War and was twice elected governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Private
NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
1767 MILESTONES
Reference—see Hampden County

SUFFOLK COUNTY
West Roxbury
BROOK FARM
670 Baker Street
1841

The Brook Farm Institute of Agriculture and Education was founded to promote the New England transcendentalist's ideal of "plain living and high thinking." George and Sophia Ripley were the founders and leaders of the experiment. Other prominent persons associated with the farm included Bronson Alcott, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Common ownership of property, fair division of labor, and a balance between physical and intellectual pursuits were among the practices of the institute. Various difficulties caused the abandonment of the experiment in 1847. Brook Farm remains largely in a natural state, with fields and woods, though a part of the land is used as a cemetery. Only one building dating from the Brook Farm period is extant.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WORCESTER COUNTY
Auburn vicinity
GODDARD ROCKET LAUNCHING SITE
9th fairway, Pakachoag Golf Course, Pakachoag Road
1926

On March 16, 1926, Dr. Robert H. Goddard launched the world's first liquid propellant rocket on a farm near Auburn, Massachusetts. This event established the use of liquid fuel as a propellant for rockets and set the course for future developments in rocketry. It was not until after the appearance of the German V–2 rockets in 1943 that his contribution was fully recognized and his work given serious study. The launch site, marked today by a small obelisk, is substantially unaltered.
Private
NHL

WORCESTER COUNTY
Lancaster
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, LANCASTER
Facing the Common
1816, Charles Bulfinch

The most noteworthy exterior features of the First Church of Christ are the two-stage front tower, topped by a wood cupola surrounded by Ionic columns, and the giant portico. The three portico arches are an "improvement" on Bulfinch's design made by the builder. Bulfinch had envisioned one tall center arch flanked by two lower arches all reflecting the unequal heights of the vestibule doors behind. The rectangular brick church is two stories high. Inside there is a gallery on all but the north wall, and no electric lights or central heating have been installed. The Thayer Memorial Chapel was added in 1881, and in 1900 the walls and ceiling inside were decorated in a fashion similar to Bulfinch's Massachusetts Statehouse.
Private
NHL; HABS

WORCESTER COUNTY

1767 MILESTONES

Reference—see Hampden County

WORCESTER COUNTY

Worcester

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

185 Salisbury Street
1910–1930

The American Antiquarian Society, established in 1812, was the third historical society founded in this country. The society, under the leadership of Clarence S. Brigham, who became librarian in 1908, rose to prominence as a depository for early Americana. Especially important are its collections of American newspapers (1670–1820), fiction (1774–1850), and imprints before 1820. The present home of the society was completed in 1910 and is a brick, modified Georgian building whose design was influenced by the original 1820 structure. Rear wings of brick in the same architectural style were added in 1924 and 1950. The American Antiquarian Society functions primarily as a research institution.

Private; accessible to the public with permission

NHL

WORCESTER COUNTY

Worcester

ELM PARK

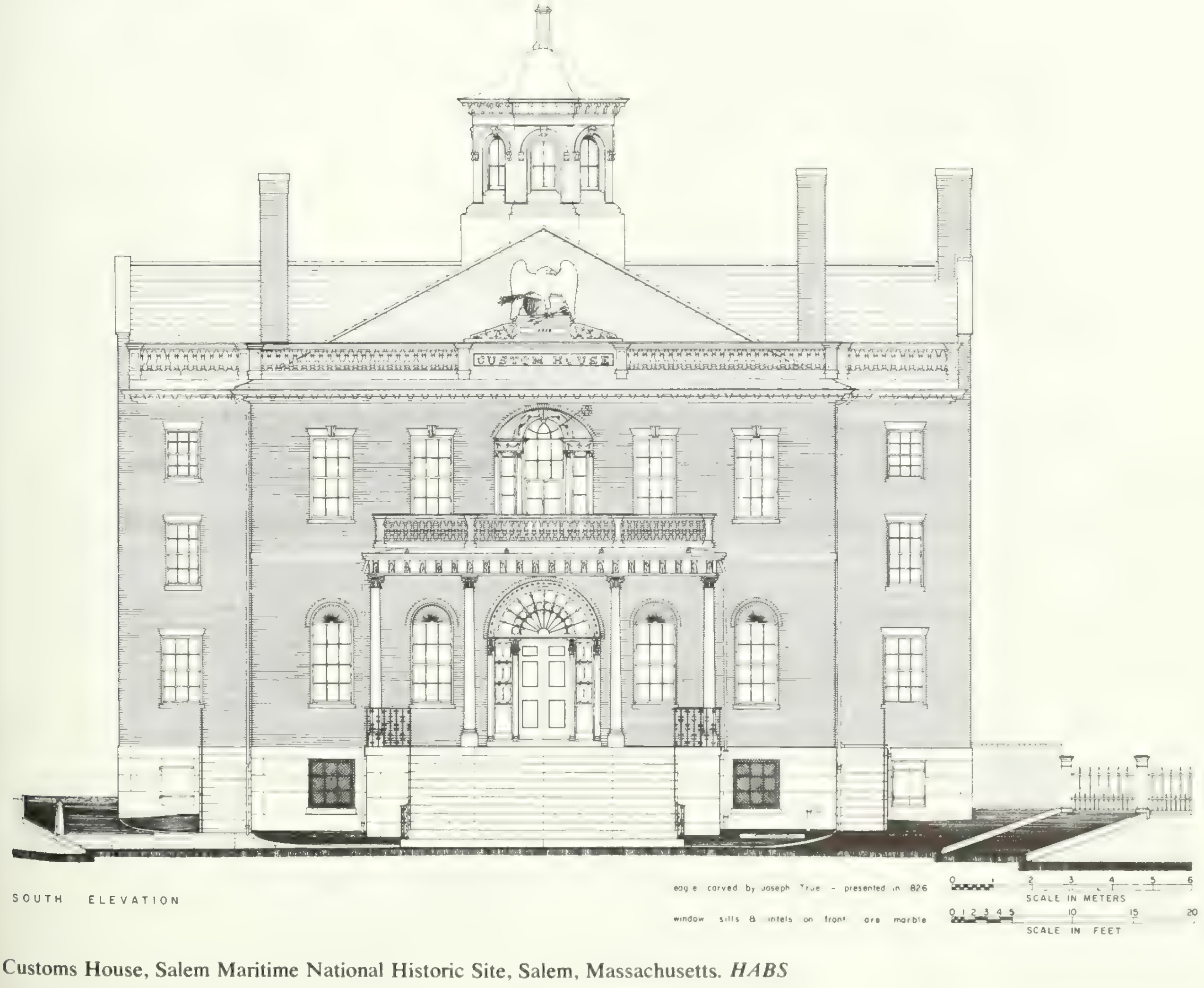
Bounded by Elm, Russell, Highland, and Pleasant Streets and by private properties on the west and north of Federal and Marmon Places (excludes the property of Worcester High School on Highland Street)
Mid–19th century

Elm Park is believed to be the first public park in America, as land for it was acquired in 1854 (acquisition of land for New York's Central Park was begun in 1853 but not completed until 1856). The land was developed by Edward Winslow Lincoln in 1874. Lincoln served as Commissioner of Shade Trees (1870–1885) and Commissioner of Parks (1885–1895) for the city of Worcester. A second piece of land, Newton Hill, was added to the original purchase in 1888.

Municipal

William J. Rotch House, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
Ned Goode for HABS

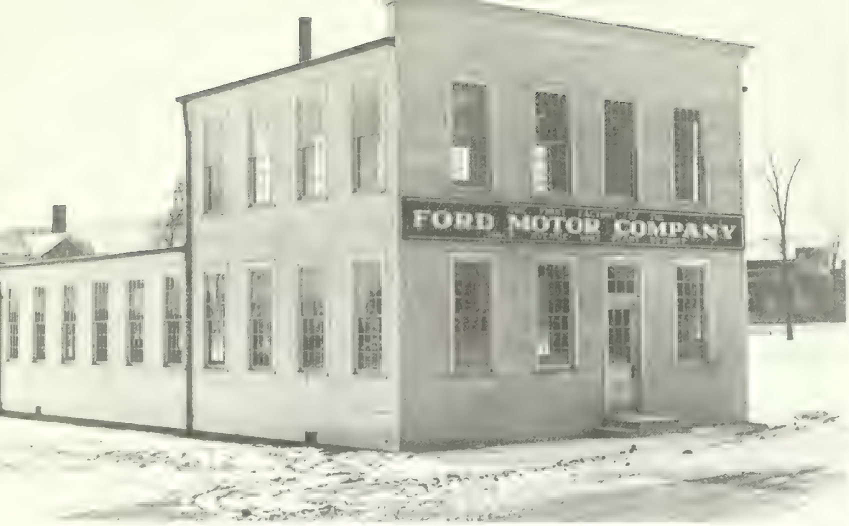
Old South Meetinghouse, Boston, Massachusetts.
Cortlandt V. D. Hubbard for HABS


CUSTOM HOUSE
SOUTH ELEVATION
eagle carved by Joseph True - presented in 826
window sills & lintels on front are marble
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SCALE IN METERS
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20
SCALE IN FEET

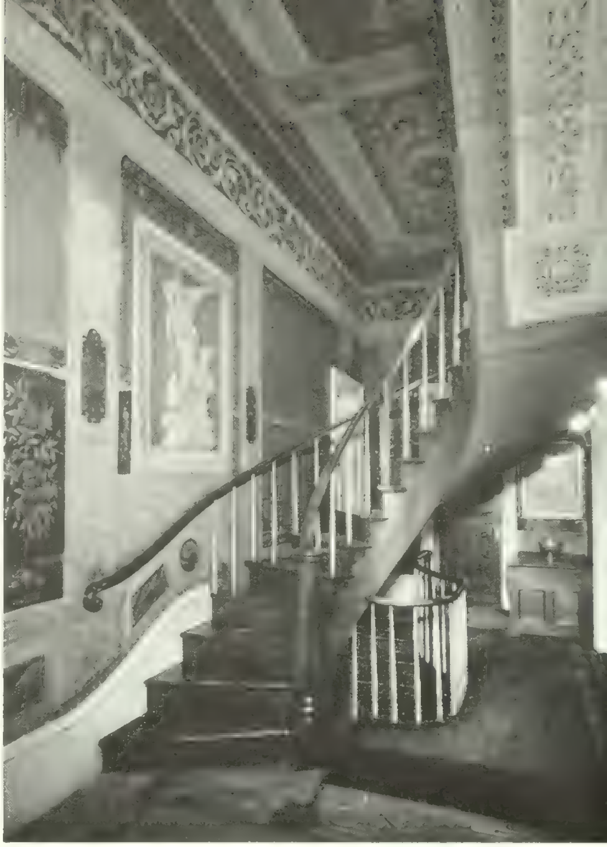
Customs House, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Massachusetts. ***HABS***

Michigan

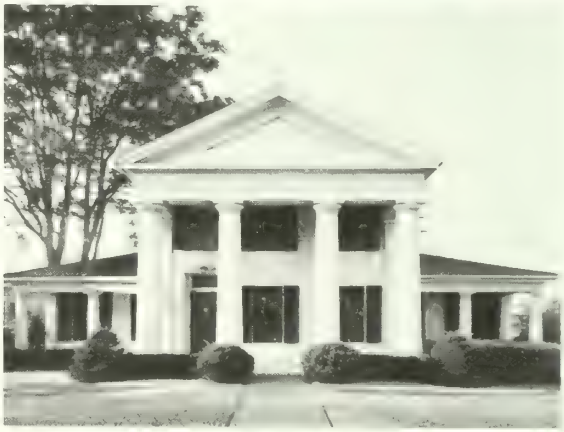
Mission Church, Mackinac Island, Michigan. *Mackinac Island State Park Commission*



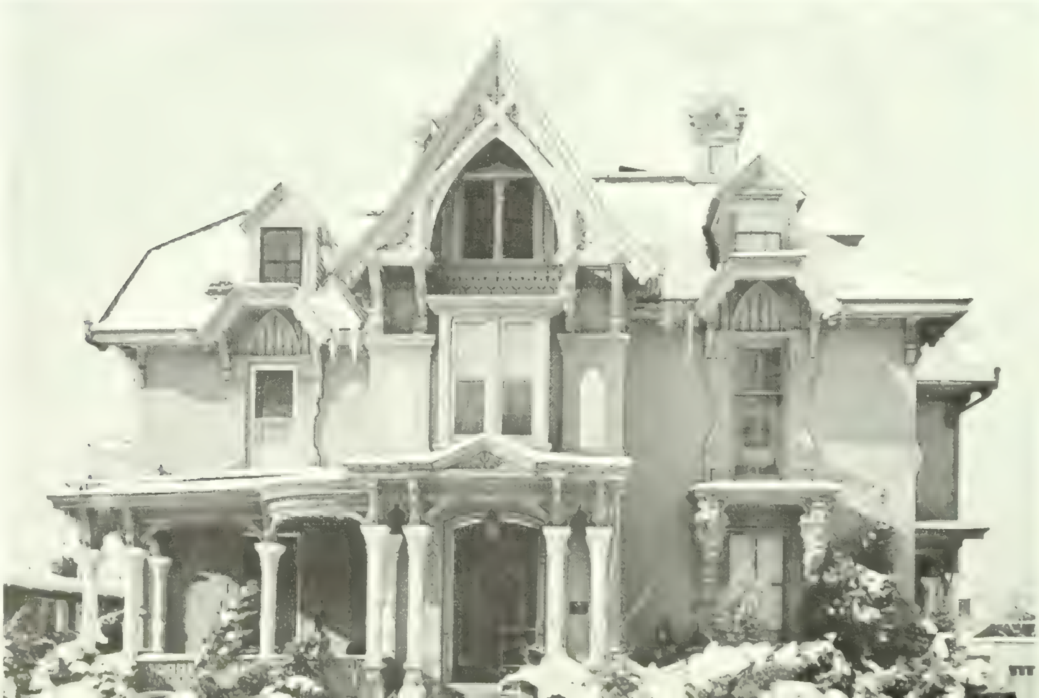
Ford Motor Company, Mack Avenue Plant,
Greenfield Village Historic District,
Dearborn, Michigan. *The Henry Ford Museum.*



Honolulu House (Abner Pratt House), Marshall, Michigan.
Allen Stross for HABS



Grand Rapids Art Museum (Abram W. Pike House),
Grand Rapids, Michigan. *Allen Stross for HABS*



Gilbert House,
Heritage Hill
Historic District
Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Heritage Hill Association

ALGER COUNTY
Grand Marais

HILL'S STORE

Grand Marais Avenue
1895

Grand Marais developed as a result of the growth of the fishing and logging industries during the mid-19th century. In the last ten years of that century the Alger-Smith Company of Detroit contracted to have its vast timber holdings in the Upper Peninsula cut and transported south. Milling operations were set up in Grand Marais, and people began to flock to town for employment. Two merchants, Wilkes W. Hargrave and Roy C. Hill, came from nearby Seney to open a store which grew into one of the most profitable concerns in the county. Serving as a social center for fishermen, lumbermen, and townspeople, Hill's Store remained in business until 1951. The two-story frame building rests on a cement foundation and has a false front with a bracketed cornice. Windows and doors have been boarded up for protection from vandals.
Private; not accessible to the public

BAY COUNTY
Bay City

FLETCHER SITE

SW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 16 and NW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 21, T. 14 N., R. 5 E.
Pre-Columbian to 19th century

The Fletcher Site contains material exemplary of the major cultural groups of the eastern United States during the last several thousand years. Among the objects recovered are side-notched projectile points of the Late Archaic Period, thick, crude pottery of the Early Woodland Period, finely worked and elaborately decorated Hopewellian pottery, heavy corded sherds and triangular projectile points of the Late Woodland Period, and a large number of burials of the Middle Historic Period. The site has been almost continuously inhabited from about 3,000 B.C. until 150 years ago. Most archeological work to date has been concerned with the historic burials. However, although the older artifacts are less plentiful, they are expected to add to the archeologists' still scanty knowledge of Michigan Archaic and Woodland periods.
Private

BERRIEN COUNTY
Berrien Springs

BERRIEN SPRINGS COURTHOUSE

North side, corner of Union and Cass Streets
1838–1839

Gilbert B. Avery, a local builder, designed the Berrien Springs Courthouse, adapting classical Greek Revival forms to the skills of local workmen. The courthouse is a frame structure raised on a high brick basement. Four 20-foot fluted Doric columns on masonry piers support the entrance portico, and pilasters ornament the corners of all four walls. A square, two-stage cupola with louvered openings surmounts the gable roof. In 1894 the county seat was moved. Since that time the building has been an armory, a community center, and a Seventh-Day Adventist church.
County; not accessible to the public

CALHOUN COUNTY
Albion

GARDNER HOUSE

509 S. Superior Street
1875

This two-story Victorian brick mansion built for A. P. Gardner was a showplace of its time. Victorian detailing is evident in the box cornices and decorative brackets above the entrance porch and bay window, the gabled round-arched windows in the mansard roof, and in the delicately carved vergeboards over the third-floor windows. All rooms have high ceilings, and the windows are equipped with interior shutters. Gardner was Albion's leading hardware merchant.
Private

CALHOUN COUNTY
Battle Creek

PENN CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION (NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION)

W. Van Buren
1887–1888, Roger & McFarland

The Penn Central Station is a one-and-one-half-story brick building 135 feet long and 35 feet wide with a hip roof, wide bracketed overhangs, and a high clock tower. Windows are arcaded and grouped, the north entrance is an enormous arch, and foundation and trimmings are Lake Superior brownstone. There are rounded bays covered by conical roofs on the east and west elevations. The Michigan Central, the largest railroad in the state, connected Detroit and Chicago. In 1918 the New York Central secured controlling interest in the Michigan, and it in turn became the Penn Central in 1968.
Private
HABS

CALHOUN COUNTY
Marshall

BROOKS, HAROLD C., HOUSE (JABEZ S. FITCH HOUSE)

310 N. Kalamazoo Avenue
c. 1840

The Brooks or Fitch House is an exceptional and impressive example of Greek Revival architecture in the midwest. The five Ionic columns of the temple front portico are an unusual non-classical feature. Windows on the first floor front measure ten feet from bottom to top. Inside the roof pediment is an unusual Palladian motif window with wrought iron grilles on the fanlight and sidelights. Alterations of a minor nature were made about 1910. Jabez S. Fitch, for whom the house was built, was a wealthy Marshall drygoods dealer. Charles T. Gorham, a banker who served as minister to the Hague (1870–1875) and Assistant Secretary of the Interior (1876–1877), purchased the house in 1851.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CALHOUN COUNTY
Marshall

HONOLULU HOUSE (ABNER PRATT HOUSE)

107 N. Kalamazoo Street
1860

The Honolulu House is a unique architectural style reputed to have been modeled upon Hawaiian prototypes. The board and batten structure rests upon a five-foot ashlar sandstone foundation and has a pagoda-roofed central tower. A veranda with an ornamental railing, columns, and wooden Tudor arches runs the length of the building. Large triple convoluted brackets project from the column capitals to the eaves. Two towers at the rear of the house have been removed. Inside the house a wide stairway sweeps upward from the main hall to the observation deck in the tower. Large parlors with 15-foot ceilings open off the hall, and several ornamental wall paintings remain.
Private
HABS

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
Charlevoix vicinity

O'NEILL SITE

South of Charlevoix off U.S. 31
Pre-Columbian

The O'Neill Site is a multicomponent prehistoric occupation site spanning several centuries. Remains of two distinct occupational units—late Woodland and Archaic—are present. Artifacts recovered include Archaic points and fragments of

Eastport chert from nearby Pewangoing quarry and distinctive Traverse and Mackinac ceramic ware.
Private; not accessible to the public

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
St. James
MORMON PRINT SHOP
Main and Forest Streets
1850

Following the assassination of Mormon prophet Joseph Smith (1844), several men claimed to be his successor. One of them, James J. Strang, managed to establish authority over a small group of Latter-Day Saints at Voree, Wisconsin. In 1847 while exploring other possible areas of settlement, he wintered with some followers on Beaver Island. Strang was named king of the Beaver Islands colony in July, 1847. St. James became the capital of his kingdom, and Strang eventually represented the Beaver Islands in the lower house of the Michigan legislature (1853–1855). A paper, the *Northern Islander*, was published in this building between 1850 and 1856. Printed first as a weekly and then as a daily, it was one of the earliest newspapers in northern Michigan. During the 1850's tension grew among Strang's followers and between them and the non-Mormons, and Strang was fatally shot by two disaffected followers in 1856. Shortly afterwards a mob invaded the islands. Nearly all Mormons were forced to leave, buildings were sacked, and the uncompleted temple was burned. The print shop is a two-story log building with a one-story rear addition.
Private

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY
Mackinaw City
FORT MICHILIMACKINAC
Near Mackinac Bridge, at the
terminus of U.S. 31
1715–1720

Fort Michilimackinac was strategically located on the south shore of the Straits of Mackinac, the crossroads of the upper Great Lakes. Erected by the French, the post was surrendered to the British in 1762 during the French and Indian War. It was the only British garrisoned outpost on the Great Lakes until near the end of the American Revolution. In 1781 the post was moved to Mackinac Island. The site of the original fort has been established by archeological investigation, and the stockade has been reconstructed. Its museum exhibit includes current on-site archeological operations.
State
NHL

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY
Mackinaw City vicinity
MACKINAC POINT LIGHTHOUSE
Michilimackinac State Park
19th century

Mackinac Point Lighthouse is a round tower connected to a service building, both of which are made of light brick and rest on high foundations of stone. The light station was established in 1890 on the Straits of Mackinac, a main crossroads for shipping on the Great Lakes; the lighthouse was not completed until 1892. It was discontinued in the late 1950's.
State; not accessible to the public

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Drummond Township
FORT DRUMMOND
Western end of Drummond Island
1815–1828

Fort Drummond or Fort Colyer was occupied by the British Army following their evacuation of Mackinac Island after the War of 1812. The outpost on Drummond Island was established to maintain a British military presence in the upper Great Lakes and to provide some control over the local Indians and the fur trade. The fort consisted of a blockhouse, barracks, commandant's house, storehouse, hospital, bakehouse, forge, officers' quarters, wharf, and several residences. Only ruins and the post cemetery remain.
Multiple public/private

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Sault Ste Marie
JOHNSTON, JOHN, HOUSE
415 Park Place
1822

John Johnston, an Irish emigrant to Canada, built his first home in Sault Ste Marie in 1794. This was burned by American forces in 1814 but was rebuilt in 1815. The present structure was an addition to the 1815 house, and all that remains of the latter is the west wall of the later dwelling. Five rooms and a hall are located on the ground floor. The dormer windows on the one-and-one-half-story frame house are late 19th-century additions. The city acquired the house in 1949 and restoration work was undertaken. New windows, floors, and roof were installed. Johnston had married a Chippewa Indian and his home was an important gathering place on the frontier. The Johnston House is believed to be one of the oldest structures on the upper Great Lakes.
Municipal

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Sault Ste Marie
OLD FORT BRADY
Bounded by the C.O.E. Service
Plaza on the north, by Portage Street
on the south, Brady Street on the
east, and Bingham Street on the west
19th century

General James Wilkinson and others recommended fortifying the Sault, and the idea was incorporated into Secretary of War (1817–1825) John C. Calhoun's national defense plans. Construction was begun in June, 1822, under the direction of Colonel Hugh Brady. Troops erected winter quarters, built a stockade, and started cutting a road. Two blockhouses stood at the southwest and northeast corners, and sentry boxes were placed on all other corners. Barracks and officers' quarters were situated on three sides within the stockade, while stables and barns were built near the riverbank. Some alterations were made in 1865, and in 1892–1893 the fort was moved to a new location. There are presently no visible evidences of Fort Brady.
Multiple public/private

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Sault Ste Marie
ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL
St. Mary's River
1855

Construction of the St. Mary's Falls Canal enabled the resources of the Lake Superior region to be exploited for the Nation's benefit. The canal, necessitated by the 22-foot difference in elevation between the two lakes, permits passage between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. More modern locks replaced older ones in the 1880's and in 1943, and two additional locks were constructed in 1914 and 1919.
Federal
NHL

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Strongs vicinity
NAOMIKONG POINT SITE
NE 1/4 sec. 8, T. 47 N., R. 5 W
Pre-Columbian

Located on the shore of Whitefish Bay, the Naomikong Point Site was occupied no earlier than 400 B.C. and probably not before 200 B.C. Inhabitants in historic times were Chippewa. Cultural material recovered from the site can be ascribed to the Laurel Focus of the Middle Woodland Period. Artifacts include preform blanks, scrapers, drills, celts, pestles, net sinkers and awls, beads, cones, fish hooks, and raw lumps of copper. It is believed that the people who lived at Naomikong fished seasonally (spring and fall) for whitefish using canoes and seines.
Federal

DELTA COUNTY
Fayette
FAYETTE STATE PARK
On a peninsula in Big Bay de Noc, on Mich. 149
19th century

Fayette was founded in 1867 by the Jackson Iron Company as a site for the smelting of iron ore. Two limestone furnaces and a casting house formed the nucleus of the town. Iron ore was shipped in by scows, smelted, and the resulting pig iron was shipped to ports farther south. Fayette's population was 500 in 1870. Buildings included 11 charcoal kilns, a lime kiln, machine shop, blacksmith shop, dock, sawmill, a store, icehouse, grain elevators, jail, opera house, hotel, and many private residences. Furnaces ceased operation in 1892 due principally to the depletion of the hardwood forests. The wood had been used to fire the smelters. The ruins of the smelting complex have been stabilized, and one of the charcoal kilns has been rebuilt. The hotel, opera house, and 11 private homes are still standing. All are preserved in the state park.
State

DELTA COUNTY
Fayette vicinity
SPIDER CAVE
On Big Bay de Noc between Fayette and Fairport
Pre-Columbian

Artifacts found in Spider Cave include stone, antler, and bone projectile points, and stone knives, flakes, and nodules. The variety of projectile points suggests habitation or use by more than one group or band. Dating of the artifacts places the site in the Middle Woodland Period. Many of the projectile points have shattered tips indicating that they may have been fired against some hard object—perhaps into the cave from canoes—in a magico-religious rite. Intact projectile points may represent earlier and later non-ceremonial uses.
Private

EATON COUNTY
Charlotte
EATON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
W. Lawrence Avenue at Cochran and Bostwick Streets
1883–1885

The Eaton County Courthouse is a unique example of Classical architecture tempered by midwestern originality and innovation. The three-story structure has walls of red brick with finely tooled white stone tracery; it rests on a raised basement of rough-tooled fieldstone. Projecting from the east and south facades of the third story of the main block are columned tetrastyle pavilions. An outstanding feature of the courthouse is a three-stage frame cupola rising from the center of the hip roof. The cupola has a square base, columned open belfry, and an octagonal dome topped by a nine-foot figure of justice. The building is 111 feet high.
County
HABS

EMMET COUNTY
Cross Village vicinity
WYCAMP CREEK SITE
Northeast of Cross Village on the north bank of Wycamp Creek
Pre-Columbian

Artifacts found at the Wycamp Creek Site are similar to findings from other prehistoric sites in the Great Lakes area. Pottery sherds resemble an Ontario-Iroquois type but should probably be attributed to an early historic Ottawa population. Occupation was from Middle Woodland to early historic times, and a Late Woodland component has also been excavated. It is believed that the narrow northwestern coastal plain of Michigan's lower peninsula served as a cultural connection between the northern and southern Great Lakes area. The site will be likely to yield material left by migrating peoples who used this corridor. Wycamp Creek was named for 19th-century Michigan missionary Father John Bernard Weikamp.
Private

EMMET COUNTY
Petoskey
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY STATION (CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY STATION, PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY STATION)
Pioneer Park, W. Lake Street
1892

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Station was built just before the turn of the century when northern Michigan promised to become a tourist center. The original owners of the station, the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, sold out to the Pere Marquette Railroad Company in 1899. The latter merged with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company in 1947. Three years later the station was abandoned. It measures 81 feet by 60 feet, and its second story is a square 39 feet on a side surmounted by a conical roof. There is a veranda around the brick station and a porte cochere on the south side.
Municipal/private; not accessible to the public

EMMET COUNTY
Walloon Lake
HEMINGWAY, ERNEST, COTTAGE (WINDEMERE)
Between the north shore of Walloon Lake and Lake Grove Road
1904–1921

The Hemingway Cottage, built in 1904 and named Windemere by the Hemingway family, is a one-story frame structure with a gabled roof and white clapboard siding. Ernest Hemingway made his first trip to Walloon Lake when he was 1 year old and spent every succeeding summer there, except one, until he reached the age of 21. Here he learned to hunt and fish, activities that he continued to enjoy and write about for the rest of his life. In the summer of 1919 Hemingway first began to write fiction at the cottage. His Michigan experiences later provided him with incidents and settings for 10 short stories and his first published novel, *The Torrents of Spring*. Hemingway and his first wife, Hadley Richardson, honeymooned at the cottage, and this was his last stay at Walloon Lake except for a brief visit in the early 1950's. The Hemingway Cottage is now owned by Madelaine Hemingway Miller, the younger sister of Ernest.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HILLSDALE COUNTY
Janesville
GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
360 E. Chicago Street
1846–1849

Grace Church is significant as one of the first churches built in Michigan west of Detroit. Its design is generally classical with some Gothic Revival detail. Three distinct and separate sections constitute the church building: a one-and-one-half-story sanctuary, a shallow one-story vestibule, and a square, central, two-story belfry tower above the main entrance. Square pilasters mark the corners, and the gable roof has a simple cornice with a plain frieze. Arched windows along the building's sides have lancet peaks, interlaced lancet-peaked cames, and lancet-peaked wood surrounds. The church's interior, more distinctly Gothic than the exterior, still contains the original black walnut pews and frescoed panels.
Private

HOUGHTON COUNTY
Hancock vicinity
QUINCY MINE NO. 2 SHAFT HOIST HOUSE
Off U.S. 41
20th century

The Quincy Copper Mining Company was organized in March, 1848, to exploit the then recently discovered Portage Lake copper formations. Mining operations continued through the first decade of the 20th century, when the 8,000-foot level was reached and it became necessary to install a new hoist. The Nordberg Manufacturing Company was commissioned to build the hoist, and it was in operation by 1920. Powered by two high pressure and two low pressure Corliss cylinders using steam at a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch, the Nordberg hoist is the largest cross compound steam hoist in the world. It was used to pull a skip weighing 10,000 pounds loaded with 20,000 pounds of rock. Operating depth was over 9,000 feet on the incline, and hoisting speed was 36.4 miles per hour. Mining operations ceased in 1931. The hoist building and hoist have been restored and are open to the public.
Private

INGHAM COUNTY
East Lansing vicinity
ST. KATHERINE'S CHAPEL
4650 Meridan Road, east of East Lansing
c. 1887

St. Katherine's Chapel is a rural wooden structure of indigenous rustic style. Board and batten siding covers the exterior, and a vestibule and sacristy are attached to the east facade. The belfry is a recent addition. Matched and beaded pine boards have been used to panel the interior. Sheets of red, yellow, and blue glass glaze the windows on the north, south, and west elevations. The reredos was installed in 1945.
Private
HABS

INGHAM COUNTY
Lansing
MICHIGAN STATE CAPITOL
Capitol and Michigan Avenues
1872–1878, Elijah E. Myers

Michigan became a state in 1837 with its capitol located in Detroit. A new site, more centrally situated, was designated for the seat of the state government in 1847. A frame structure served as the capitol for two decades until expanding facilities resulted in enlargements and, eventually, provision for a new capitol. Following an architectural competition, the design of Illinois architect Elijah E. Myers (1832–1909) was approved, and work began with laying of the cornerstone in 1872. Limestone, sandstone, granite, and marble were all utilized in construction. The finished structure is monumental in scale measuring 420 feet long by 274 feet wide by 267 feet high. Topped by an elongated central dome, the capitol has a cruciform floor plan, a rusticated ground story, and Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian columns on the exterior. A notable interior feature is the rotunda, open above the ground floor to the top of the dome.
State

IONIA COUNTY
Ionia
HALL-FOWLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY (FREDERICK HALL HOUSE)
126 E. Main Street
1869–1870

A distinctive example of Italianate architecture, the Hall-Fowler Memorial Library is characterized by highly ornate bracketed cornices, elongated windows with hoodmolds, and a central octagonal cupola. Constructed for Frederick Hall, a well-to-do banker, the palatial two-story structure is nearly square and has an extremely low hip roof with extended eaves. Decorative wooden porches shelter the entrances. The house was built of striking, variegated ashlar sandstone which ranges in color from a yellow gray to a reddish brown.
Municipal
HABS

JACKSON COUNTY
Concord
MANN HOUSE
205 Hanover Street
1883–1884

The Mann House is a typical middle-class Victorian home of the late 19th century. Characteristic Victorian features are the tower covered with patterned shingles and the gingerbread under the eaveline of the front gable. The rooms at the rear of the house were altered in 1947–1948, but it is the intention of the Michigan Historical Commission to restore them to their original condition. Many light fixtures, all the furniture, books, wallpaper, and paintings date from the turn of the century. The home, once a social center of the community, is open to the public as a house-museum.
Private

KALAMAZOO COUNTY
Kalamazoo
LADIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BUILDING
333 S. Park Street
1879, H. L. Gay

The Ladies Library Association was formed in 1852 and had no permanent meeting place until the present building was constructed. The dual purpose of the Association was to improve the education of its members and to raise the cultural tone of the community. Resting on a foundation of granite blocks, the library building is brick with light colored, cut stone trim. A noticeable feature is the asymmetrically placed tower. In 1913 a two-story wing was added to the rear of the tower.
Private; not accessible to the public

KENT COUNTY
Ada vicinity
ADA COVERED BRIDGE
Across the Thornapple River
Mid–19th century

The Ada Covered Bridge is of wooden truss construction and measures 14 feet wide, by 15 feet high, by 125 feet long. It was built about 1867 and was extensively renovated in 1941. Only pedestrians use the bridge now.
County

KENT COUNTY
Grand Rapids
GRAND RAPIDS ART MUSEUM (ABRAM W. PIKE HOUSE)
230 Fulton Street, East
1844–1845

The Grand Rapids Art Museum is a frame, two-story, Greek Revival house with a gable roof. A two-story pedimented Doric tetrastyle portico with fluted columns fronts the main entrance, and there are two symmetrical, hip-roofed, one-story wings with Doric colonnades on either side. The interior was altered about 1920 and opened in 1924 as an art museum. A few years later the brick addition was constructed at the rear. Abram W. Pike, for whom the house was built, occupied it until 1906.
Private
HABS

KENT COUNTY
Grand Rapids
HERITAGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Michigan Avenue on the north, Pleasant Street on the south, Union Avenue on the east, and by

Clarendon Place and Jefferson and
Lafayette Avenues on the west
19th and 20th centuries

Heritage Hill Historic District is a 37-block area within Michigan's second largest city, Grand Rapids. Since the mid-19th century this area has acquired and retained a cohesive residential character unmarred by commercial intrusion. The city of Grand Rapids grew up on the banks of the Grand River, which furnished water power for mills and manufacturing plants, particularly furniture factories. Some buildings within the Heritage Hill District were built as early as the 1840's, and within 30 years it had become the most fashionable residential area of Grand Rapids. Outstanding houses, which run the gamut in style from Greek Revival to Prairie School, include a Greek Revival residence (540 Cherry Street, Southeast), an Italianate dwelling (434 Cherry Street, Southeast), the Gothic Revival Gilbert House (55 Lafayette Avenue, Southeast), and a home by Frank Lloyd Wright (450 Madison Avenue, Southeast).
Multiple public/private

KENT COUNTY
Grand Rapids
TURNER HOUSE (R. C. ALLEN, INC., EMPLOYEES' CLUBHOUSE)
731 Front Street, N.W.
c. 1845

The two-story Turner House is the only remaining residence of a group of mid-19th-century homes along Front Street. Eliphalet H. Turner, for whom the house was built, was an early settler of Grand Rapids. His house was constructed of local limestone from the Grand River. The masonry is ashlar. Ionic columns and sidelights frame the main doorway. Recent alterations (substitution of single lights for the original small pane windows and a frame addition at the rear) have changed the character of the house.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

KENT COUNTY
Grand Rapids vicinity
NORTON MOUND GROUP
2 miles south of Grand Rapids on
Indian Mound Drive
c. 4 B.C.–A.D. 400

The Norton Mound Group is one of the best preserved of the Hopewell mounds in the western Great Lakes region. Originally consisting of some 40 mounds, 17 of which remain, the site was the center of Hopewellian culture in that area. As such, it represents the northward spread of this culture from the Illinois Valley—its point of origin. Excavations have uncovered numerous grave offerings: copper awls and beads, conch shell containers, deer antlers, worked beaver incisors, and chipped and ground stone artifacts.
Municipal
NHL

KEWEENAW COUNTY
Copper Harbor
FORT WILKINS
Fort Wilkins State Park
1844–1846, 1867–1870

By the Treaty of LaPointe (1842) the Chippewa Indians relinquished all claim to the land west of the Chocolay River near the present city of Marquette. Travelers had long before discovered plentiful mineral deposits (particularly copper) in the area, and one year after the treaty was signed a U.S. Mineral Land Agency was located at Copper Harbor. The miners needed protection, and in 1844 Secretary of War William Wilkins responded by authorizing the construction of a fort at Copper Harbor. The fort was garrisoned until 1846 and again from 1867 to 1870. Today a wooden stockade and thirteen original buildings remain. These are three officers' quarters, two company barracks, two kitchens, a hospital, a powder magazine, and various outbuildings. All are log covered by clapboard except the stone magazine.
State

LENAWEE COUNTY
Cambridge Junction
WALKER TAVERN (CAMBRIDGE STATE HISTORICAL PARK)
On U.S. 12
19th century

In 1825 Congress authorized construction of a road connecting Detroit and Chicago. This was the first major thoroughfare to penetrate Michigan's interior. Ten years later a road from La Plaisance Bay on Lake Erie intersected the Chicago road in Cambridge Township, and the settlement of Cambridge Junction grew up at the crossroads. A tavern was needed to serve travelers, and, by 1837, one was in operation. The original portion of the tavern is that nearest the road. Archeological and architectural evidence indicate that three major additions were made at the rear of the original structure. It is a simple, two-story frame building of hand-hewn white oak timbers. A piazza floored with flagstones surrounds the tavern on two sides. The state of Michigan is undertaking the restoration of the tavern to the period of the 1840's.
State

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
Howell
ANN ARBOR RAILWAY STATION
126 Wetmore Street
1896

The railroad depot in Howell was built for the new Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad as it extended north from Ann Arbor through Livingston County. Howell was already served by the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, but it was hoped that competition for passengers and freight would increase prosperity. The station is a bracketed brick building with a central bay window on the track side. Interior ceilings are 18 feet high. In the summer of 1970 the structure was painted red with cream-colored trim and restored in preparation for its present use as a museum.
Private

MACKINAC COUNTY
Gros Cap vicinity
GROS CAP CEMETERY
Southeast of Gros Cap on U.S. 2
17th–19th centuries

During the latter years of the 17th century a band of Ottawa Indians engaged in the fur trade settled around West Moran Bay. A tribal cemetery adjoined the village, and burials were often made in an extended position with hands on the chest, possibly indicating conversion to Christianity. European trade goods and Christian or native religious articles were often interred with the bodies. In the 18th century the Indian settlement gradually disappeared, and the early grave sites are now scattered among modern markers of wood and stone. Indians, French Canadians, members of locally prominent families, as well as Alonso Cheeseman, founder of Gros Cap, lie side by side in the five-and-one-half-acre plot.
Municipal

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
FORT MACKINAC
Huron Road
18th and 19th centuries

A French outpost and trading center were established on the Straits of Mackinac in the mid-17th century. At the end of the French and Indian War (1763) the British gained control of the fort by treaty. During the American Revolution the British commander, Captain Patrick Sinclair, requested and received (May, 1780) permission to relocate the garrison in a more defensible position on Mackinac Island. Buildings were erected, defenses con-

structed, and men and supplies transported to the new site. However, the Treaty of Paris (1783) ceded the island to the United States, although American troops did not take possession until 1796. They completed the fortifications begun by Sinclair and built three-story blockhouses. For a brief period during the War of 1812 British forces recaptured Fort Mackinac, but it was returned to American hands by the Treaty of Ghent (1814). All present buildings were put up by the Americans except the Old Stone Quarters (Stone Officers Quarters). In 1875 the federal government designated most of Mackinac Island as a park. Twenty years later it was given to the state of Michigan. Since that time major restoration work has been undertaken to recreate the atmosphere of a frontier outpost c. 1820–1870.
State
HABS

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
GEARY, MATHEW, HOUSE
Market Street
19th century

The land for the Mathew Geary House was purchased by the American Fur Company in the early 1800's. With the decline of the fur trade in the late 1830's, the property was sold to private owners. Mathew Geary, important in local government, acquired the parcel in the mid–1840's and built the present house. The two-story clapboard dwelling rests upon a brick foundation and has a gable roof. Later additions include a central two-story columned porch with a balustraded balcony on the front facade, a one-story sunporch on the west, and a two-story addition to the rear.
State

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
MACKINAC ISLAND
Northeast across the Straits of
Mackinac from Mackinaw City
1780

Mackinac Island changed hands three times before American control was secured by the Treaty of Ghent (1814). With the return of American control John Jacob Astor made this island the northern headquarters of his American Fur Company. Business boomed until the 1840's, but thereafter a change in the market and a scarcity of pelts lured hunters to other locales. On the island today there are numerous buildings and museums related to the fort, the fur trade, and community life, including the Biddle House, oldest in the Old Northwest.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
MISSION CHURCH
Huron Street
1830

Mackinac Island was, by the 1820's, second in importance to Detroit as a center for trade and military operations in the Michigan territory. In 1823 William Montague Ferry, a missionary, came to Mackinac under the sponsorship of the United Foreign Missionary Society for the purpose of establishing an Indian boarding school. He was responsible for construction of a Mission House (1825) and, later, the Mission Church. The building is frame, patterned after colonial New England churches, with a belfry and a steeple which rises over 18 feet above ground level. The octagonal belfry has louvred openings. Inside, the first floor contains three rows of box pews, many original. Following the withdrawal of the American Fur Company in 1834, the population of the island declined, and the mission was formally closed three years later. It has since been used sporadically.
State

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
MISSION HOUSE
Huron Street
1825

In 1823 the Reverend William Montague Ferry came to Mackinac Island under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to establish an Indian boarding school. Attendance averaged 150 pupils a year, and within two years new quarters were completed. The Mission House was an all-purpose U-shaped building of wood on a stone foundation. Public rooms were located in the center, and the students and the mission family lived in the two wings. A third story was added later. Eventually the mission became very expensive to maintain, and the Indians retreated inland. Ferry left in 1834, and the mission closed three years later. In 1845 the building was remodeled as a hotel and served as such until the 1960's.
Private; not accessible to the public

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
STUART, ROBERT, HOUSE (AGENCY HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY)
Market Street
1817

John Jacob Astor organized the American Fur Company in April, 1808. Less than ten years later, after failure of his Astoria venture, Astor sent Robert Stuart and Ramsay Crooks west to manage fur trade operations in the Great Lakes area. Eventually Stuart became head of this operation, which totally dominated the economy of Mackinac Island. He remained in his post until 1834, and shortly thereafter the fur trade operations shut down. The Stuart House, originally an agent's residence, has been restored. It was one of four structures forming the nucleus of the fur trade empire (agency warehouse, trading post, and clerks' quarters). It is a two-story frame building with a gable roof containing dormers. Many of the window panes date from construction as do the wooden cross and Bible doors and the fanlight above the main entrance. A kitchen and storage rooms were located in the basement, and agency clerks were housed on the second floor.
Municipal
HABS

MACKINAC COUNTY
St. Ignace
LASENEN SITE
690 S. State Street
17th century

Excavation of the Lasenen Site has yielded human bones and artifacts such as knives, scissors, mission medallions and rings, traded and native beads, and shell gorgets, all roughly dating from the period 1670 to 1700. The 24 burial pits at the site, many unexcavated, were dug into sterile glacial gravels. Most graves are rectangular in shape, measure three to five feet on each side, and are either lined with rocks or unlined, although at least one pit shows evidence of a wooden plank lining. In most cases the burials are multiple and represent delayed interments of partially decomposed skeletal elements. The site should yield information regarding aboriginal contact with Europeans.
Private

MACKINAC COUNTY
St. Ignace
ST. IGNACE MISSION
State and Marquette Streets,
Marquette Park
1671

Ten years before the erection of the first Fort Michilimackinac, Père Jacques Marquette helped to establish a mission on Mackinac Island which was moved to the northern shore of the mainland the following year. In 1741 it was moved to the southern shore of the Straits of Mackinac. According to his desires, Marquette's body was brought here in 1677, two years after his death. Though the grave site was lost after a fire in 1706, it was rediscovered in 1877. His remains were reburied on the site of the mission's chapel.

Private

NHL

MACOMB COUNTY

Romeo

ROMEO HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th and 20th centuries

Settlement of Romeo began about 1822, and the original village was called Hoxie's Settlement. A plat was made of Romeo in 1830, and the earlier log cabins were being replaced by frame structures. Situated in a prosperous farming area, Romeo was reached by the Michigan Air Line Railroad prior to 1873. Today the town retains its 19th-century atmosphere little disturbed by modern intrusions. Architecture representing almost every major style popular between 1830 and 1910 is evident along the streets of Romeo. Examples are the Dr. Watson Loud House (264 N. Main Street), which is Carpenter Gothic; the John Dyar House (168 First Street), Italianate; the David Rowley House (307 Chandler Street), which has unusual and ornately carved bargeboards; and the Charles M. Tackels House (440 N. Main Street), Eastlake style.

Multiple public/private

MACOMB COUNTY

Warren vicinity

HOLCOMBE SITE

Northeast of Warren, SW 1/4 SW 1/4
sec. 23, T. 2 N., R. 12 E.
Pre-Columbian

Habitation dates for the Holcombe Site indicate that men lived here 11,000 years ago. Temporally and culturally the site is affiliated with a number of others located in Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Virginia. It has been postulated that they represent some of man's earliest habitation in central and eastern North America.

Private

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Muskegon

HACKLEY, CHARLES H., HOUSE

484 W. Webster Avenue
1887–1889

The three-story frame Hackley House is unusual for its juxtaposition of masses, and the irregularity of shape produced by the use of gables, dormers, and a tower. Three Jacobean chimneys project from the roof. Some windows are ornamented with stained glass, and round and oval windows and arches are plentiful. Profuse ornamentation abounds on the interior—carved, turned, and molded colonnettes, spindles, and panels. A coach house behind the dwelling was shared with the Hume family and is designed half in the Queen Anne style of the Hackley House and the other half like the Hume home. Charles H. Hackley (1837–1905) and his partner Thomas Hume owned large lumber mills. The Hackley House remained in the builder's family until 1943, when it was donated to the American Red Cross.

Private

OAKLAND COUNTY

Franklin

VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded approximately by the
Franklin River, Bowden Street,
Romany Way, Scenic Highway,
Franklin Road, and a line extending
300 feet north of, and parallel to,
Fourteen Mile Road
19th century

Franklin Village was founded c. 1825 and received its present name in 1828. The historic district is confined within the boundaries of the 1870 community. Approximately 26 properties within this area are considered to be of outstanding historic or architectural significance. A few of these date from the mid–19th century, but the majority were built later in the century. Two structures which housed early businesses, the Broughton Wagon Shop and the Van Every mill, are still standing in essentially their original condition. The uniqueness of the village lies in its high concentration of only slightly modified early buildings, rarely found in the suburban area of Detroit.

Multiple public/private

OAKLAND COUNTY

Ortonville

ORTONVILLE MILL

366 Mill Street
1856

Amos Orton settled in Oakland County about 1848 and began operating a sawmill. In 1852 he constructed a feed mill just above the sawmill and the area began attracting settlers. A small community grew up and was named for its founder, who served as first postmaster, township supervisor, and justice of the peace. The present mill replaced the 1852 structure. It is two-and-one-half-stories high and has a frame of hand-hewn timbers. Present measurements are 36 by 108 feet (the western room is a later addition). In 1889 the mill was converted to the roller process.

Private

OAKLAND COUNTY

Pontiac

MYRICK-PALMER HOUSE

223 W. Huron Street
Mid–19th century

The Myrick-Palmer House is an Italian Villa style frame residence. The front part of the house is cube-shaped, and the rear section is an L-shaped service wing. Double brackets support the hip roof, and ornate wooden balconies decorate many of the second-story windows. Charles Palmer, second owner of the house, was an educator and businessman involved in mining, railroads, and canal building. He bought the house in early 1860's.

Private; not accessible to the public

OAKLAND COUNTY

Pontiac

WISNER HOUSE (PINE GROVE)

405 Oakland Avenue
1845

The Wisner House was built for Moses Wisner, governor of Michigan from 1859 to 1860. He redecorated and enlarged the house before using it as his official residence. The Greek Revival house is composed of a two-story main section with a rear kitchen wing and a single-story hip-roofed wing at the side. A colonnade of fluted Doric columns runs around this wing, and a flat-roofed, similar, Doric portico ornaments the main entrance of the house. The entire house is brick, and the pattern in the kitchen wing suggests that this may be the oldest part. The smokehouse and root cellar to the rear have been restored.

Private

OTTAWA COUNTY

Holland

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH

110 W. 12th Street
1873–1874

The Third Reformed Church was built according to the designs of Holland architect John R. Kleyn. Its Gothic features create a light, symmetrical, and graceful structure, matched by few Michigan churches of the late 19th century. Its balloon frame is covered with board and batten siding and surmounted by a gable roof. The north or main facade contains a large tripartite arched window and a small rose window in the gable above it. A square Gothic tower, the spire of which rises 125 feet, dominates the northeastern corner. Buttresses are spaced along both sides of the building between slender arched windows. Major renovation of the structure took place in 1967–1968.

Private

ST. CLAIR COUNTY
Port Huron
ST. CLAIR RIVER TUNNEL
St. Clair River between Port Huron, Michigan, and Sarnia, Ontario
1890

The St. Clair River Tunnel provided the first railroad link between the American midwest and the St. Lawrence River valley. Opened on September 19, 1891, it was the last link in the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Port Huron and Sarnia, Ontario. Joseph Hobson directed construction of the tunnel and in so doing employed three new tunneling techniques necessitated by the presence of quicksand and the existence of a shallow overburden above the planned tunnel route. Used in combination for the first time in North America were the Beach tunnel shield (designed in 1868), a cast iron lining, and compressed air. The tunnel is basically an iron tube measuring 21 feet in diameter and containing a single standard gauge railroad track.
Private; not accessible to the public

SANILAC COUNTY
Minden City vicinity
SANILAC PETROGLYPHS
Off Germania Road, 11 miles west of Minden City

Located near the confluence of the north and south forks of the Cass River, the Sanilac Petroglyphs are carved into the surface of a wide exposure of sandstone bedrock. The drawings represent men, animals, birds, and mythological creatures. Residents of the area were not aware that the petroglyphs existed until late in the previous century. The rate of weathering is impossible to judge so the exact age of the carvings is not known. They are believed to be only a few centuries old. Similar carvings by aborigines have been found in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Great Lakes Canada.
Private

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY
Durand
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY STATION
200 Railroad Street
1905

Located at the juncture of several railroads, the town of Durand increased from a population of 250 to 3,000 between 1887 and 1905. At the turn of the century it was described as the busiest railroad town in Michigan, besides Detroit, having 35 passenger, nine local, and 100 freight trains passing through daily. The Grand Trunk Station is a reminder of a time when 50 percent of the town's population was employed by the railway company. Constructed of vitrified brick, the two-and-one-half-story structure measures 244 feet by 49 feet. The northwest side of the station has an extended porch and symmetrical conical roofs atop rounded bays.
Private

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
815 South University, University of Michigan campus
1839–1840, Alexander Jackson Davis; 1860's (altered)

The President's House is the oldest building on the University of Michigan campus. It is the only remaining one of the six original buildings constructed around 1840. Initially, it was a two-and-one-half-story rectangular house. In the 1860's the half story was raised, the roof altered to a truncated hip, double brackets added under the eaves, and the cupola replaced by a balustrade. Between 1864 and 1921 the kitchen wing, library wing, a side porch, sun parlor, and rear study were added. The house was built of brick covered with stucco and with the 1860's alterations assumed an Italianate appearance. It has been the official residence of university presidents since the position was created in 1852, with the exception of one administration (1909 to 1920).
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
WHITE, ORRIN, HOUSE (ROBERT HODGES RESIDENCE)
2940 Fuller Road
1836–1840

The walls of the Orrin White House exhibit the distinct traits of at least two of three principal types of cobblestone architecture used first in upstate New York and later carried to parts of the Middle West. In 1836 White constructed the first story of his L-shaped house (the present rear wing) of small fieldstones crudely matched in size. The second story, added later, is composed of cobblestone uniformly matched in size and contour. Well-matched oval stones laid in a herringbone pattern were used in the front wall of the house. Four years were necessary to complete the entire house. The small stones and crude mortar utilized required long drying periods and the skill of an accomplished mason.
Private; not accessible to the public

WAYNE COUNTY
Dearborn
COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS
21950 Michigan Avenue
1833–1875

The Commandant's Quarters is one of the 11 original buildings of the Detroit Arsenal at Dearborn and the only example of genuine Federal architecture in Michigan. Completed in 1837, the arsenal was intended to serve in the event of an attack from troops in British North America or an Indian uprising. The two-and-one-half-story brick structure has a slate roof with four chimneys, stone window lintels and sills, and a stone water table. Throughout the life of the Detroit Arsenal, the Commandant's Quarters was a center of social and cultural life for Dearborn and Detroit society. In 1875 the Arsenal was abandoned by order of Congress. The Commandant's Quarters was thereafter used as a library, town hall, and newspaper office. The Dearborn Historical Commission acquired it in 1949.
Municipal
HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Dearborn
FAIR LANE (HENRY FORD ESTATE)
4901 Evergreen Road
1915, W. H. Van Tine

Henry Ford revolutionized transportation in America by mass-producing an inexpensive and reliable automobile. The Model T Ford, which appeared in 1908, introduced the automobile age. By 1914 about 250,000 "Tin Lizzies" were being sold every year. The Ford family lived at Fair Lane from 1915 until Mrs. Ford's death in 1950. Built by Henry Ford, the 56-room house of Indiana limestone is essentially unchanged. It is presently used as a conference center for the University of Michigan's Dearborn campus.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

WAYNE COUNTY
Dearborn
GREENFIELD VILLAGE AND THE HENRY FORD MUSEUM
Bounded by Michigan Avenue on the north, Village Road on the south, Southfield Expressway on the east, and Oakland Boulevard on the west
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

Collectively, Greenfield Village and the Henry Ford Museum are known as the Edison Institute. Greenfield Village was intended to be a symbolic representation of what to Henry Ford was the dominant theme of American life: the interaction of

agriculture and industry. Greenfield Village is an open-air museum composed of nearly one hundred buildings, structures, and objects which represent no particular period, architectural style, or mode of living. The Henry Ford Museum is an indoor continuation of Greenfield. Attention is paid to the fine arts, but the bulk of the exhibit space is occupied by machinery with special emphasis upon transportation. Henry Ford's birthplace, Thomas Edison's Menlo Park compound, a tintype studio, and a Sandwich glass plant are examples of buildings in the village.
Private

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit

CHRIST CHURCH, DETROIT

960 E. Jefferson Avenue
19th century, Gordon W. Lloyd

The congregation of Christ Church was organized in 1845. Christ Church itself is the oldest Protestant church in Detroit still on its original site. A wooden edifice was first built to house the worshipers, but this structure was torn down about 1860 when a stone chapel was begun. The back of the present church is this earlier stone chapel, and the church as it appears now was completed about 1880. Shaped like a Latin cross, Christ Church has walls of limestone ashlar and dressed sandstone trim. There is a 24-foot by 17-foot window in the main facade, and two crocketed pinnacles to the left of the facade are balanced by a four-stage tower to the right. All woodwork inside (except roof timbers and choir pews) is butternut. Hammerbeam trusses support the ceiling. Arches terminate in carved angels holding shields, and drop-light fixtures hang from the shields. There are many stained glass windows, and the main altar is white and brown marble.
Private
HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit

FORT WAYNE

6053 W. Jefferson Avenue
19th century

Fort Wayne was established by an act of Congress in 1841 at a strategic bend in the Detroit River. It was erected in an effort to insure protection from a British attack from Canada. Present structures include a massive three-and-one-half-story Georgian style barracks (1848), the powder magazine (1848), and the original brick wall. Surrounding the existing structures and the central parade ground are thick masonry walls and earthworks which form a square with bastions at the corners, vaulted casemate galleries, and a triangular masonry demilune south of the earthworks. Lieutenant Montgomery C. Meigs, Union quartermaster-general during the Civil War, designed the fort, which was officially occupied by various commands of the U.S. Army for 88 years. Since 1950 the well-preserved fort has served as a military museum.
Municipal
HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit

FREER, CHARLES LANG, HOUSE (MERRILL-PALMER INSTITUTE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY LIFE)

71 E. Ferry Avenue
1887, Wilson Eyre, Jr.

Wilson Eyre designed the Charles Lang Freer House as his own interpretation of H. H. Richardson's shingle style. The ground story is stone while the upper story and a half are faced with dark stained shingles. Horizontal lines are emphasized by the first-floor overhang and by projecting eaves at all roof levels. The exterior walls are enlivened by projecting balconies, bay windows, and enclosed porches. The 22 rooms contain 12 fireplaces. Charles Lang Freer amassed a fortune through part ownership of the Peninsular Car Works. He was a connoisseur of oriental art, and his collection is presently housed in the Freer Gallery in Washington, D.C.
Private

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit

MARINERS' CHURCH

170 E. Jefferson Avenue
1849, Calvin N. Otis

The will of Mrs. Julia Ann Anderson, who died in October, 1842, provided that the residue of her estate was to be used for construction of a mariners' church near the Detroit docks. The Michigan legislature chartered a corporation to carry out these provisions. As financial support was going to be difficult, the church was planned to include commercial enterprises on the ground level. The two-story Gothic Revival building has walls of rough gray rubble limestone. Buttresses and Tudor-arched windows are part of the Gothic design. There is a twelve-foot rose window in the west wall. Interior framing is pine, and all woodwork is walnut. The church was moved about 900 feet to its present site in 1955.
Private

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit

ORCHESTRA HALL

3711 Woodward Avenue
1919, Charles Howard Crane

Orchestra Hall was designed as a home for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, organized in 1872. The building is a brick and limestone structure. Above the marquee on Woodward Avenue is an elaborate grouping of five windows framed by pilasters supporting an entablature. The frieze at the roofline contains exaggerated swags, and a large cartouche projects from the center of the cornice. Inside, the auditorium was decorated in ivory with delicate tracings of gold and silver; foyers are paneled, and acoustics are excellent due to the unusual manner in which the ceiling is stepped. Seating is for 2,200. The symphony moved to the Masonic Temple in 1939, and the building has since served as a movie theater and a church.
Private

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit

SIBLEY HOUSE

976 E. Jefferson Avenue
1848

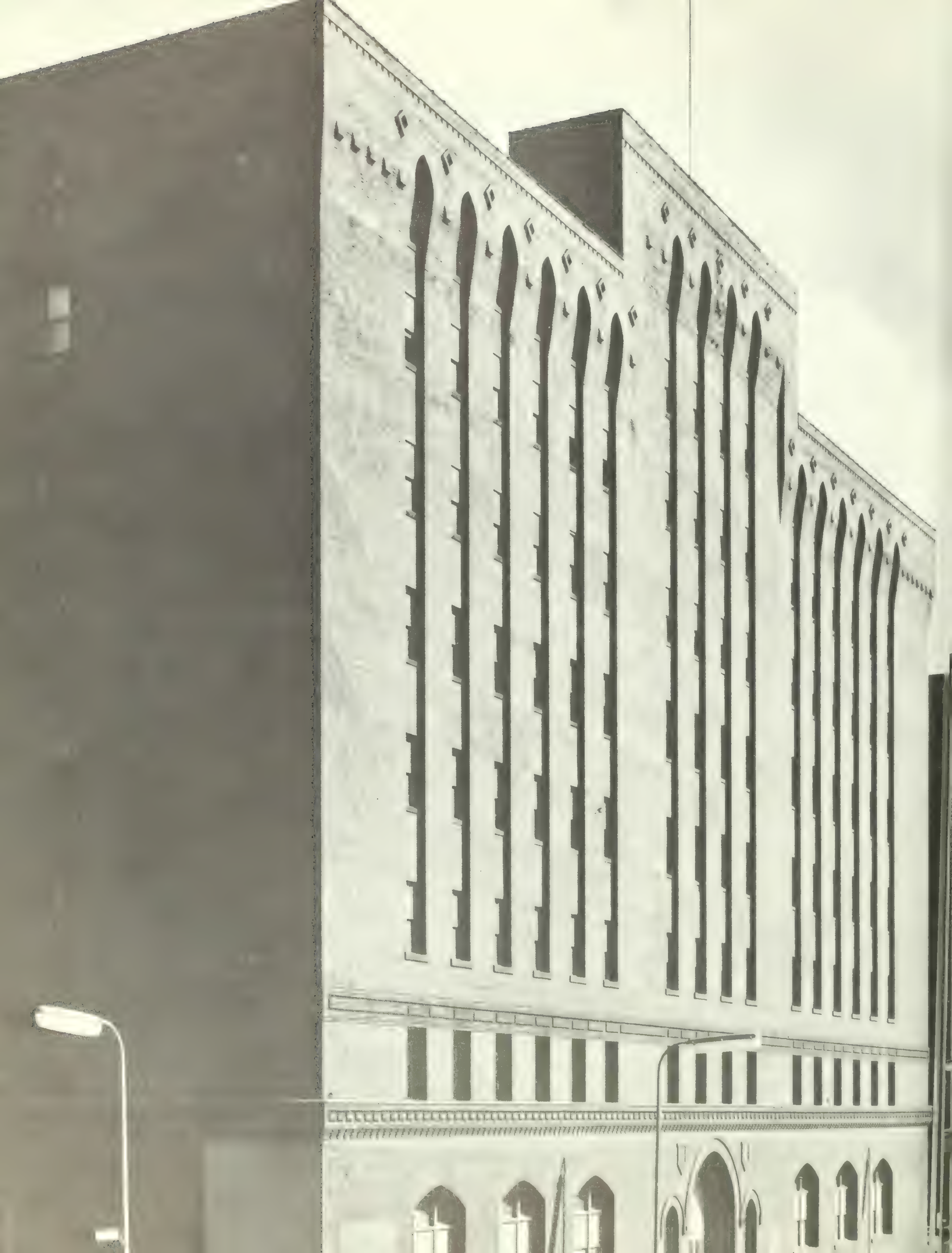
Sarah Sproat Sibley, widow of Judge Solomon Sibley, built this two-story Greek Revival house for herself and her two daughters. A one-story, pedimented portico shelters the main entrance, and the windows on the first floor front are also pedimented. Inside, the house has a central hall plan, and some alterations have been made. In 1925 the property was sold to Christ Church and now serves as the rectory.
Private
HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit

WEST CANFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Canfield Avenue Between 2nd and 3rd Streets
Late 19th and early 20th centuries

In the early 1870's West Canfield was one of the newly developed streets at the northern border of Detroit. West Canfield was named for Captain Augustus Canfield, a West Point graduate active in canal construction at Sault Ste Marie. Gradually this section became one of the best residential areas in the city. The present historic district is one block containing more than 30 buildings and structures, principally of brick. Fifteen houses were built in this block between 1871 and 1894, and there has been little recent intrusion by new structures. The predominant architectural style is Queen Anne.
Multiple public/private



Minnesota

Butler Brothers Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. *Eric Sutherland*

Old Federal Courts Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Minnesota Historical Society

Alexander Ramsey House,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Minnesota Historical Society

Mayowood, Rochester, Minnesota.
Olmstead County Historical Society

BROWN COUNTY
New Ulm

FEDERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Center Street and Broadway
1909–1910, James Knox Taylor

The New Ulm Post Office is an unusual public building which noticeably reflects the European architectural traditions of the town's early settlers. Leaving homes in Germany, Switzerland, and Luxembourg, they founded New Ulm in 1854. Funds for the present post office were authorized in 1906. Steeply stepped gables topped by blunt finials ornament the roofline, and the building's walls are alternating courses of red brick and gray-white terra cotta. Below the first floor the walls are brick and granite. The roof is steeply pitched, and cartouches and scrolls ornament the gables.
Federal

CASS COUNTY (also in Crow Wing and Morrison counties)
Barrows vicinity

CROW WING STATE PARK

2 miles southwest of Barrows on U.S. 371
18th and 19th centuries

Situated on the Mississippi River, the Crow Wing site was inhabited first by Dakota Indians. Chippewa Indians, coming south from the Great Lakes, drove out the Dakotas in the 18th century and settled on their lands. French fur traders, soon followed by British and Americans, arrived at the mouth of the Crow Wing River in the late 1760's. A town, which became an important trade center on the upper Mississippi, had been established by 1847. A peak of prosperity was reached in the 1850's, and Crow Wing served briefly as the county seat (1857–1860) of Crow Wing County. Railroads bypassed the town during the 1860's and 1870's and people moved away. By 1880 the village was practically deserted. Most buildings were located directly opposite the mouth of the Crow Wing River, but none are standing today.
State

CHISAGO COUNTY
Taylors Falls

MUNCH-ROOS HOUSE

360 Bench Street
1853

The Munch-Roos House is a frame structure composed of a two-story main block plus a one-story kitchen wing at the west side. The main entrance has sidelights and a five-light transom. A full pediment on the street facade contains a semicircular louvred wooden fan. The main entrance is off-center. Emil, Adolph, and Paul Munch emigrated to America from Prussia in 1849 and settled in Taylors Falls in 1852. They operated a carpentry shop north of the house until 1857. Oscar Roos, whose family owned the house for almost 100 years prior to 1965, was a Swede and came to Minnesota in 1850.
Private; not accessible to the public

CHISAGO COUNTY
Taylors Falls

TAYLORS FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY

417 Bench Street
1854

John Jacob Spengler built this one-story frame building as a residence and tailor shop. Later alterations and the addition of wooden ornament gave the building a late 19th-century appearance. Above the front door is a Gothic style canopy console, and the wall surface of the front gable is covered with hexagonal shingles. There are scalloped vergeboards on the side elevations, and the trim generally could be called Eastlake style. The front room has a notable barrel vault ceiling. The Taylors Falls Library Association purchased and remodeled the building in 1887.
Municipal
HABS

CLEARWATER COUNTY
Lake Itasca vicinity

ITASCA BISON SITE

NW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 22, T. 143 N., R. 36 W.
Pre-Columbian

At this site archeologists have found the only evidence in Minnesota linking man with the extinct *bison occidentalis*, which was much larger than the modern buffalo. Indians dried the meat for food, dressed the hides for clothing and shelter, and fashioned piercing and scraping tools from the bones. These nomadic hunters are believed to have wandered about in groups of less than 12 families. Archeologists date the kill site between 5500 and 7500 B.C. Hunters probably drove the animals into a swampy area where they could be killed with primitive weapons.
State

COOK COUNTY
Grand Marais vicinity

GRAND PORTAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

38 miles north of Grand Marais
Late 18th century

Grand Portage, lying on the western shore of Lake Superior in northeastern Minnesota, was the most important shipping and distributing center of the late 1700's for operations of the North West Company of Montreal, Canada. The "great carrying place" was a nine-mile trail between the log post on the lake shore and a point above the unnavigable falls and rapids of the Pigeon River. This strategic portage, used by Indians before the advent of white men, connected the Great Lakes with the interior network of waterways to western Canada and served as a principal route for explorers, missionaries, fur traders, and military expeditions. A hewn-timber building with stockade, blockhouses, and a "great dining hall" has been reconstructed on the excavated site of the once-great depot and trading post.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 770 acres

COTTONWOOD COUNTY
Jeffers vicinity

JEFFERS PETROGLYPH SITE

N 1/2 NW 1/4 sec. 9, T. 107 N., R. 35 W.
Pre-Columbian

Southern Minnesota contains many petroglyph sites, but the Jeffers Site has what experts consider to be the finest examples in the state. The figures were probably carved by members of the Dakota nation because many symbols used exhibit Dakota characteristics. Carved on an outcropping of Sioux quartzite, the figures are in excellent condition and represent animals of the area —fish, birds, turtles, bison, and rattlesnakes. There are also representations of human figures. Carvings were made with a round pointed tool, a chisel-like instrument, or a combination of the two.
State

DAKOTA COUNTY

FORT SNELLING

Reference—see Hennepin County

DAKOTA COUNTY
Hastings

LE DUC HOUSE

1629 Vermillion Street
1862–1865

William Gates Le Duc built this home which exhibits the influence of designs by Andrew J. Downing. The house is a three-story limestone structure with a central tower. The scrollwork trim along the eaves, the pointed arch windows, and the pitched roofs are typical of Gothic Revival architecture. There are ten fireplaces in the house.
State

DAKOTA COUNTY
Mendota

MENDOTA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded roughly on the west by government lot 2; on the southwest by Int. 55; on the southeast by Sibley Highway; on the northeast by D Street; and on the north by the Minnesota River
19th century

Henry H. Sibley, fur trader and politician, came to Mendota in 1835 as an agent of the American Fur Company. At that time Mendota was composed of a few log huts. Sibley built the first stone house in 1836, and another was constructed by Jean Baptiste Faribault, also a fur trader, in 1839. Mendota was formally organized ten years later, served as county seat for Dakota County from 1854 to 1857, and was a contender for state capital. Buildings within the historic district which date from the time of Mendota's economic and political prominence are the Sibley and Faribault houses, both built of limestone and three stories high; St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church (1853), also built of limestone; and the two-story brick Depuis House (1854), built by Sibley's secretary. Sibley represented Minnesota Territory in Congress and was elected first governor of the state (1858).
Private
HABS

GOODHUE COUNTY
Red Wing vicinity

BARTRON SITE

NW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 9, T. 113 N., R. 15 W., on the southern portion of Prairie Island in the Mississippi River bottomlands
Pre-Columbian

The Bartron Site contains the largest number of undisturbed prehistoric burial mounds in the Red Wing area. It is also one of two major Mississippian village culture sites remaining on the Minnesota side of the upper Mississippi River valley. The site is an open area which has been used as pasture but not cultivated. Such relatively undisturbed sites offer possible evidence of house form, village arrangement, and often yield unbroken artifacts. Archeological investigations were carried on in 1948, 1968, and 1969.
Private

GOODHUE COUNTY
Welch vicinity

FORT SWENEY SITE

SE 1/4 sec. 28, T. 113 N., R. 16 W., across the Cannon River from Welch
Pre-Columbian

Situated on a high hill overlooking the Cannon River valley, the Fort Sweney site contains 41 pits, mounds, and other earthworks. Some excavation has been undertaken leading archeologists to believe that this was a burial ground or ceremonial place. In 1960 portions of one burial mound, two pits, and two cross sections of the surrounding embankment were excavated. The site still remains relatively undisturbed.
Private

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Bloomington

POND, GIDEON H., HOUSE

401 E. 104th Street
1856

Gideon H. Pond, a Presbyterian missionary from Connecticut, came to Minnesota in 1834 to minister to the Dakota Indians. After establishing missions near Lake Harriet and Lac Qui Parle, he finally settled in the area of present-day Bloomington. With his brother, Samuel, Pond developed an alphabet of the Sioux language in order to translate Scripture. At their popular Oak Grove Mission in Bloomington, the Pond brothers preached to the Indians on Sunday mornings and to the whites on Sunday afternoons. In 1856 Pond built the simple, two-story, rectangular, brick house overlooking the Minnesota River which he used as his private residence and as a mission schoolhouse. The house is basically unaltered, although a two-story frame addition containing a kitchen and bathroom was erected in 1910.
Private; not accessible to the public.
HABS

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Edina

CAHILL SCHOOL

Corner of Eden Avenue and Minn. 100
1864

The Cahill School was built to serve grades one through eight of Hennepin County School District No. 16. Named for Father Thomas Cahill, an early Catholic missionary in the Northwest, the one-room schoolhouse also served as Edina's community center. Both Catholic and Lutheran church services were held here at different times. District 16 was annexed by District 17 in 1953, but kindergarten classes continued to be held in this building until 1963. Soon thereafter the town purchased the school and moved it to the present location. Measuring 26 feet by 40 feet, the Cahill School is frame. An original chimney has been removed.
Municipal

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Edina

GRANGE HALL

Corner of Eden Avenue and Minn. 100
1879

Minnehaha Grange No. 398 is the oldest subordinate grange in Minnesota. Organized on December 12, 1873, it was the center for much of the civic and social life of agricultural Edina. Prior to incorporation of the town (in 1888), organizational meetings were held in the Grange Hall, and after incorporation council meetings and elections took place here until the town hall was built. The one-story frame structure has been moved twice. The front entrance has been altered, but the original dimensions (26 feet by 12 feet) have not. Two woodburning stoves in the main meeting room are still in place. The Grange Hall continues to serve its original purpose.
Private

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Minneapolis

ATWATER, ISAAC, HOUSE

1607 S. 5th Street
Mid–19th century

The Gothic Revival Atwater House is a frame cottage with a steep gable roof and ornate bargeboards at the gable ends. A porch on the north and east elevations features sawn wood ornamentation. Interior alterations have been made, and two additions have been built at the rear of the house. Isaac Atwater moved to Minnesota Territory in 1850 to practice law. He became an associate justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court in 1857.
Private; not accessible to the public

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Minneapolis

BUTLER BROTHERS BUILDING

1st Avenue North at 6th Street
1906–1908, Harry Wild Jones

The Butler Brothers Building is a nine-story warehouse and office building. Its exterior appears austere and simple, an effect produced by the skillful handling of scale and proportion. Mass and the sensitive integration of decorative elements are important aspects of the design. The building is faced with a deep wine-red brick. Window openings are grouped vertically through the use of recessed brick

spandrels and pointed segmental arches on the top floor. A brick frieze above and below the second-story windows provides a horizontal accent.
Private; not accessible to the public

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Minneapolis
MINNEHAHA STATE PARK
South of Minnehaha Parkway
between Hiawatha Avenue and the
Mississippi River
19th century

Minnehaha Park comprises 170 acres and contains several sites of local interest. A former channel of the Mississippi River now forms the Minnehaha Glen, and Minnehaha Falls, immortalized in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem "The Song of Hiawatha," is within the park. The Minehaha Station of the Minnesota Central Railway was constructed in the 1870's and is now within the park. It is the only such structure of its kind in the city. Also inside the park are the Stevens House, built by John M. Stevens, which was the first dwelling constructed on the Minneapolis townsite; the R. F. Jones House, a replica of the Longfellow House in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and the site of a mill built by Ard Godfrey in 1835 or 1854. The first land for the park was acquired by the city in 1889.
Municipal
HABS

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Minneapolis
PILLSBURY A MILL
Main Street and 3rd Avenue, S.E.
1881

The Pillsbury A Mill symbolizes the role of Minneapolis as the chief flour milling center of the United States from 1880 to 1930. At the time of its completion, it was the largest mill in the world. Beginning with a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, the mill had increased the output to 14,000 barrels by 1905. The six-story mill, with foundation side walls of limestone and rough coursed ashlar walls, is still in active use.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Minneapolis
ST. ANTHONY FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
The district lies on both sides of the
Mississippi River from the Plymouth
Avenue Bridge on the northwest to
10th Avenue South (west bank) and
6th Avenue Southeast (east bank) on
the southeast; it extends onto the east
river shore as far as University
Avenue, and onto the west river shore
to 2nd Street South

St. Anthony Falls were discovered and named by Father Louis Hennepin in 1680. The 35-foot falls are the most abrupt drop in the Mississippi River's 2,200-mile course. By 1823 the water power of the falls had been partially harnessed to operate saw- and gristmills. The town of St. Anthony was platted in 1849, and by 1872 it had been absorbed by Minneapolis. Flour mills rapidly replaced the earlier sawmills, and Minneapolis became the nation's largest grain milling center. Engineers then covered the waterfall with a concrete apron to control both waterpower and erosion. Presently the tremendous power of the falls is used to generate electricity. The historic district contains primarily warehouses and industrial facilities interspersed with a few dwellings. Sights worthy of mention within the district are cobblestoned Old Main Street; the Pillsbury A Mill (1881, a National Historic Landmark), at 116 Third Avenue Southeast; the North Star Woolen Mills (1864), First and Second Streets South on Sixth Avenue South; the Hall and Dann Barrel Company (1880), Third Avenue South between First and Second Streets South; the Stone Arch Bridge (1882–1883), believed to be the only bridge of its kind spanning the Mississippi; and Eastman Flats (c. 1877), a short row of limestone dwellings with cut stone trim and mansard roofs.
Multiple public/private
HABS

HENNEPIN COUNTY
St. Louis Park
ST. LOUIS PARK STATION
W. 36th Street and Alabama Avenue
c. 1887

The St. Louis Park Station was built by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to connect the newly incorporated village of St. Louis Park with Minneapolis. Passenger service on the line continued until 1955, and freight was received and shipped from the station until 1968. The building is of frame construction and is divided into three sections: the passenger section, the office, and the freight section. An asphalt roof was put on in recent years, but no other changes have been made. If the city gains possession of the station, it must be moved to another location more accessible to the public and more suitable as a visitor site.
Private; not accessible to the public

HENNEPIN COUNTY (also in Dakota County)
St. Paul vicinity
FORT SNELLING
Bounded irregularly by Minnehaha
Park (north), the Mississippi River
(north), Government Lot 2 (east),
the east-west quarterline of sec. 28,
T. 28 N., R. 23 W. (south), the
airport (south), and a line parallel to
and 600 feet northwest of
Bloomington Road (west)
1820–1824

Zebulon Montgomery Pike arrived at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers in August, 1805. He later recommended the site to Secretary of War John C. Calhoun as a strategic one for the location of a fort. A camp was established here in 1819 by federal troops, who moved one mile upstream the following spring. Colonel Josiah Snelling supervised construction of the fort, which was later to bear his name. Fourteen stone buildings and two log structures within a ten-foot stone wall formed the nucleus of what was to become one of the most important frontier outposts in the area north and west of the Mississippi River. Settlers and trappers heading west outfitted here, Winnebago, Chippewa, and Sioux Indian activities were observed and dealt with here, and trade relations between Indians and whites were supervised by Fort Snelling personnel. Troops trained at the fort during the Civil War and World Wars I and II. Decommissioned in 1946, Fort Snelling is now administered by the Veterans Administration.
Multiple state/federal

HOUSTON COUNTY
Brownsville
EMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH)
Main Street
Mid-19th century

The present Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was one of the first frame buildings in Brownsville, which was settled in 1848. Set upon a stone foundation, the church is of board and batten construction. A local craftsman's interpretation of Gothic Revival architecture is evident in the tall pointed windows and doorway. The structure has served as a town hall, a church, and a schoolhouse.
Private; not accessible to the public

LAKE COUNTY

Two Harbors vicinity

SPLIT ROCK LIGHTHOUSE

About 20 miles northeast of Two
Harbors on U.S. 61
1909

Congress authorized the construction of the Split Rock Lighthouse in 1907, five years after Minnesota's Mesabi Iron Range had been in operation. Cargoes of iron ore as well as the iron deposits in the lake basin caused the compass needles on ore-carrying ships to deflect greatly from true north. Thus thrown off course, ships frequently ran aground in the shallows of the rocky coastline. The lighthouse was built as a navigational aid. The construction itself was a feat of engineering and logistics since there were no roads in the region, and men and materials had to be transported by ship and hauled up the face of the 124-foot cliff. The site is located on a 7.6-acre tract which includes the octagonal brick light tower, still housing the original two-paneled lens manufactured in Paris, an attached service building, fog-signal building, fuel-storage sheds, and frame dwellings. There have been no major changes at the site in the past 60 years even though the lighthouse is no longer in operation.

Federal

LE SUEUR COUNTY

Le Sueur

MAYO, DR. WILLIAM W., HOUSE

118 N. Main Street
1859–1864

Dr. William Mayo came to Minnesota in 1854 from England and built this home for his family. In a small office above the front door, Dr. Mayo carried on his practice for nine years before going to Rochester, Minnesota, as an army surgeon. His family joined him in 1864 and the Le Sueur house was sold. Dr. Mayo's two sons, William J. and Charles H., were the founders of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester. The house itself is a simple two-story frame structure with Gothic gables.

Municipal

MILLE LACS COUNTY

Vineland

KATHIO SITE

U.S. 169, Mille Lacs-Kathio State
Park
c. 1640

Kathio, the ancestral home of a part of the present-day Dakota Indians, was an important contact site between them and the French. About 1740 the Dakotas lost the site to the Chippewa tribe, which still remains in the area. The Dakotas, more commonly known as Sioux, moved south and west, and figured prominently in the early history of the plains and the Rocky Mountains states. Archeological findings at the site substantiate the Dakota claim that the Mille Lacs region was their homeland.

State

NHL

MILLE LACS COUNTY

Vineland vicinity

COOPER SITE

On the south bank of Ogechie Lake
within Mille Lacs-Kathio State Park

The Cooper Site was inhabited by Mdewakanton Dakota (Santee Sioux) in historic and prehistoric times. Later, bands of Chippewa harvested wild rice here. Three burial mounds of the prehistoric Dakota people have been excavated.

State

MILLE LACS COUNTY

Vineland vicinity

PETAGA POINT

On the southeast shore of Ogechie
Lake in Mille Lacs-Kathio State Park

Petaga Point is a habitation site containing remains from two distinct periods of occupation. The earliest peoples were members of the Old Copper or Late Archaic period culture, and the later ones belonged to the locally known Kathio Focus. Archeologists from the University of Minnesota excavated portions of the site in 1966.

State

MILLE LACS COUNTY

Vineland vicinity

SAW MILL SITE

On the northeast side of Lake
Ogechie in Mille Lacs-Kathio State
Park

The Sawmill Site, named for a functional structure of historic times, was once the location for a prehistoric Indian village. It is now covered with secondary timber growth. A test excavation in 1965 indicated the presence of stratified middle prehistoric village remains. Archeologists consider the site a distinctive one within the Mille Lacs sequence.

Indian trust land

MILLE LACS COUNTY

Vineland vicinity

VINELAND BAY SITE (KATHIO SCHOOL SITE)

Southwest shore of Mille Lacs Lake
above the Rum River outlet and
within Mille Lacs-Kathio State Park

The principal period of occupation for this site was during the late prehistoric times (c. 800–1100). A 19th-century Chippewa camp was later located in the same area. The site is important because the earliest occupation represents a distinct archeological unit in what archeologists call the Mille Lacs sequence.

State

MORRISON COUNTY

Little Falls vicinity

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH STATE PARK AND LINDBERGH HOUSE

Southwest of Little Falls on the
Mississippi River

Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., purchased land near Little Falls in 1898. The Lindbergh family lived here from 1901 to 1920. A house was built on the site of the present dwelling in 1901, but it burned four years later. In 1907 the present two-story frame house was constructed on the old foundations. Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., the first man to fly solo and non-stop between New York and Paris (1927), spent his boyhood summers on the Little Falls farm. Lindbergh's father was a lawyer who served in Congress (1907–1917), so the family lived in Washington while Congress was in session. Young Lindbergh operated the farm himself between 1918 and 1920. The house remains unchanged structurally.

State

NICOLLET COUNTY

Fairfax

FORT RIDGELY

Sec. 6, T. 113 N., R. 32 W.
1853–1955

Frontier defense and supervision of the Sioux Indians were the two principal reasons for the construction of Fort Ridgely. Henry Sibley, Minnesota's territorial governor, proposed establishment of a fort on the Minnesota River in 1852. The proposal was approved by Congress. Two companies of the 6th U.S. Infantry arrived at the chosen site on April 29, 1853, and construction was completed within two years. During the Civil War Minnesota volunteer regiments garrisoned the outpost and were on duty in August, 1862, when the Sioux attacked the Lower Agency at Redwood Falls. After the uprising, refugees poured into the fort, which

was also attacked, although unsuccessfully. Fort Ridgely was garrisoned until 1867. Since that time it has fallen into ruin. Excavations in 1935 revealed the foundations of eight original structures, the commissary has been restored to serve as a museum and interpretive center, and an original powder magazine stands on the fort grounds.
State

NICOLLET COUNTY
St. Peter
COX, E. ST. JULIEN, HOUSE
500 N. Washington Avenue
1871

The Cox House is a noteworthy Gothic residence, two stories high and having a central towered cupola. Elaborate pinnacles, finials, and bargeboards with cusped tracery decorate the exterior, and all windows have hoodmolds. The roofs project noticeably beyond the exterior walls which are covered by board and batten siding. The carriage house is the same architectural style. Eugene St. Julien Cox, a lawyer, came to St. Peter in 1857. His subsequent career included election as St. Peter's first mayor and a term in the state legislature. He was appointed a district judge in 1878.
County; not accessible to the public

OLMSTED COUNTY
Rochester
MAYO CLINIC BUILDINGS (1914 AND 1928)
110 and 115 2nd Avenue
1914, 1928

The Mayo Clinic Buildings were constructed to house the growing practice of Dr. William J. Mayo (1861–1939) and his brother Dr. Charles H. Mayo (1865–1939). Both were sons of William W. Mayo (1819–1911), also a physician, who settled in Rochester in 1865 and took up private practice. After completing their education, Dr. William Mayo's two sons joined him in his Rochester practice. The two brothers became skilled surgeons. Their growing reputations brought a flood of patients and necessitated hiring other doctors, resulting in the first private practice of cooperative group medicine. Eventually it became necessary to expand the Mayo facilities, and the 1914 and 1928 Mayo Clinic Buildings were erected. The earlier structure was five stories high and the later one, fifteen stories. These buildings were the first complete clinic facilities independent of a hospital in the United States. Both buildings have been little altered since their construction and the Mayo Clinic continues today as the largest and most successful private practice in the world.
Private
NHL

OLMSTED COUNTY
Stewartville vicinity
MAYOWOOD
On County Road D, northwest of Stewartville

Mayowood was the estate of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, who, with his brother, Dr. William J. Mayo, founded the first successful group practice of medicine in the world. The 10–acre house site includes related outbuildings and large areas of lawn and gardens. The 40–room house is made of poured concrete and is composed of five floor levels. Architecture and interior decoration are varied, although the basic floor plan is rectangular with two attached wings on the east side. All trim is wooden, and iron rails and concrete balustrades ornament exterior porches and stairwells. Other buildings are a groundskeeper's house, an octagonal, two-level tea house, root cellars, and pools, fountains, walkways, statues, and gardens. Dr. Charles H. Mayo lived here until 1935, and his son, from 1939 to 1968.
Private

PIPESTONE COUNTY
Pipestone vicinity
PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT
1 mile north of Pipestone
Date unknown

Pipestone National Monument was established to preserve the quarries where, for at least three hundred years, Indians of the Middle West quarried the soft red stone from which they made smoking pipes. The pipes and the quarries had great religious and social significance to the tribes who used them. Many Indians in this region believed that the stone was a gift from the gods. A part of all ceremonies surrounding important agreements was the smoking of the pipe. Each local tribal group had its legend explaining the origin of the pipestone and the quarries. Pipestone is called Catlinite after the western artist and pioneer ethnologist George Catlin, whose descriptions of the quarries were the first to be published. A trail at the monument connects the natural, ethnohistorical, and historic points of interest and guides the visitor to several quarry sites, three of which are used today.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 282.58 acres

RAMSEY COUNTY
St. Paul
BURBANK-LIVINGSTON-GRIGGS HOUSE
432 Summit Avenue
1862–1863

James Crawford Burbank was the first owner and resident of this elaborate and substantial Italianate house on St. Paul's most fashionable street. The walls are rough-hewn limestone blocks topped by a low pitched roof and an unusual wooden balustraded cupola with finial. Under the wide bracketed cornice are regularly spaced eyebrow windows; all other windows are round arched and surrounded by quoins. Some interior alterations were made in 1925 by Mary Livingston Griggs, the married daughter of a subsequent owner, but externally the house retains its original appearance.
State

RAMSEY COUNTY
St. Paul
HILL, JAMES J., HOUSE
240 Summit Avenue
1889

James Jerome Hill was an active leader in American railroad construction from 1878 to 1912. In 1890, the railroads that he controlled were combined as the Great Northern Railroad Company. In an era when most railroads were bankrupted by corrupt management, Hill's enterprises remained prosperous. Often called the "Empire Builder," Hill was also an important financial leader. His house, where he lived until his death in 1912, has an unaltered exterior, but the interior has been remodeled.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

RAMSEY COUNTY
St. Paul
OLD FEDERAL COURTS BUILDING
109 W. 5th Street
1894–1901, James Knox Taylor

The Old Federal Courts Building is an example of Federal building architecture at the turn of the century. It is a mixture of transitional Romanesque and French Renaissance styles. The abundant use of corner turrets, gables, and towers characterized the exterior. There are two clock towers on the structure. The Fifth Street or south tower is 150 feet high, and the Sixth Street or north tower is 296 feet high and more massive with a base 46 feet square. Building materials are brownish-gray granite, iron, concrete, and slate roofing, the last of which has been

replaced. The interior of the five-story structure contains courtrooms and chambers on the third and fourth floors which are paneled in cherry wood and decorated with carved, white Georgia marble. The second, third, and fourth floors of the courts section of the building open onto a roofed central court. Original floor surfacing exists throughout except for certain rooms and hallways on the fourth and fifth floors and the post office area on the first floor.
Federal; first floor accessible to the public

RAMSEY COUNTY
St. Paul
RAMSEY, ALEXANDER, HOUSE
265 S. Exchange Street
1868–1872, Monroe Scheire

Alexander Ramsey, a former Congressman, came to Minnesota from Pennsylvania to serve as first territorial governor in 1849. He served for four years, and during his administration the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota were signed with the Sioux, who thereby ceded 24 million acres to the federal government. In 1863 Ramsey was elected to the U.S. Senate and later (1879–1881) served as Secretary of War under Rutherford B. Hayes. The Ramsey home is Second Empire in style with a mansard roof and dormers, arched doors and windows, and bracketing under the eaves. It is three stories high and built of gray Minnesota limestone. Occupied by members of the Ramsey family until 1964, the house remains much as it was during the original owner's life.
State

REDWOOD COUNTY
Redwood Falls vicinity
LOWER SIOUX AGENCY
9 miles east of Redwood Falls off
County Route N 2

The Lower Sioux Agency was established in 1853 as the administrative center for the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands of Sioux. The center was a result of the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, through which the Indians ceded 24 million acres of land in southern Minnesota and parts of Iowa and South Dakota. Restlessness did not cease, and on August 18, 1862, a band of Sioux warriors surrounded and burned most of the Lower (or Redwood) Agency buildings. Thirteen settlers were massacred. The stone warehouse (built in 1861) is the only original structure remaining on the Agency site. Indian workmen constructed it with walls 18 inches to 3 feet in thickness. The interior has been extensively remodeled. Granite markers on the property indicate the location of two trading posts and the agency headquarters.
Public/private

RICE COUNTY
Faribault
FARIBAULT, ALEXANDER, HOUSE
12 N.E. 1st Avenue

Alexander Faribault (1806–1882) was a fur trader and businessman who built the largest of his six trading posts in Faribault. His house is the oldest frame residence in the town and considered one of the oldest in Minnesota. Built in two sections, although at the same time, the house measures 30 feet wide by 74 feet long. The rear section had to be rebuilt in 1945 due to deterioration. Inside, the house is furnished with period pieces.
County

RICE COUNTY
Northfield
NUTTING HOUSE
217 Union Street
1887–1888, J. E. Cook

Now the residence of the president of Carleton College, the Nutting House was built for John C. Nutting, founder of Northfield's First National Bank. Today it is the only remaining house of its size and period in town. Resting on a full limestone basement, the house is frame construction with brick veneer walls two stories high. All openings are trimmed with red sandstone. Changes have been made in the original two-story west entrance porch, and a screen porch was added on the east facade in 1912.
Private

RICE COUNTY
Northfield
ROLVAAG, O. E., HOUSE
311 Manitou Street
1912

Ole Edvart Rolvaag (1876–1931) was born in Norway and emigrated to the United States when he was twenty. His first home was in South Dakota with relatives, and in 1901 he enrolled in St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota. After his marriage in 1908, Rolvaag lived in Northfield and taught Norwegian and religion at St. Olaf College. As time passed he turned more to the study of his native language and the writing of books. Rolvaag is best known for his fiction which dealt with the feelings and reactions of immigrants transplanted to strange surroundings and confronted by overwhelming hardships. His most famous novel, *Giants in the Earth* (1927), provides insight into the psychological cost of readjustment to a totally new environment. Rolvaag lived in this house until his death and wrote the major part of his literary works here.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Hibbing vicinity
HULL-RUST-MAHONING OPEN PIT IRON MINE
3rd Avenue East
1895

The immense iron ore output of this Mesabi Range mine, the largest in the world, enabled the United States to become the world's leading manufacturer of steel. The mine was also among the first to be worked by open-pit or strip-mining techniques. This site contains not one mine, but more than nine open pits operating from what appears to be a single hole in the ground. It is more than 1.5 miles wide, three miles long, and 534 feet deep at one point.
Private
NHL

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Mountain Iron vicinity
MOUNTAIN IRON MINE
North of the village of Mountain Iron
1890–1956

The opening of the Mountain Iron Mine in 1890 revealed that Minnesota's Mesabi Range possessed the world's largest deposits of iron ore. Production from this mine made Minnesota the Nation's largest supplier of iron ore, thus enabling the United States to become the world's leading steel manufacturer. During its period of operation, the mine yielded more than 48 million gross tons of ore. After operations were discontinued in 1956, the mine quickly filled with water. However, because the water height is relatively low in the crater, the dimensions of the open pit are readily discerned. At the end of Missabe Avenue in the town of Mountain Iron visitors will find an observation platform, telescopes, and a vicinity map offering interpretation.
Private
NHL

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Tower vicinity
SOUDAN IRON MINE
Tower-Soudan State Park
1884

The opening of Minnesota's oldest and deepest underground mine began the development of one of the richest iron deposits in the United States and spurred the emergence of Minnesota as the leading iron-producing state. Active until 1962, its peak year was 1892, when the

Soudan Mine shipped more than 568,000 long tons of high-grade iron ore. A number of original buildings survive: the engine house, drill shop, crusher house, and dry house.
State
NHL

SHERBURNE COUNTY
Elk River vicinity
KELLEY, OLIVER H., HOMESTEAD
2 miles southeast of Elk River on U.S. 10
c. 1860

The house of Oliver H. Kelley, founder of the National Grange movement, served as headquarters for the Grange during its formative years, 1868–1870. The Patrons of Husbandry, as the Grange was formerly known, was established in 1867. Originally a club intended to bring entertainment and enlightenment into the lives of isolated farm families, the organization soon turned to politics in an effort to solve farm problems. After considerable success in the midwestern states during the 1870's and 1880's, the Grange was supplanted as a leader of agrarian protest by the more radical populist movement. Kelley's house is equipped with typical farm furnishings, mostly of the late 19th century.
State
NHL

STEARNS COUNTY
Sauk Centre
LEWIS, SINCLAIR, BOYHOOD HOME
812 Sinclair Lewis Avenue
Late 19th century

Sinclair Lewis was among the best-known and most widely read American novelists of the 1920's and 1930's. He was a leading figure of the realist movement in the literature of the period. His novel *Main Street* (1920), in which he created an image of the American small town, was based in part on his impressions of his own hometown of Sauk Centre. Refusing the Pulitzer Prize in 1926 for the novel *Arrowsmith*, he became the first American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1930. Lewis lived in this house until the age of 18. The two-story, frame, gable roofed building with clapboard siding remains substantially unaltered.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Marine on St. Croix
MARINE MILL SITE
Mill Reservation, Block 47
19th century

The Marine Mill Site is recognized as the birthplace of Minnesota's white pine lumber milling, the area's first major industry. A sawmill was constructed on the site in 1839 by the Marine Lumber Company. This mill was torn down in 1852, and its replacement burned in 1863. Three years later the last sawmill was erected, improved in 1873, but failed financially in 1888. All that remains of this once-prosperous operation today are the ruins of the stone engine house and a large wheel dating from 1873. All other buildings have been torn down and the machinery transported elsewhere.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Scandia
HAY LAKE SCHOOL
Sec. 27, T. 31 N., R. 19 W.
1895

The Hay Lake School was the first schoolhouse built in Scandia. It is a one-story Victorian brick building with a gable roof surmounted by a wooden belfry. Across the front is a one-story porch decorated with jigsaw work. The building is typical of its era and was operative until 1962, when a modern school was built.
Municipal; not accessible to the public.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Stillwater vicinity
ST. CROIX BOOM SITE
3 miles north of Stillwater on St. Croix River
1856

The St. Croix Boom Site was the longest-lived of the major log storage and handling areas in Minnesota. From 1856 to 1914 it served as the terminal point for the log drives of the white pine lumber industry. Here millions of logs were sorted, measured, and rafted to sawmills down river. During its existence it handled over 15.5 billion feet of logs. There are no remains of the log boom, but the general setting is unimpaired.
State
NHL

WINONA COUNTY
Winona
WINONA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Washington Street between 3rd and 4th Streets
1889, C. G. Mayburg & Son

Romanesque in style, the Winona Courthouse is highlighted by round-arched windows and two tall towers. Its exterior walls rise three stories above a basement and are constructed of Dresbach buff sandstone. Trim—water table, window sills, belt courses, lintels, and door and window jambs and arches—is Lake Superior brownstone. The main tower is 24 feet square and rises 136 feet above ground level. Inside, each office has a fireplace and a carved wood mantel; hallways and vestibules on the first and second floors are laid with American or Minton tiles, and both stairways are elaborately carved heavy white oak.
County

WINONA COUNTY
Winona vicinity
PICKWICK MILL
Hamlet of Pickwick

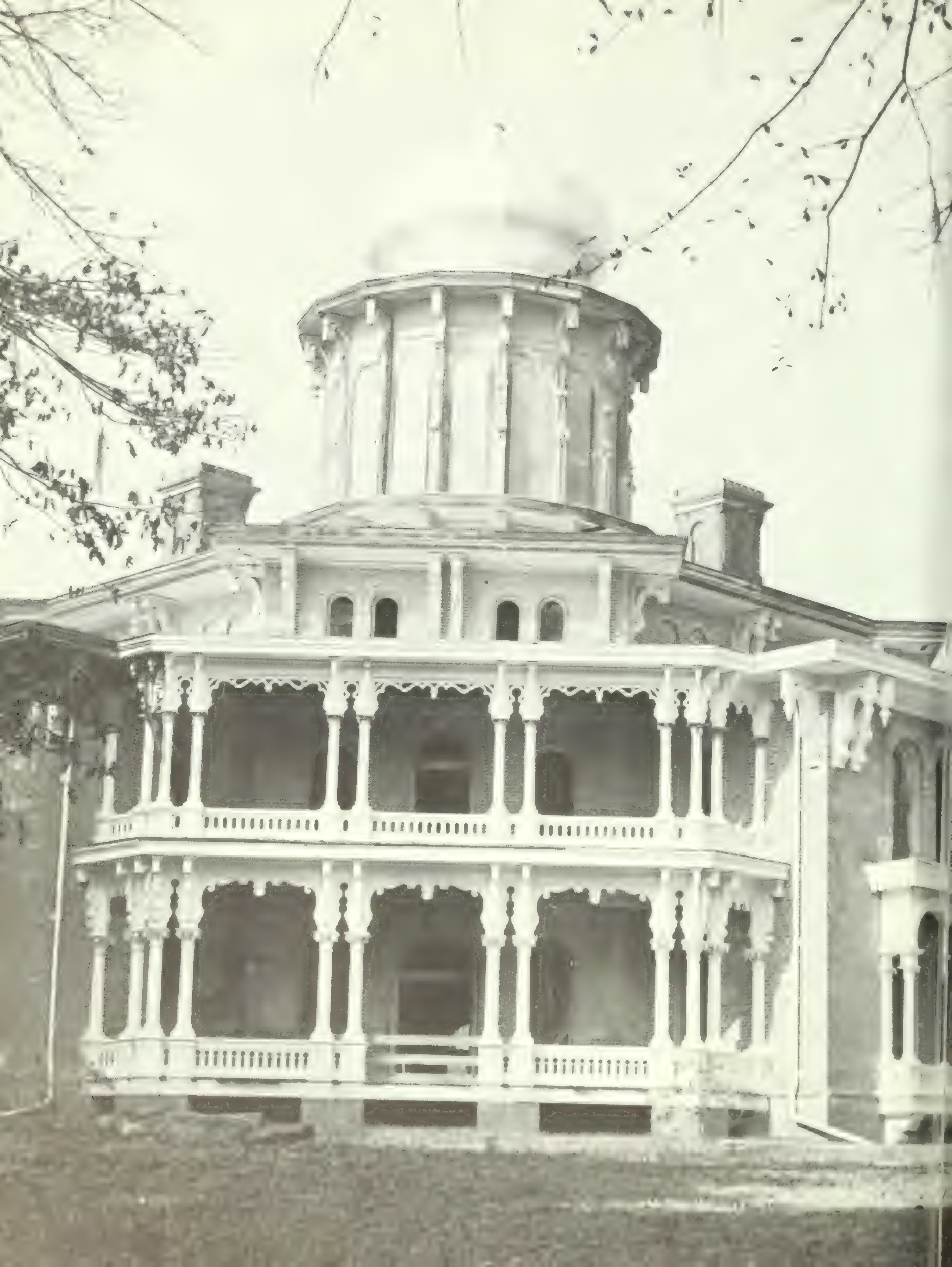
Pickwick Mill is believed to be one of the oldest, still-operative waterpowered grist mills in southeastern Minnesota. Built in 1854 as a combination grist and sawmill, Pickwick Mill was converted two years later to flour production only. In the late 19th century the older stone burr method of grinding was replaced by a more efficient roller system. Shortly after World War I the mill again converted from flour to feed milling. Locally quarried limestone was used to construct the building, which was originally six stories under a peaked roof. In 1907 a cyclone tore off the roof and top storage room, and both were replaced by a flat plank roof. The machinery used for the manufacture of flour is largely intact.
Private

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY
Granite Falls vicinity
UPPER SIOUX AGENCY
Secs. 29, 30, and 32, T. 115 N., R. 38 W.

Prehistoric Indians inhabited this site from approximately 2000 B.C. until the coming of the white man in recent times. Artifacts, burial mounds, and village sites provide tangible evidence of pre-Columbian occupation. On the same grounds, between 1854 and 1862, the U.S. government operated the largest Dakota Indian agency in Minnesota. The purpose of the agency was to make the Indians as much

like white men as possible—to civilize them; but the attempt failed and the Dakota Indians were forced to leave Minnesota. Only one building, an employee's duplex, remains, and it has been somewhat altered. Archeological excavations in 1968 and 1969 exposed the foundations of a prison, a warehouse, another duplex, the manual labor school, and a bakehouse. Several cellar depressions, two root cellars, and five cisterns were also examined. The state of Minnesota is acquiring the land and will here interpret federal Indian policy of the mid–1800's.
Multiple public/private

Split Rock Lighthouse, Lake County, Minnesota.
Minnesota Historical Society



Mississippi

Longwood (Nutt's Folly), Natchez vicinity, Mississippi. *NPS*

The Old Capitol,
Jackson, Mississippi.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Fort Massachusetts, Gulfport vicinity,
Mississippi. *Chauncey T. Hinman*

Jefferson College, Washington, Mississippi.
David Peabody

ADAMS COUNTY
Natchez
KING'S TAVERN
611 Jefferson Street
c. 1789

King's Tavern is regarded as the oldest building in Natchez. The land itself was granted by the Spanish monarch to Prosper King on May 31, 1789, and there are indications that the building already existed at that time. Shortly thereafter Richard King inherited the land, and he applied for and was granted a license "to keep a public house" in 1799. Located at the end of the Natchez Trace, the tavern served as a mail and stagecoach stop and as a haven for all who traveled along the Trace. Bandits and murderers plagued the unwary enroute from Nashville to Natchez, and the Spanish governor eventually appointed Richard King commander of a mounted police force charged with protecting the citizens and travelers in his district. The primitive two-story tavern structure is constructed of brick with poplar and cypress clapboards. Its hand-hewn timbers and beams are fitted with wooden pegs. A gallery on the exterior has been enclosed, and a kitchen addition was constructed in the 20th century.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ADAMS COUNTY
Natchez vicinity
FATHERLAND PLANTATION SITE
3 miles southeast of Natchez
c. 1600–1700

The Grand Village of the Natchez (Fatherland Plantation Site), first described in 1700 by Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, is frequently mentioned in early 18th-century sources. In the flat bottom land west of St. Catherine's Creek are three Indian mounds. Mound C, excavated in 1930 and 1962, is a platform mound containing 25 burials in the floor of the temple atop it. The burials were accompanied by large quantities of European artifacts: glass bottles, knives, brass beads, and a flintlock pistol.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ADAMS COUNTY
Natchez vicinity
LONGWOOD (NUTT'S FOLLY)
1.5 miles southeast of Natchez
1860–1862, Samuel Sloan

Designed by the noted Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan, Longwood is the largest (296 feet in circumference) and most elaborate octagonal house in the United States. Its eclectic decorative detail includes both Italianate and Moslem, or Oriental, motifs. An enormous onion-shaped dome resting on a 16-sided drum crowns the four-story structure. Although Haller Nutt's slaves manufactured the bricks used in Longwood's construction, most of the material was made in Philadelphia and sent to Natchez by boat. Only the exterior was completed, since most of the master builders engaged by Sloan had abandoned the project by September of 1861, with the outbreak of the Civil War. Nutt then directed his slaves to finish the eight-room basement level, into which he and his family moved. From the first floor to the attic, however, the mansion remains a shell. The extant outbuildings are a kitchen, necessary, servants' quarters, stables and carriage house.
Private
NHL; HABS

ADAMS COUNTY
Washington
JEFFERSON COLLEGE
North Street

Jefferson College, named for then-President Thomas Jefferson, was incorporated by the Mississippi territorial legislature in May, 1802. This was the first act of incorporation passed by that body. Due to insufficient funds the college was unable to accept students until 1811, and the buildings used were not the present ones. The campus itself encompasses 78.5 acres, and the main building was constructed in three stages. The east wing dates from the 1820's, the west wing was erected in 1838–1839, and the center section was built after 1851. All three are brick and three stories high. The wings have hip roofs pierced by three dormer windows, and there is a cupola on the roof of the center building. Two outbuildings behind the main structure are of similar construction, and the wooden president's house was built in the early 19th century. Mississippi's first constitution was drawn up in a church on the Jefferson College grounds in 1817. Jefferson College, which had been a military high school for several years, closed in 1964.
State
HABS

ALCORN COUNTY
Rienzi
JACINTO COURTHOUSE
Route 1
1854–1870

The Jacinto Courthouse is a two-story, Federal style brick building surmounted by an octagonal cupola. Jacinto Courthouse was built to serve old Tishomingo County, created in 1836. In 1870 the original county was divided into the present Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo counties. The courthouse later housed the Jacinto Male Academy (1870–1908) and served as a Methodist church until 1960. Restoration work in the late 1960's has returned the courthouse to its early appearance.
Public/private

CARROLL COUNTY
Avalon vicinity
TEOC CREEK SITE
SW 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 9, T. 20 N., R. 2 E.
c. 1392 B.C.

The Teoc Creek Site is a village location of the Poverty Point culture. It is a crescent-shaped area containing large quantities of aboriginal cultural material such as fire-cracked rock, broken clay balls, and flint tools and flakes. Two traverses of bore holes were used to locate the site in 1966, and one of the bore holes revealed a midden about nine feet beneath the water surface at the levee crest. Radiocarbon dating gave an average date of 1392 B.C., thus establishing Teoc Creek as the second oldest recorded Poverty Point site. It is also considered the best preserved.
Private; not accessible to the public

CARROLL COUNTY
Carrollton vicinity
MALMAISON SITE
6 miles northeast of Carrollton

Malmaison, an impressive two-story, porticoed mansion, was designed for Greenwood Leflore by James Clark Harris. The house was completed in 1854 and burned in 1942. All that remains are the foundation, concrete steps, cistern, portions of a brick wall, and a cemetery. Greenwood Leflore (1800–1865), son of a French trader and an Indian mother, was elected chief of the Choctaw Indians in 1830. He effected many reforms in his people's way of life by establishing schools and instituting civil marriages and trial by jury. Leflore played a prominent role in negotiations for the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek (1830), which provided for removal of the Choctaws west of the Mississippi River. He remained in Mississippi, however, and served in both houses of the legislature.
Private; not accessible to the public

CLAIBORNE COUNTY
Port Gibson
VAN DORN HOUSE
Van Dorn Drive
c. 1830

Peter A. Vandorn, builder of the Van Dorn House, was a lawyer and merchant in Port Gibson. He became clerk of the territorial and state house of representatives and helped lay out Mississippi's capital city. His home is a two-story brick dwelling, originally L-shaped, with front and east sides laid in Flemish bond and back and west in running bond. There was a large, covered porch with pillars on the front facade, and both front and rear doors had fan- and sidelights. During the 1880's a one-story brick utility porch and kitchen were added at the south. All porches have now been removed and the house is in a state of disrepair.
Private

HARRISON COUNTY
Gulfport vicinity
FORT MASSACHUSETTS
South of Gulfport on Ship Island
c. 1859–1863

President James K. Polk issued an executive order on August 30, 1847, declaring Ship Island a federal military reservation. Nine years later Secretary of War Jefferson Davis authorized construction of a fort on the island's western end, a site which commanded the only deep water channel from the Gulf into the Mississippi Sound and the port of New Orleans. Construction began only to be interrupted by the Civil War. Held briefly by Confederates, the fort was completed by the U.S. government and used by Major General Benjamin F. Butler and Admiral David Farragut. Having housed Confederate prisoners during the war, Fort Massachusetts continued to be a federal prison until 1870, when it ceased to be a military reservation. The fortification of brick and cut stone is D-shaped and measures 180 by 115 feet. A single entrance to the interior is located on the east wall.
Private

HINDS COUNTY
Bovina vicinity
FLOYD MOUND
NE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 5 E.
Pre-Columbian

The Floyd Mound is an undisturbed conical burial mound. It stands approximately 8 feet high and is 50 feet in diameter. All excavated burial mounds in the area are related to the Mississippian period.
Private; not accessible to the public

HINDS COUNTY
Edwards vicinity
DUPREE MOUND AND VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
SE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 21, T. 5 N., R. 3 W.
Pre-Columbian

The Dupree Mound was excavated in 1927 and 1928, and 35 burials were found, all accompanied by early Mississippian burial artifacts, principally pottery. The site was a source for key Plaquemine culture pottery types. A village surrounded the mound. In 1926 the mound measured 60 feet in diameter and 12 feet in height; its present height is six feet and the diameter is variable. Unauthorized digging has destroyed most of the mound.
Private; not accessible to the public

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
THE CAPITOL GREEN
Bounded on the north by Amite Street, on the south by Pearl Street, on the west by State Street, and on the east by the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad
1822, Peter A. Vandorn

The Capitol Green was designed in 1822 by Peter A. Vandorn as part of his original city plan for Jackson. It was one of three areas designated for public buildings and is today the only one still serving its original purpose. The second Statehouse, now a museum, was erected on the Green in the 1830's. The War Memorial Building was dedicated in 1940. Several monuments dot the grounds surrounding these two buildings.
State

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
CITY HALL
203 S. President Street
1847, William Gibbons; 1853, J. Willis; 1963–1964, Frank P. Gates

The City Hall is one of three Greek Revival, antebellum government buildings remaining in Jackson. Originally three-stories high, it was rebuilt or enlarged in 1853 and underwent extensive structural renovation in 1963–1964. Four fluted Doric columns support a narrow portico on the main facade, and in 1928 a similar rear portico was added.
Municipal
HABS

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR'S MANSION
316 E. Capitol Street
1839–1841, William Nichols;
1908–1909 (renovated), William S. Hull

Mississippi's Greek Revival Governor's Mansion of masonry construction stands two stories above a full basement. It is square in shape and adorned on the front by a semicircular, two-story, Corinthian portico. The porte cochere and entrance on the east facade were added during the 1908–1909 renovations when a two-story addition at the rear was constructed to provide additional living space.
State
HABS

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
MISSISSIPPI STATE CAPITOL
Fronting Mississippi Street, between N. President and N. West Streets
1903, Theodore C. Link

Typical of the era in which it was built, Mississippi's State Capitol is an example of Beaux Arts Classicism. Based somewhat on the national capital, the four-story structure is crowned with a massive dome. On either side of the central block are wings leading to pavilions which are capped with low domes. Many different types of marble are used in the interior.
State

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
MISSISSIPPI STATE CAPITOL (OLD CAPITOL)
100 N. State Street
1839, William Nichols

Much of Mississippi's early history is intimately associated with this building, which served as the state capitol from 1839 to 1903. Virtually abandoned from 1903 until 1916, it was remodeled during the latter year for use as a state office building. The building served this purpose until 1959, when it was restored as the state historical museum. The architectural style is Greek Revival. All three of the Greek orders (Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian) are employed in the structure. The first story of the building is of stone, and the two upper ones are brick. The building is crowned with a dome and lantern.
State
HABS

HINDS COUNTY
Pocahontas
POCAHONTAS MOUND A
SE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 10, T. 7 N., R. 1 W.
Pre-Columbian

Pocahontas Mound A has not been substantially altered since prehistoric times except for some minor cultivation. The Mississippi Archeological Survey team recorded the mound in 1926 and 1927 as 350 feet by 250 feet and 25 feet high. Current measurements are 180 feet by 170 feet and 20 feet high, and archeologists are unable to account for this difference. In 1936 the fields around the mound were covered with sherds, flint chips, and animal and human bone fragments.
State

HINDS COUNTY
Terry vicinity
BERRY MOUND AND VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Center NE 1/4 sec. 12, T. 3 N., R. 1 W.
Pre-Columbian

Little evidence has been found to indicate the age or cultural affiliation of the Berry Mound and Village Site. The site was first recorded by the Mississippi Archeological Survey team in 1969. Surface material collected consisted of several dozen spalls, seven small sherds, and two projectile points. The mound is conical in shape, measures 60 feet in diameter, and stands 7 feet high.
Private; not accessible to the public

HOLMES COUNTY
Richland
EUREKA MASONIC COLLEGE
On Miss. 17
1847

This two-story brick school was built to house the Richland Literary Institute. One year later its name was changed by an act of the state legislature to Eureka Masonic College. There are two large rooms on the second floor which served as a dormitory, and classes were held in the single room on the ground floor. Dr. Robert Morris, first principal of the college, founded the Order of the Eastern Star in 1850. The Mississippi chapter now owns the school building and has restored it.
Private

LAFAYETTE COUNTY
Oxford
FAULKNER, WILLIAM, HOUSE (ROWAN OAK)
Old Taylor Road
c. 1840

William Faulkner is one of America's major 20th-century novelists. Among his most widely acclaimed books are those set in mythical Yoknapatawpha County, which corresponds in many ways to his own Lafayette County. In 1950 Faulkner received the Nobel Prize for literature for his cumulative work, which included *Sartoris* (1929), *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), and *Light in August* (1932). Two subsequent volumes were awarded Pulitzer Prizes: *A Fable* in 1955 and *The Reivers* in 1963. Faulkner purchased this two-story Greek Revival house in 1929 and occupied it until his death in 1963. It is maintained by the University of Mississippi as it was during the author's lifetime.
Private; accessible to the public by appointment only
NHL

LEE COUNTY
Baldwyn vicinity
BRICES CROSS ROADS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
6 miles west of Baldwyn on Miss. 370
1864

Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest here won a tactical victory against General S. D. Sturgis's larger Union force on June 10, 1864. This small site is located near the center of the battlefield. Although a spectacular victory, the battle of Brices Cross Roads did not bring relief to the Confederacy. In keeping Forrest occupied in Mississippi, Union General William T. Sherman forestalled a Confederate attack on the Nashville-Chattanooga Railroad, thereby securing the Federal line of communications.
Federal
NPS; 1 acre

LEE COUNTY
Tupelo
TUPELO NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
On Miss. 6 about a mile west of its intersection with U.S. 45
1864

Tupelo National Battlefield commemorates the Civil War engagement between Union forces under General Andrew J. Smith and Confederate forces under Generals Stephen D. Lee and Nathan Bedford Forrest. The purpose of the battle, fought July 14, 1864, was to protect the railroad which brought food and ammunition from Louisville through Nashville and Chattanooga to General William T. Sherman's "Army Group." If successful, the Federals would secure the rear of Sherman's forces in his drive upon Georgia. Though neither side could claim complete victory, the railroad was temporarily safe. The battlefield is near the place where the Confederate line was formed to attack the Union position.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 1.50 acres

LOWNDES COUNTY
Columbus
LEE HOUSE (BLEWETT-HARRISON-LEE HOUSE)
314 N. 7th Street
c. 1847

The Lee House is a two-story brick dwelling which exhibits the architectural influence of both late Georgian and Greek Revival styles. A central, three-bay, pedimented section projects from the main part of the house. Windows have stone lintels and sills, and corners are marked by pilasters. A glassed-in conservatory on the south and a one-story wing on the north side no longer exist. The ironwork porch on the main facade is original. Major Thomas Blewett built the house, which was subsequently owned by his daughter, Mrs. James T. Harrison, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Stephen D. Lee.
Municipal
HABS

MARION COUNTY
Sandy Hook vicinity
FORD HOUSE
South of Sandy Hook on Old Columbia-Covington Road
c. 1810

John Ford, a Methodist minister and builder of the Ford House, came to Mississippi from South Carolina. In 1817 he was named a delegate to the first state constitutional convention and signed the resulting document. His house is a two-and-one-half-story structure with a ground floor of clay brick and the remainder of frame. It is a vernacular expression of the raised cottage popular in the lower Mississippi Valley. Hand-hewn sills and two brick pillars help support the foundation. Both front and back overhanging porches were added after the house was finished.
Private
HABS

WARREN COUNTY
Vicksburg
OLD COURTHOUSE, WARREN COUNTY
Court Square
1861, William Weldon

The Warren County Courthouse was the symbol of Confederate resistance in the Vicksburg Campaign of 1862–1863. Raising the colors over the courthouse, Vicksburg's most prominent landmark, became the goal of the campaign directed by Major General U. S. Grant. After a 47–day siege, the Confederates surrendered, and Colonel William E. Strong ran up the garrison flag from the cupola. The fall of Vicksburg was a crucial blow to the Confederate cause. The South was cut in half, and the Mississippi River was again open for Union trade. The two-story Greek Revival building is substantially unaltered from the Civil War period.
County
NHL; HABS

WARREN COUNTY
Vicksburg
PEMBERTON HOUSE (WILLIS-COWAN HOME)
1020 Crawford Street
c. 1834

During the 47–day siege of Vicksburg in 1863 the Willis-Cowan Home served as the temporary headquarters of Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, a Northerner who served in the Confederate Army and was responsible for defending Mississippi, Tennessee, and eastern Louisiana. The Willis-Cowan Home, commonly called the Pemberton House, is a large, two-story, brick house which combines features of Federal and Greek Revival architecture. The brick kitchen was attached long after the house was built, and the original fireplaces, mantels, and woodwork remain.
Private; not accessible to the public

WARREN COUNTY
Vicksburg
PLANTERS HALL
822 Main Street
1834

Planters Hall, the second building erected in Vicksburg to house the Planters Bank, is a two-story brick structure with its gable end parallel to the street. Beneath the eaves on the north and east sides are modillions with shaped insets. Doorways at both floor levels on the main facade are highly ornamented. The first-floor entrance is framed by a pair of Corinthian columns flanked by pilasters with Doric capitals. Above these is a segmental arch with a row of dentils beneath the curved cornice. The second-floor doorway features a pair of Tuscan columns supporting an entablature with a broken cornice line. Window sills and lintels are stone. In 1830 the Mississippi legislature chartered the Planters' Bank, to be headquartered in Natchez with branches in Vicksburg, Port Gibson, and Woodville. The bank failed in 1842, and in 1854 the building was converted into a residence.
Private
HABS

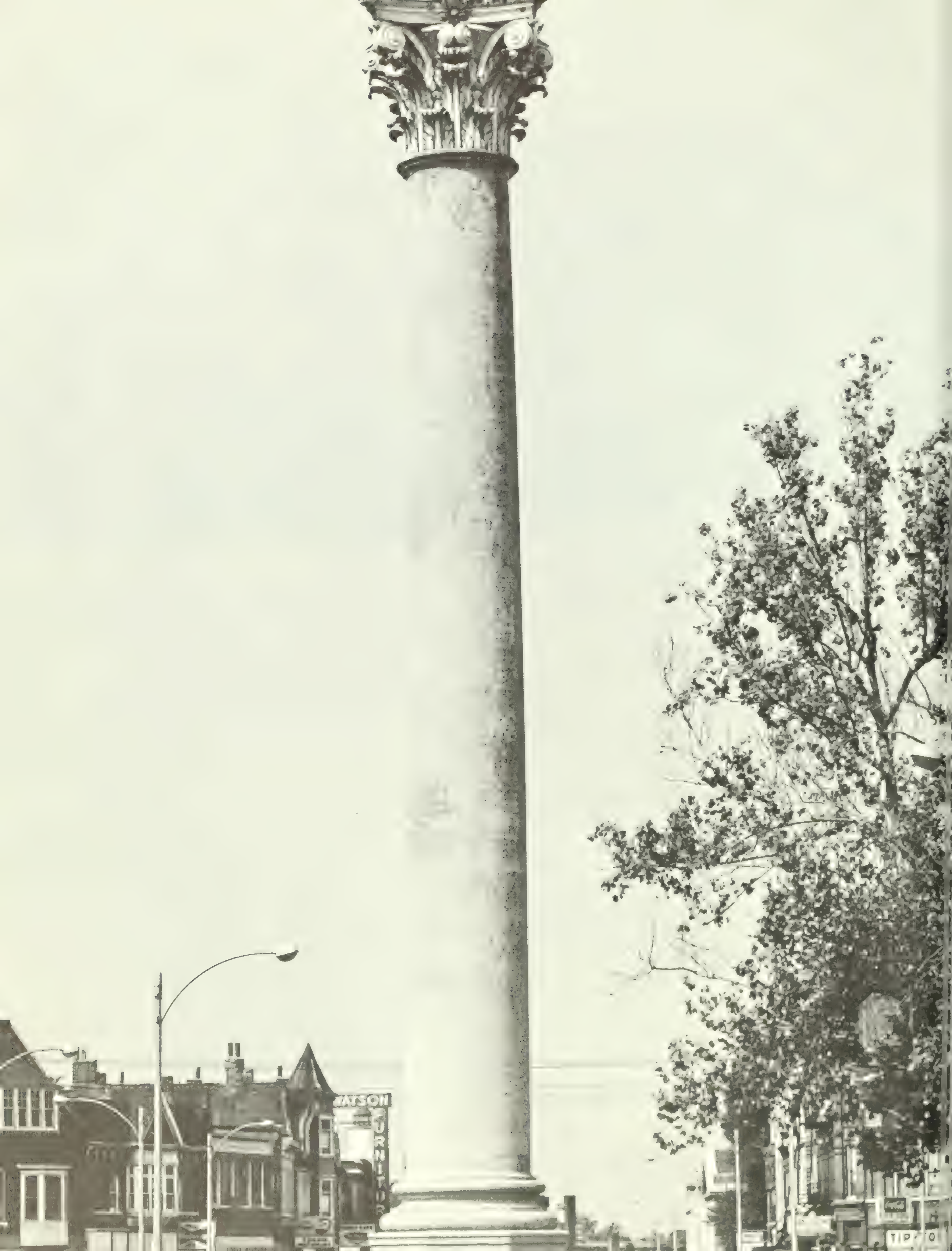
WARREN COUNTY
Vicksburg and vicinity
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
1863

Vicksburg National Military Park was the site of the decisive campaign in the West during the Civil War. Strategically located on the high bluffs that command a great bend of the Mississippi River, Vicksburg became the storm center of the campaign. The batteries located here formed a link in the chain of Confederate fortifications that stretched along the Mississippi River from Columbus, Kentucky, to New Orleans, Louisiana. After failing to capture the city by assault, the Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to the city. After 47 days the Confederates surrendered on July 4. Remains of nine major Confederate forts, 12 Union approaches, many miles of breastworks, gun emplacements, and rifle-pits are still to be found in the park in varying degrees of preservation. Within the battlefield area is Vicksburg National Cemetery.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 1,740.78 acres

YAZOO COUNTY
Holly Bluff
HOLLY BLUFF SITE
About 2 miles from Holly Bluff on secondary road
Prehistoric

The Holly Bluff Site has some 20 Indian mounds and the encircling wall and ditch are still intact. It is the type site for the Lake George phase of the Mississippian or temple mound culture. There are indications that a far longer range of culture history is represented by other remains in the general area. Excavations were carried out at the site in 1958–1960.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

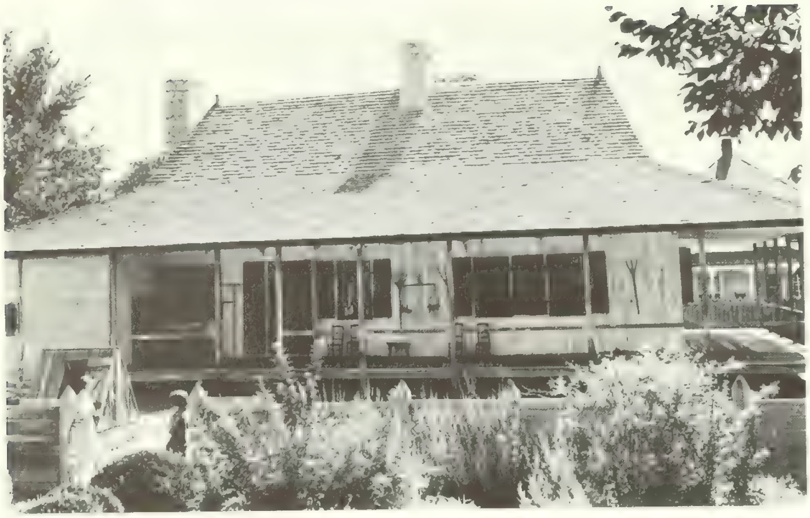
Holly Bluff Site, Holly Bluff, Mississippi. *NPS*

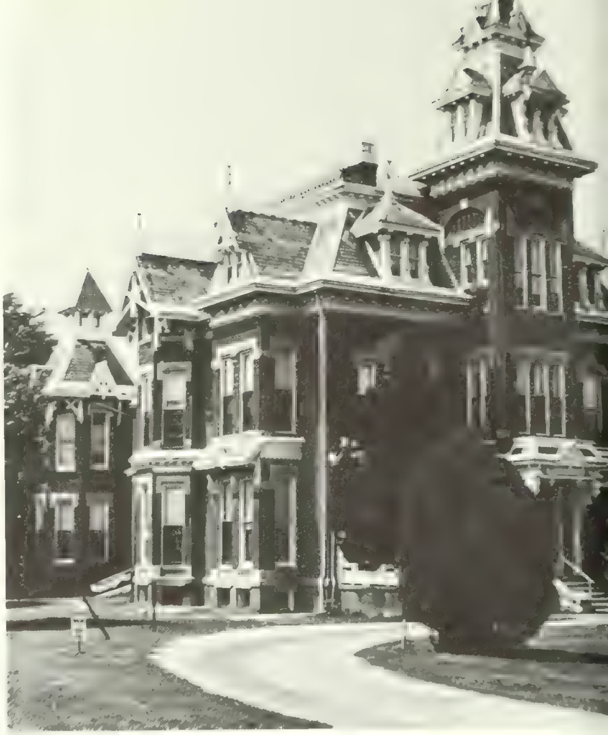

ATSON
FURNITUR

Missouri

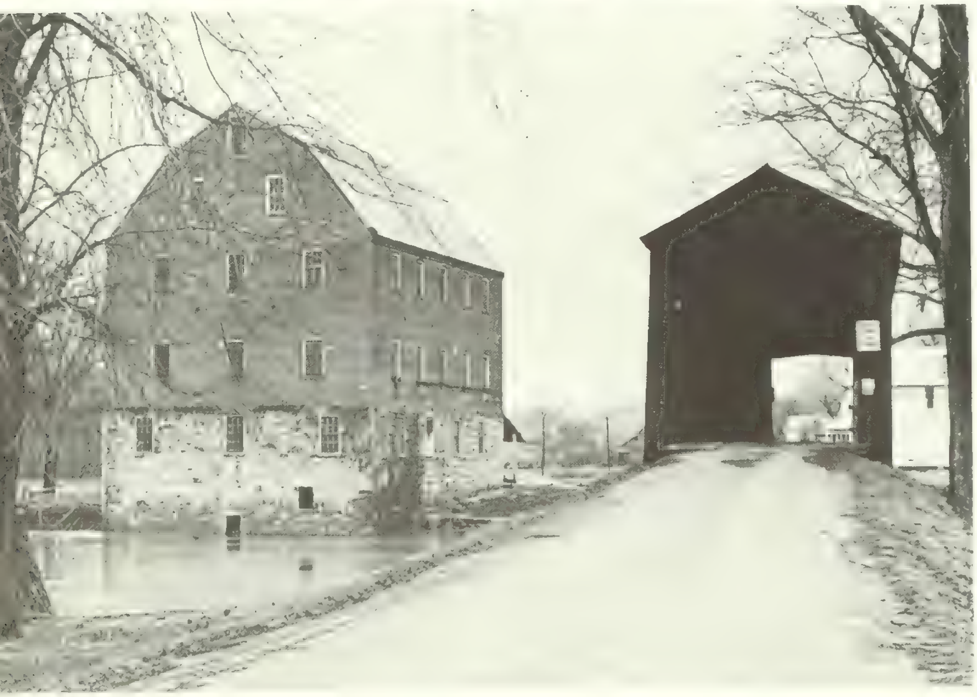
Grand Avenue Water Tower, St. Louis, Missouri, *Philip Cotton*

Louis Bolduc House,
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. *NPS*



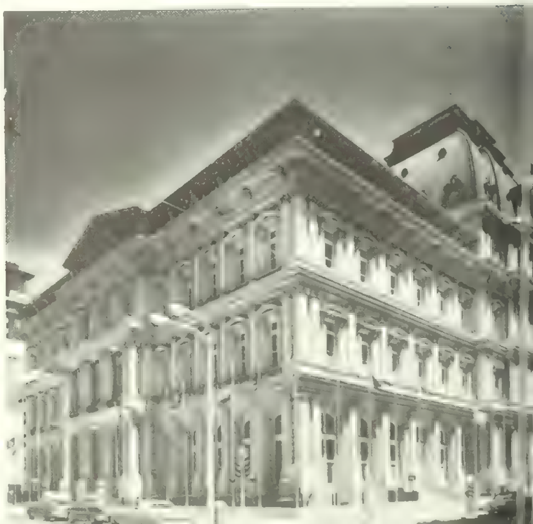


Vaile Park (Harvey M. Vaile Hou
Independence, Missouri. *M. Patricia Hol*



Bollinger Mill,
Burfordville, Missouri.
H. R. Grant

Old Post Office, St. Louis, Missouri. *Robert F. Arteaga*



ADAIR COUNTY

Kirksville vicinity

THOUSAND HILLS STATE PARK PETROGLYPHS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

2.5 miles west of Kirksville
Pre-Columbian

These petroglyphs, carved on sandstone, are surrounded by a chain link fence. The figures represented are birds, snakes, and unidentified four-legged animals.

State

ATCHISON COUNTY

Tarkio

MULE BARN THEATRE (DAVID RANKIN MULE BARN)

10th and Park Streets
c. 1891–1893, Searcy and McCutcheon

David Rankin was a prominent farmer and businessman who came to northwest Missouri in the 1870's, when he was past 50 years of age. He built this three-story octagonal barn to house some of his hired hands and to shelter the 50 to 70 mules used on his extensive land holdings. The barn measures approximately 80 feet in diameter, and each wall is about 33 feet long. There are three bays in each wall, and all windows have stone sills and projecting brick relieving-arch caps with side pendants. Interior illumination and cross ventilation are exceptionally good. The present roof is a truncated peak with sloping sides in eight planes, the result of a 1908 fire which destroyed the original roof, upper walls, and some interior portions. Renovation of the interior in 1966–1968 resulted in the barn's successful adaptation as a theater.

Private

BARTON COUNTY

Lamar

TRUMAN, HARRY S, BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL

North corner, 11th Street and Truman Avenue
1884–1885

Harry S Truman, thirty-second President of the United States, was born in this house on May 8, 1884. Truman's father, John A. Truman, purchased the house from the builder in 1882. The family continued to live here until Truman was 11 months old when they moved to Independence. In 1927 Truman was elected to the Jackson County Court as presiding judge. In 1935 he was elected to the U.S. Senate and in 1945 became Vice President under Franklin D. Roosevelt. When Roosevelt died that same year, Truman became President and was subsequently elected Chief Executive in 1948. The house itself is a one-and-one-half-story frame structure covered with clapboard siding.

State

BENTON COUNTY

Cairo vicinity

RODGERS SHELTER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

SW SW NE sec. 33, T. 39 N., R. 22 W.
Pre-Columbian to A.D. 1200

Deposits found in the Rodgers Shelter indicate that the site was inhabited from as early as 7000 B.C. to approximately A.D. 1200. These deposits extend to a depth of 30 feet and are divided into four well-defined strata. The first stratum, the earliest, is composed of nearly 17 feet of clay and gravel containing material representing the Paleo-Indian through Early Archaic periods. The second, about 4 feet thick, holds material from Early Archaic through Middle Archaic complexes. The third is a gravelly deposit containing little evidence of human occupation. Thus it separates the two earlier strata from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland period occupations that are indicated by the fourth stratum. The absence of material affiliated with the Mississippian culture makes it possible to assume that the shelter was not occupied after about A.D. 1200.

Federal

BOONE COUNTY

Columbia

SANBORN FIELD AND SOIL EROSION PLOTS

University of Missouri campus
1888

Since its establishment, Sanborn Field has been the site of experiments with soil treatments and cropping systems. It is the oldest completely organized soil and crop experimental field in the United States. One of its major contributions to agriculture is the knowledge that high yields of quality grain may be produced perennially when the land is properly treated with chemical fertilizer or manure.

State
NHL

BUCHANAN COUNTY

St. Joseph

KING'S HILL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Inlots 1–8 and the north 20 feet of Inlot 9, Block 12 in Bowen's Addition (5600 block on S. 1st Street, west side)
Pre-Columbian through 18th century

King's Hill is a Kansa Indian archeological site. The Kansa and the Osage were of the Dhegiha branch of the Siouan tribes. From the study of plant material of the King's Hill site, knowledge has been gained about the agricultural, eating, and cooking habits of the Indians and about their contact with other Indian groups and Europeans. Seeds of watermelon, peach, and corn have been discovered, indicating contact with whites. Also found were pottery fragments, small, triangular, unnotched arrow points of flint, endscrapers of flint, and other tools made from bone and antler. The site is important for the clues it may provide to an understanding of migration routes, early contact with whites, living habits of the Indians, and seasonal periods of occupation of the site.

Private

BUCHANAN COUNTY

St. Joseph

PATEE, JOHN, HOUSE

12th and Penn Streets
1858

Erected by John Patee at the cost of $200,000, the Patee House was one of the best-known hotels west of the Mississippi and a chief way-point between the East and the West. It served as headquarters in 1860 for the overland freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell and as the terminus of the Pony Express to Sacramento, California. In front of the hotel a cannon shot started off the first rider on April 3, 1860. The hotel was a financial failure, however, because the principal business section of St. Joseph grew up some distance away.

Private
NHL

BUCHANAN COUNTY

St. Joseph

PONY EXPRESS STABLES

914 Penn Street
1858–1861

On April 3, 1860, the first Pony Express rider left St. Joseph bound for Sacramento, California. The freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell had organized the Pony Express in an effort to publicize the central route to California (along the Platte River through Nebraska to Bridger Pass, Wyoming) and to obtain the government contract to carry mail to the west coast. Eighteen months later the Pony Express was put out of business by completion of the transcontinental telegraph line. The stables were subsequently sold and passed through several hands before becoming a museum in 1959. The original one-story wooden stable building was redone in 1888 by incorporating brick walls into the extant structure. The facade is highlighted by six applied pilasters. All windows are segment arch headed, and three semi-continuous string courses unify the exterior.

Private

BUTLER COUNTY

Naylor vicinity

KOEHLER FORTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

1 mile northeast of Naylor
Pre-Columbian

The Koehler Fortified Archeological Site is the most important known Mississippian civic-ceremonial center of the Black River drainage in the Western Mississippi Valley north of Arkansas. It is also the largest single component Mississippian site in the area and represents the ceremonial center of the Power's Phase of the Middle Mississippian cultural tradition. Four mounds and evidence of a surrounding fortification are extant. There is a large temple mound and three subsidiaries. Protection was provided by a ditch at least six feet deep. Human occupation is believed to have occurred for more than 9,000 years.

Private; not accessible to the public

CALDWELL COUNTY

Kingston vicinity

FAR WEST

5.5 miles west of Kingston via County Routes D and H

While in Missouri, friction with non-Mormons kept the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints constantly on the move. Driven from Jackson County in 1833, the Mormons established a town site at Far West in August, 1836. This was the first time that the Mormons had controlled a local government, and their city prospered. It was one of the largest communities in northwest Missouri, and the population numbered several thousand. On July 4, 1837, the cornerstone was laid for the great Mormon temple, but the only construction completed was excavation of the cellar. As laid out, the town site was one mile square with four main avenues each 132 feet wide and secondary streets measuring 82.25 feet across. Most buildings in Far West were tents or shanties. The Mormons were forced to leave Missouri in 1839 and 1840, and few people remained in Far West, although it continued to be the county seat until 1843. Except for a single church, Far West is rolling farmland today.

Private

CALLAWAY COUNTY

Fulton

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

Westminster College campus
1928–1929

Winston Churchill's speech at Westminster College on March 5, 1946, in which the term "iron curtain" was introduced, marked a turning point in international relations. It was the first step toward recognition of the Cold War and admission that the Soviet Union constituted a threat to the West. Although public opinion was at first unfavorable to this "Sinews of Peace" speech, it prepared the way for the Truman Doctrine or so-called containment policy of March, 1947 and later for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The brick gymnasium where Churchill delivered the speech remains basically unchanged.

Private

NHL

CALLAWAY COUNTY

Mokane vicinity

MEALY MOUNDS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

2 miles northeast of Mokane
Pre-Columbian

This site represents a large and relatively well-preserved group of Boone Focus Mounds of the Late Woodland period. The mounds have been divided into three groups and comprise a "mound district," since all 14 may not be contemporaneous and all may not be of Boone Focus origin. Group One consists of two mounds, both oval-shaped and joined at their bases. The first is 47 feet long, 44 feet wide, and nearly 8 feet high; the second mound is 50 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 6.5 feet high. In Group Two there are seven mounds (two of which are in very good condition), and their lengths range from 31 to 59 feet. All the mounds in Group Three are roughly circular and their diameters (35 to 45 feet) and heights (3.5 to 5.5 feet) vary.

Private; not accessible to the public

CALLAWAY COUNTY

Portland vicinity

RESEARCH CAVE

c. 6000 B.C.

Research Cave contains significant prehistoric Indian remains deposited intermittently over a span of time exceeding 8000 years. The cave is a sandstone shelter which contains evidence of four major occupations. Because of dry preservative conditions, many vegetal remains from these stages have been found in the cave. Perishable materials found in the cave indicate that agriculture was practiced by the peoples of the two most recent cultures, Woodland and Mississippian. The cave has been partially excavated.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

CALLAWAY COUNTY

Tebbetts vicinity

COTE SANS DESSEIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

3 miles southwest of Tebbetts

This site consists of 16 Late Woodland burial mounds located along a ridge of land approximately one mile in length, 660 feet in width, and 100 feet above the flood plain. Formation of Cote Sans Dessein, "hill without design," resulted from a shift in the channel of the Missouri River at the point of its confluence with the Osage River. The sixteen oval mounds range from 30 to 55 feet in length, 24 to 40 feet in width, and from 1 to 7 feet in height. Excavation of one mound revealed a rock chamber containing a burial accompanied by 362 potsherds and a few bone or stone artifacts, the majority of which show the Meramec Springs Focus influence. During the 18th and 19th centuries the site may have been a rendezvous point for Indians, trappers, traders, and explorers.

Private

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY

Burfordville

BURFORDVILLE MILL

Mo. 34
1867–1868

For the past 172 years a mill has occupied this site. The present four-story, water-powered, horizontal gristmill was built by J. R. Burford on the stone foundations of a predecessor. Burford operated the mill for 30 years and equipped it with four-foot French buhrstones which are still in operating position. The company which purchased the mill from Burford installed corrugated steel rolls and a second water wheel in 1912. The "under-house" and first floor of the gambrel-roofed building are of rubble masonry, while its upper floors are of brick laid in common bond. The mill, which is being restored to operable condition, retains its machinery, including inward flow turbines, conveyors and shutes, and various types of sifters, dusters, and storage bins.

State

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY
Burfordville vicinity
BURFORDVILLE COVERED BRIDGE
Eastern edge of Burfordville on
County Route H H
Mid–19th century

The Burfordville Covered Bridge spans the Whitewater River. It measures 140 feet in length by 16 feet 6 inches in width. There are three other covered bridges in Missouri, and this one and two others employ the Howe truss construction. Vertical iron tension rods are secured to the wooden upper and lower chords by nuts and washers. These could be tightened at any time to correct sagging.
State

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY
Oriole vicinity
TRAIL OF TEARS STATE PARK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
North of Oriole on the Mississippi
River

Within the Trail of Tears State Park is a large, well-protected Woodland village area. The village site is on a hillside at the eastern edge of the park. It was occupied extensively in Woodland times and was also used by Mississippian peoples and historic Indian tribes. In 1838–1839 Cherokee Indians enroute to their new home in Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) passed hear here. A treaty signed in 1835 forced the Cherokee to leave their lands in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In the four years from 1836 to 1839, an estimated 13,000 or more Indians made the westward trek. Many died, and one reported casualty, the daughter of Chief Bushyhead, Princess Otahki, had a grave marker erected in her honor near the village site.
State

CARROLL COUNTY
Miami Station vicinity
WRIGHT II ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile south of Miami Station
Prehistoric

This site contains a well-preserved village and mound complex identified with the Hopewell tradition. The larger of the two mounds measures 96 feet long, 64 feet wide, and 10 feet high. Associated with this mound is a smaller conical mound and the extensive remains of what appears to be a village area of the same culture. Hopewellian artifacts—pottery, a platform pipe, and quantities of lithic debris—have been found on the site and indicate Middle Woodland occupation.
Private; not accessible to the public

CASS COUNTY
Harrisonville vicinity
BROWN, ROBERT A., HOUSE
.7 mile north of Harrisonville on U.S.
71 Bypass, .5 mile west and northwest
on a gravel road
1850

Robert A. Brown, a Tennessean who moved to Cass County in 1842, built this house and the surrounding outbuildings. The most striking feature of the house is the two-story, central front portico with a carved wood balustrade and well-proportioned columns and arcade. Standing two stories high, the house is red brick on a limestone foundation. It is rectangular in shape with a rear ell joined to the west side of the main block. Bricks for the house were made on the premises. Original outbuildings still standing include a slave house, smokehouse, and an apple house.
Private; not accessible to the public

CHARITON COUNTY
Keytesville
REDDING-HILL HOUSE
100 W. North Street
1832—c. 1876

The Redding-Hill House is an architecturally significant example of a composite residential structure which was enlarged gradually over a period of 44 years. The exterior appearance and interior floor plan reveal a marked predilection for asymmetrical planning in marked contrast to the symmetry characteristic of the period. It is a rambling, two-story, ten-room, white clapboard structure built around what was originally a simple, rectangular, one-story frame house. A two-story eastern section, added in 1866, projects about 25 feet south of the main south facade and is topped with a truncated peaked roof and a square look-out cupola. A one-story west section was added before 1876 and was later enlarged by a second floor and an open tower pavilion. The original structure also gained a second story at this time. The disparate elements of the house are tied together by a large one-story wooden porch (built after 1876) which follows the irregular line of the south facade.
Private

CLARK COUNTY
Canton vicinity
BOULWARE MOUND GROUP ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
NW 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 9, T. 63 N., R. 6
W.
Pre-Columbian

Fifty-eight mounds are located here within an area measuring 240 by 350 yards. This group is the largest known concentration of mounds in the entire state. Several mounds have been partially excavated. Burials here were the work of Late and possibly Middle Woodland peoples.
Public/private; some areas not accessible to the public

CLAY COUNTY
Excelsior vicinity
WATKINS MILL
6 miles northwest of Excelsior
1859

Commercially active until 1886, the Watkins Mill is among the best-preserved examples of mid-19th-century woolen mills in the United States. It is unique not only for its original building, but also because its business records and extremely rare textile machinery have been preserved. The owner, Waltus Watkins, had founded a Utopian community in the county in 1838. Now a state park, the site includes the three-story brick mill, a brick manor house constructed in 1851, and an octagonal schoolhouse.
State
NHL

CLAY COUNTY
Liberty vicinity
NEBO HILL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
3 miles southeast of Liberty
Pre-Columbian

The Nebo Hill Archeological Site is significant because it is the type site for an extensive Archaic complex found in the Kansas City area of Missouri. Large Archaic sites are uncommon. The possibility exists that considerable information about early inhabitants of northwestern Missouri is obtainable here, particularly about subsistence and settlement patterns, lithic technology, and demography. Artifacts found here include projectile points, three-quarter grooved axes, flat rectangular stone celts, stone mortars, quartzite and chert pestles, manos, and hammerstones. Lithic artifacts suggest an occupation date sometime prior to 1 A.D.
Private; not accessible to the public

COLE COUNTY

Jefferson City

COLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING

109 Madison Street
1871

The Cole County Historical Society Building is the north one-third of a two-story, brick row structure with an attic and high basement. The facade is three bays wide with well-proportioned segmental arched windows. Inside, the house is asymmetrical with a long, narrow stair hall and passageway at the southwest side of the building. The parlor fills most of the first floor, and there are two bedrooms on the second floor and a single one under the sloping ceiling of the third floor. This house and the remaining sections of the row building comprise an architectural type relatively uncommon in mid–19th-century Missouri towns. Rows of commercial structures with stores below and living quarters above are prevalent throughout the state, but the urban row house of this period opening directly onto the street is a rarity. Missouri's twentieth governor, B. Gratz Brown, built the house in 1871 on property owned by his wife's family. The Brown family lived in the house during the autumn of 1871 while the old executive mansion was being razed and the present one built.

Private

COLE COUNTY

Jefferson City

LOHMAN'S LANDING BUILDING

West corner, Jefferson and Water Streets
1834–1836

Jefferson City was designated as the capital of Missouri on January 11, 1822. Four sections of land granted by the federal government as the site for the new city were sold at public auction in early March. Lot 78, later the site of the Lohman's Landing Building, was purchased by Samuel Jamison. In 1834 Jamison sold the lot on the river to Richard Shackleford, who probably built the first section of the landing building. Harvey Colgan, a building contractor, became owner of the land in 1836 and expanded the existing structure to its present size. Originally known as Jefferson Landing, the Lohman's Landing Building was the principal receiving and departure point for passengers and freight until the 1850's when railroads began to vie with riverboats. Charles F. Lohman, a Prussian immigrant, operated the Lohman's Landing Building from 1852 until 1874 as an inn, store, and warehouse. Later used as a steamboat agent's headquarters, wharf master's office, and most recently as a shoe warehouse, the Lohman's Landing Building is considered the last survivor of an era in style and function.

State

HABS

COLE COUNTY

Jefferson City

MISSOURI GOVERNOR'S MANSION

100 Madison Street
1871, George I. Barnett

The Missouri Governor's Mansion is a three-story, mansard-roofed, Victorian residence designed by St. Louis architect George I. Barnett. Situated on a bluff overlooking a wide bend in the Missouri River, the house was built of brick and stone with well-finished moldings, quoins, and cresting. Red granite columns donated by Governor B. Gratz Brown (1871–1873), the first governor to occupy the residence, were quarried on his property in Iron County. The first floor of the house contains a large entrance hall, reception parlors, a library, and a dining room. The second floor is composed of a large hallway, six bedrooms, and four baths. On the third floor are four bedrooms, two baths, a billiard room, and the ballroom which extends the full length of the mansion from north to south. A winding stairway in the central hallway connects all three floors. A carriage porch and entrance on the south side were added in 1900–1901, and the interior was remodeled and modernized in 1938, 1956, and 1960.

State; not accessible to the public

COLE COUNTY

Jefferson City

MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS

High Street between Broadway and Jefferson Street
1917, Tracy and Swartout

A late example of Classic Revival architecture, the Missouri State Capitol was designed by Tracy and Swartout, a New York architectural firm. It was completed in 1917 and dedicated on October 6, 1924. The general form and detail of the structure are presently very close to the original. The four-storied building, covering approximately 3 acres, is symmetrical with two wings for legislative houses flanking a large central rotunda. Carthage, Mo., marble was used for the exterior walls, corridor floors, rotunda, and stairways. The exterior ornament includes pedimental and frieze sculpture executed in an ornate, formal style. The interior of the rotunda is decorated with murals, one of which, done by Missouri artist Thomas Hart Benton, illustrates the social history of the state. The capitol and its grounds are situated on a bluff facing the Missouri River in central Jefferson City. Symmetrical terraces descend from the building on its river side, while driveways and an esplanade encircle it. The area surrounding the capitol is formally landscaped with trees, flowers, shrubbery arrangements, ornate iron lampposts, and monumental sculpture.

State

COLE COUNTY

Osage City vicinity

GAY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

.5 mile northeast of Osage City
Pre-Columbian

Located at the confluence of the Missouri and Osage rivers, this site was an important rendezvous and vantage point in prehistoric and early historic times. It is also one of a very few remaining fortified sites in Missouri and the only one in Cole County. Grouped into two divisions, the five mounds possibly reflect two different cultures and time periods, although one or both may be representative of the Boone Focus manifestation of the Late Woodland tradition. The fortification wall and ditch were constructed to augment the steep bluffs, the natural protective feature of the site. Today the fortification ditch is marked only by a shallow depression which is best seen in an aerial photograph. Further controlled excavation is desirable.

Private; not accessible to the public

COOPER COUNTY

Boonville

HARLEY PARK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

SE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 34, T. 49 N., R. 16 W.
Pre-Columbian

The Harley Park Archeological Site contains four well-preserved prehistoric mounds which may provide further information concerning the relationship between the Middle and Late Woodland tradition in central Missouri. In actual geographic position the mounds are between the eastern distribution of the Central Missouri Hopewell (Middle Woodland) people and the western distribution of the Boone Focus (Late Woodland) people. The four mounds differ in size and all are in good condition.

Municipal

COOPER COUNTY

Boonville

LYRIC THEATER

Northeast corner, Main (5th) and Vine Streets
1855–1857

According to the results of a survey taken by the State Historical Society of Missouri, the Lyric Theater is the oldest surviving continuously used theater west of the Allegheny Mountains. Constructed for the Boonville Library, Reading Room and Thespian Association, the Lyric Theater was originally called Thespian Hall. Four years after completion of the hall, the Thespian Association was disbanded because of the Civil War. During the war the building served as a quartering place for troops and later as a hospital and stable. A series of owners used the building after the war, and it is now a movie house. Greek Revival in style, the theater building is two stories high, rectangular in plan, and built of brick. The front or west portico has four unfluted Doric columns. A wooden pediment above and an architrave below complete the gable under a ridge roof. The theater was renovated and enlarged early in the 20th century.

Private

COOPER COUNTY

Lamine vicinity

MELLOR VILLAGE AND MOUNDS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

2 miles north of Lamine
Pre-Columbian

Mellor Village and Mounds consists of 14 visible mounds all situated on a terrace above the Missouri and Lamine river bottoms at their junction. Except for four mounds, the entire site is under cultivation. Three of these four mounds are in a barn lot, and the fourth is in a pasture. They range in size from 4 inches to 6 feet in height by 60 to 63 feet in diameter. Surface artifacts from the site indicate occupation from the early Woodland phase through the terminal Havana phase. No one pottery type has been identified as predominant from among the wide range of decorative motifs, techniques, and styles used. An almost complete Havana wares representation indicates that the occupants had contact with the Havana tradition of the Illinois Valley. Clay figurines which fall into the Havana tradition variation range have also been found on the site.

Private

COOPER COUNTY

Wooldridge vicinity

WOOLDRIDGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

.5 mile northwest of Wooldridge

Three well-preserved and protected mounds are located here and represent two dissimilar construction styles. The large, round mound and the long mound are probably connected with the Transitional Middle to Late Woodland periods in this section of Missouri. The smaller mound is typical of the Late Woodland period and may represent a western extension of the Boone Focus manifestation of that period. Dimensions of the three mounds are 43 feet by 38 feet by 4 feet high (smaller of the two neighboring mounds), and 105 feet by 48 feet by 8.5 feet high (larger of the two). The third mound, about 400 yards west of the first two, has a diameter of roughly 54 feet and is 6 feet high.

Private; not accessible to the public

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Leasburg vicinity

SCOTIA IRON FURNACE STACK

6.3 miles southeast of Leasburg on County Route H
1870–1880

The Scotia Iron Furnace was built in 1870 by John G. Scott in association with Thomas Howard, Robert Anderson, and Anvil James. Three hundred people were employed by the Scotia Iron Company at the height of its production. The furnace itself was steam powered. Average capacity of the furnace was 20 tons of pig iron per day. Pig iron produced at the furnace was hauled 6 miles to Leasburg, shipped by rail to St. Louis, and there made into iron products. In 1880 the Scotia Iron Works' machinery was moved to Dent County because of a depleted ore supply and disagreement among the owners. It is thought that at its peak of operation the ironworks consisted of one engine house, a charcoal house, a casting house, and a weighing house. Presently only the furnace stack remains. It was constructed of limestone blocks, measures 35 feet wide at the base, and is about 40 feet high. The property also includes an ore pit, Scotia Mine No. 1, which is 1,000 feet northwest of the stack. The pit is 300 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 20 to 50 feet deep.

State

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Moselle vicinity

MOSELLE IRON FURNACE STACK

1 mile southeast of Moselle
1849–1875

Moselle Iron Furnace Stack serves as physical evidence of advances made in iron smelting during a 25-year period. The Moselle Iron Furnace was built by F. A. Evans and George L. Nuckolls. The furnace was operated by a cold-blast process, and its output at first was small, about 5 or 6 tons per day. Most of the pig iron produced by the furnace was hauled to South Point on the Missouri River and shipped from there. Ore for the smelting operation was obtained from ore banks in the vicinity. Between 1867 and 1874 the furnace was converted to hot blast. The stack was raised in height, a brick and iron hot-blast oven was built, and the machinery was remodeled. Three boilers were added for the production of the hot blast. The stack itself, constructed of cut stone blocks, is the only remaining evidence of the ironworks. The stack is 31 feet high with iron brace supports in the openings at the base. There are three openings, on the east, west, and north sides. The former two were for the introduction of the hot blast, while the north opening allowed for the molten iron run-off.

Private

FRANKLIN COUNTY

St. Albans vicinity

TAVERN CAVE

2 miles northeast of St. Albans off the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad
18th and 19th centuries

Tavern Cave is located on the Missouri River about 20 miles (once a two-day journey) upriver from St. Charles. Early references by travelers indicate that it may, at one time, have housed a tavern. Lewis and Clark sighted and measured the cave on their 1804 westward trek. Located at the base of a limestone bluff, the cave measures 40 feet deep by 20 feet high by 100 feet wide. An intermittent stream flows from the east wall. Various hand carved names and dates are scattered about the walls, some as early as the 1790–1840 period. Presently set back from the river about 250 feet, the cave entrance was once at the water's edge.

Private

GASCONADE COUNTY
Bem vicinity
PEENIE ARCHEOLOGICAL PETROGLYPH SITE
3 miles east of Bem
Pre-Columbian

The Peenie Archeological Petroglyph Site consists of three distinct groups of associated carvings of single and composite figures. The petroglyphs are exposed on a horizontal sandstone outcropping from the bed of an intermittent stream. The area covered by each of the groups ranges in size from 18 feet by 6 feet to 1 foot by 1 foot. To date, the site is in excellent condition; the carvings are deep and still quite distinct.
Private

GASCONADE COUNTY
Hermann
OLD STONE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded about 343 feet on the north by W. 12th Street, 714 feet on the west by Goethe Street and a line extending approximately 321 feet south and 560 feet east to Iron Road, along Iron Road about 462 feet, then northwest about 214 feet to Stone Hill Highway, and north 214 feet back to W. 12th Street
1869–1920

Old Stone Hill Historic District contains the grounds and extant buildings of the Stone Hill Wine Company, at one time the third largest wine producer in the world and the second largest in the United States. The winery was established on this site in 1847 by Michael Poeschel, who operated it alone until 1861 when he formed a partnership with John Scherer. Both men were German immigrants. Annual production of the winery between 1861 and 1878 was 200,000 gallons. The company was sold in 1878, and in 1883 the business became known as the Stone Hill Wine Company. Eventually wine production became the main industry of Hermann. The winery was closed during Prohibition, but winemaking has recently been resumed on a small scale. All major buildings of the original operation survive: a combination residence and office for the company manager, a processing plant, a warehouse, a barn, and stone-lined aging cellars. The office-residence is a two-story, Federal style brick building which measures 60 by 60 feet. The eight stone cellars for aging wine are cut into the hillside under and just north and east of the office-residence. They are cavernous, vaulted rooms lined with stone masonry, plastered with concrete, and whitewashed. The cellars are of three sizes: 40 by 60 feet, 60 by 80 feet, and 20 by 120 feet. Light and fresh air enter the cellars through circular wells in the ceiling.
Private

GREENE COUNTY
Ash Grove vicinity
BOONE, NATHAN, HOUSE
1.75 miles north of Ash Grove on Mo. V
1837–1856

The Nathan Boone House is a one-and-one-half-story example of the saddlebag or dog trot pioneer log house common along the east coast from Virginia and North Carolina west to Missouri and Arkansas. The hand-hewn oak log walls rest on a stone foundation, and inside, two large rooms, each 21 feet square, flank a central hallway. Much of the original form and material of the house survives but the structure is deteriorating. Nathan Boone, youngest of Daniel Boone's ten children, built the house. He had come to Missouri in 1799 and settled first in the Femme Osage River Valley. He moved to Greene County in 1837, built this house shortly thereafter, and lived in it until his death in 1856.
Private; not accessible to the public

GREENE COUNTY
Springfield vicinity
WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Southwest of Springfield on Mo. 174
1861

The battle of Wilson's Creek was fought August 10, 1861, between Federal troops under General Nathaniel Lyon and an army of the Missouri State Guard, under General Sterling Price, cooperating with a force of Confederates from Arkansas under General Ben McCulloch. The engagement was the first success for the Confederates in Missouri. The Confederates were soon compelled to withdraw from the state, however, and Missouri came under Union control.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 1,730 acres

HOWARD COUNTY
Boonsboro vicinity
BOONSLICK STATE PARK
1 mile north of Boonsboro on Mo. 87, 2 miles southwest on Mo. 187, .25 mile on gravel road
1806–1834

Boonslick is a natural spring salt lick. This spring was one of the primary sources of salt for the Indians in the central Missouri area and for settlers along the Missouri River from 1806 until 1833. It was named for Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of Daniel Boone, who began boiling water for salt using one furnace, forty kettles, and a six- or eight-man working force. Twenty-five or thirty bushels of salt were produced per day and shipped to St. Louis to be sold. Later the salt works was expanded by enlarging the original furnace and building a second one. Production increased to two hundred bushels a day. Within the park area there are two natural salt springs which are called springs Nos. 1 and 2. A third spring was dug to a depth of 1001 feet and has been designated a salt well.
State

HOWARD COUNTY
Fayette vicinity
MORRISON, ALFRED W., HOUSE (LILAC HILL)
1 mile southwest of Fayette on Mo. 5
c. 1830

Lilac Hill was built by Alfred Morrison who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1822. Morrison surveyed the town site for Fayette and served as one of the trustees when Fayette was reincorporated in May, 1830. He also acted as sheriff, judge of the county court, and State treasurer (1851–1860). The house remained in the possession of the Morrison family until 1952. Originally there were no interior stairways in the structure to give access to the second floor. Slave labor was utilized in construction, and bricks were made on the property. One frame slave cabin still stands and is in good condition.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

HOWARD COUNTY
Glasgow
GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY
Northwest corner, Market and 4th Streets
1866

The Glasgow Public Library is the oldest library in Missouri still in continuous use. Benjamin W. Lewis, a prosperous tobacco merchant, left a $10,000 bequest in his will for construction of the library. Lewis had come to Missouri in 1831 and began working in a Glasgow tobacco factory. By the Civil War he and his brother James were partners in their own tobacco business. Employing more than 500 workers, the brothers shipped 4 million pounds of tobacco annually, much of it to Europe. When the Confederate Army captured Glasgow in 1864, Lewis, a Union sympathizer, was taken prisoner and severely beaten. A ransom was paid for his release, but the injuries sustained during his imprisonment resulted in his death two years

later. In 1867 the Lewis College and Library Association was organized to manage the library and newly formed college. For two years the first floor of the library building served as a lecture room, but thereafter the library occupied the entire structure. Italianate in design, the library's exterior is distinguished by round-arched windows and doors, accentuated quoins, a belt course dividing the first and second floors, and a high, bracketed cornice with a broad overhang.
Municipal

IRON COUNTY
Ironton
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Northwest corner, Knob and
Reynolds Streets
1870–1871

An all-wood, Gothic Revival church, St. Paul's is an outstanding example of a style of architecture which is relatively uncommon in rural Missouri. The church measures 23 feet by 60 feet. Its exterior walls are covered by a vertical wood sheathing with accentuated vertical ribs which terminate at the eaves in a Gothic-type molding. There are wooden buttresses on the exterior side walls of the nave and the end walls of the transept gable. Windows of Gothic proportion and form contain partially restored stained glass framed in wood. The exposed interior roof framing system of the nave is constructed of shaped wooden timbers with Gothic-style ornament including pendants and scroll brackets.
Private

IRON COUNTY
Pilot Knob vicinity
FORT DAVIDSON
On County Route 21 south of the
intersection with County Route V
1864

Fort Davidson was built in 1863 under orders from General J. W. Davidson, commander of the Southeast Missouri District. The hexagonal fort was situated on a level plain encircled by mountains, and it guarded the northern approach to the Arcadia Valley. In the fall of 1864 Confederate General Sterling Price determined to capture Fort Davidson. His force of 9,000 cavalrymen attacked across the open plain and were repulsed by the fort's 1,000 defenders within its nine-foot earthen walls. General Price failed to mount artillery in the surrounding hills on the first day of the battle. The Union commander took advantage of this oversight and with his entire force evacuated the fort during the night. Price's failure to take Fort Davidson was a blow to the Confederate cause as it enabled the Union forces in St. Louis and Jefferson City to be reinforced.
Federal

JACKSON COUNTY
Independence
JACKSON COUNTY JAIL AND MARSHAL'S HOUSE
217 N. Main Street
1859–1860

The complex contains the Jackson County Jail (1859), the jailer's house (1859–1860), a jail annex (1900–1901), and a one-room, frame schoolhouse moved to the site in 1959. The jailer's or marshal's house is a two-story, Federal style brick structure. The stone jail is made of limestone blocks quarried locally; the jail annex is two stories high and built of brick. In 1933 the county ceased using the complex as a jail, and it presently serves as a museum and as headquarters for the county historical society.
Municipal

JACKSON COUNTY
Independence
TEMPLE SITE
Corner of Lexington Avenue and
River Boulevard

The advent of the Mormons in 1830 was important both socially and politically to the state of Missouri. Independence was revealed to Joseph Smith, prophet of the Latter-day Saints, as the future city of Zion for his people. Consequently the Temple Site was dedicated on August 3, 1831, although construction was never begun, due to conflict between the Mormons and the non-Mormon citizens of Independence. Hostilities grew worse, and in 1833 the Mormons fled from Jackson County across the Missouri River to Clay County. The Mormon wars developed into a bitter political conflict, ended only by a permanent exile of the Latter-day Saints by the governor of Missouri in 1838. A marker indicates where the temple was to have stood.
Private

JACKSON COUNTY
Independence
VAILE PARK (HARVEY M. VAILE MANSION)
1500 N. Liberty Street and 1518 N.
Osage Street
c. 1871–1881, Asa Cross

The Vaile Mansion, home of Colonel Harvey M. Vaile from 1881 until his death in 1895, is an elaborate French Renaissance Revival home. Red brick with white limestone trim, the house has two full stories and a third immediately under the ornately tiled mansard roof. The most striking aspect of the house is the maximum utilization of each supporting surface resulting from an abundance of wooden carving on the walls and iron filagree work on the roof. The basic four walls do not rise in four planes but have two-story bays terminating in dormers at the third story. A combination horse barn and carriage house is situated to the west of the house.
Private; not accessible to the public

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
KATZ BUILDING (BOLEY BUILDING)
1130 Walnut Street
1909, Louis Curtiss

The Boley Building is noteworthy because of its extraordinary structural daring and design. It was one of the first metal and glass curtain-wall buildings in the world and employed, for the first time anywhere, rolled steel columns rather than columns built up from sections. Louis Curtiss (1865–1924) was assistant superintendent of buildings for Kansas City (1890) and worked on construction of the City Hall. He also experimented with suspended building structures. The Boley Building is six stories high and has a steel frame. Steel columns in the frame are withdrawn from the facades to effect cantilevered floors and curtain walls. The floors are constructed of reinforced concrete, while the walls themselves are brick, white enameled terra cotta, iron, and glass. The south facade of the building is divided horizontally by five iron spandrels into six levels of continuous glass ribbon windows. The lower two stories and the interior of the building have been totally remodeled.
Private

JACKSON COUNTY (also in Johnson
County, Kans.)
Kansas City
MAJORS, ALEXANDER, HOUSE
8145 State Line Road

Alexander Majors, field coordinator for the freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, occupied this house for two years (1856–1858). Nearby, wagons were outfitted to haul supplies to army posts scattered along the frontier. Russell, Majors, and Waddell had a virtual monopoly on the army freighting business and Alexander Majors at one time supervised a force of 3,500 wagons, 4,000 men and 40,000 oxen. The firm began encountering financial difficulties in 1857, and in 1861 it was forced to declare bankruptcy. Covered with white clapboard and built in an unusual T-shape, the Majors House is a two-story frame dwelling with Greek Revival woodwork and interior detail.

Some alterations have been made to the exterior, and these are readily discernible.
Private; not accessible to the public

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
SCARRITT BUILDING AND ARCADE
Corner of 9th and Grand Streets and
819 Walnut Street
1906–1907, Root and Siemens

The architectural dictates of Louis Sullivan strongly influenced construction of the Scarritt Building. There is a curious disorientation of the building's plan in relation to the main entrances, but this was done to allow more natural light to enter. Every exterior element, despite its factual relation to the frame, gives a feeling of verticality and scale, expresses the height and strength inherent within, and does not destroy the unity of composition. The eleven-story steel skeleton supports walls sheathed in brick and terra cotta. At ground level the building is rectangular, but changes to a modified H-plan at the second story. The Arcade is a four-story steel frame structure connected to the main building by a tunnel. The walls are faced with unadorned brick on the north, south, and east and by ranged ashlar on the west.
Private

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
20 W. 9TH STREET BUILDING (NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING)
20 W. 9th Street
1887–1890, McKim, Mead and White

The New York Life Building is a large Renaissance Revival stone and brick office building. The H-plan structure comprises two ten-story arms linked by a twelve-story square tower. The classical facades on the south and west elevations are visually divided into several major horizontal sections, each of which is about two stories high. The first horizontal section on the south facade is cut by five arches; the central arch, which is the widest, serves as the main entrance. Centered over this entrance is a two-ton bronze eagle protecting her young, sculpted by Augustus St. Gaudens. The interior of the building features much pink marble and cherry wood paneling. Once the largest and tallest building in Kansas City, the structure was built during a period of rapid economic development both locally and nationwide.
Private

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
WORNALL HOUSE
146 W. 61st Street
1858

The Wornall House is a two-story, L-shaped brick structure ornamented on the west facade by a central portico with four, giant square pillars. Architecturally the house is significant as one of the earliest Greek Revival buildings in the area. John B. Wornall, a native of Kentucky and a farmer active in community affairs, built the house. He served as president of the National Bank of Kansas City and chairman of the board of trustees of William Jewell College in Liberty, Mo. When conflict developed on the Kansas-Missouri border during the Civil War, the Wornall House became the headquarters for Col. Charles Jennison, Union commander of the 7th Kansas Cavalry. John Wornall had refused to comply with General Order No. 11, issued on August 25, 1863, requiring the evacuation of all Southern sympathizers, and would not give proof of his loyalty to the Union. Thus, his property was seized by the federal government During the battle of Westport (October 23–24, 1863) the Wornall House was used as a hospital and army headquarters by both Confederate and Union troops.
Private

JACKSON COUNTY
Sibley
FORT OSAGE
North edge of Sibley on the Missouri River
1806

Founded by General William Clark, Fort Osage was the first United States Army post west of the Mississippi River. It was one of the most successful of the 28 trading houses operated by the federal government between 1795 and 1822. The factory system was instituted because of a benevolent desire to guarantee Indians fair prices for their goods and to protect them from the harmful effects of the commercial trader's alcohol. So successful was the operation that for a time most United States furs were secured through the factories. At the insistence of commercial traders, the system was abolished by Congress in 1822.
County
NHL

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Hillsboro vicinity
SANDY CREEK COVERED BRIDGE
5 miles north of Hillsboro on U.S. 21,
east on Goldman Road, and
southwest on Lemay Ferry Road
1872

Sandy Creek Covered Bridge is one of only four surviving covered bridges in Missouri. It is one of three which employs the Howe truss construction. Spanning Sandy Creek, the bridge was erected as part of a countywide road building program after the Civil War. It measures approximately 75 feet 10 inches long by 18 feet 10 inches wide and is supported by concrete abutments at either end and by concrete piers in the creek bed. High water destroyed the bridge in 1886, but it was rebuilt a few months later. The county chamber of commerce restored the structure in 1952.
State

JOHNSON COUNTY
Warrensburg
JOHNSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE (OLD JOHNSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE)
Old Public Square
1838–1841

The Old Johnson County Courthouse is a square, two-story, Federal style brick structure which served the county for 40 years. Set upon a limestone foundation, the courthouse is square and has a three-bay facade. Only one original door, on the north side, remains. The hip roof was framed to receive a cupola which was never built, and at each corner of the roof are four rebuilt chimney stacks. Inside on the first floor is the large room used for court proceedings. The second floor is divided into one large and two smaller rooms for a clerk's office and the grand and petty jury rooms.
Private

LAFAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington
ANDERSON HOUSE AND LEXINGTON BATTLEFIELD
Bounded on the west by 10th Street,
on the northwest by the Missouri
Pacific Railroad, on the south by
Utah and Wood Streets, and on the
east by the continuation of 15th
Street
1853, 1861

The Anderson House, overlooking the Missouri River, was built by Col. Oliver Anderson, a native of Lexington, Ky. Anderson came to Missouri in 1851 and

opened a rope- and bag-making factory to use locally grown hemp. At the outbreak of the Civil War all inhabitants of Missouri were required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. When Colonel Anderson refused to comply, he was imprisoned and his house and lands confiscated. Confederate troops under the command of Gen. Sterling Price attempted to take the city of Lexington during a 3–day battle (September 18–20, 1861). The Anderson House served as a field hospital for both Union and Confederate armies and changed hands three times during the fighting. Most of the battle was fought on a hilltop about one-quarter of a mile from the house. Confederate forces eventually forced the surrender of the Union defenders. The two-and-one-half-story, late Greek Rivival brick house was repaired in 1933–1934 as a Works Project Administration undertaking and restoration work has been effected since then. Trenches used by the Union soldiers during the battle are visible on the hillside adjoining the house.
State
HABS

LAFAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington

LAFAYETTE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Public Square
1847, William Daugherty

The classical, temple-form Lafayette County Courthouse is one of the oldest continuously used courthouses in Missouri. It is the third (1825, 1832) such structure built by the county. Rectangular in shape, the two-story courthouse has a tetrastyle portico with Ionic columns across the front and a later wooden cupola on the roof. The main entrance contains double doors framed by pilasters, and pilasters alternate with windows on the other three sides. Inside, the original courtroom has been divided into three rooms (a county court, a county clerk's office, and a storage vault), but it retains its stamped metal ceiling and wood wainscoting. The second-floor courtroom has been refurbished. In 1854 a separate office building was constructed on the east lawn. It was remodeled at the turn of the century and an addition was erected in 1939.
County

LAWRENCE COUNTY
Mount Vernon vicinity

OLD SPANISH FORT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

3 miles south of Mount Vernon
Pre-Columbian

This site is one of only two known fortified areas in Missouri which still retain evidence of the original protective wall. No cultural material of any kind has been found on the site, so it has never been assigned to any definite archeological period. The people who constructed the fort may have been ancestors of the Hopewell builders of Fort Ancient in Ohio. Archeological investigation may link the fort site with other, smaller possible habitation areas in the adjacent valley. The earthwork itself measures roughly 110 yards by 100 yards and is completely surrounded by a ditch.
Private

LINN COUNTY
Laclede

PERSHING, GEN. JOHN J., BOYHOOD HOME

State and Worlow Streets
1866–1882

Built about 1857, the house was purchased by the Pershings in 1866, when the future general was six years old. The family lived here through 1882. Pershing received an appointment to West Point, graduated, served with distinction in the Spanish-American War, and was later sent to Mexico to capture Pancho Villa. He is best remembered as commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe during World War I. The house itself is a two-and-one-half-story clapboard, frame structure of modified Gothic Revival design. It contains furniture from the period of the Pershings' occupancy.
State

LINN COUNTY
Laclede vicinity

LOCUST CREEK COVERED BRIDGE

3 miles west of Laclede on U.S. 36,
then north one mile and east .63 mile
on a gravel road
1868

The Locust Creek Covered Bridge is one of four surviving covered bridges in the state and one of three employing the Howe truss in its construction. William Howe of Massachusetts patented this invention in 1840. He combined wood and metal in his truss, employing wood for the diagonal braces, and lower and upper chords, and the end posts; iron rods were used for the king posts. Traffic still crosses the bridge.
State

MARION COUNTY
Hannibal

TWAIN, MARK, BOYHOOD HOME

206–208 Hill Street
1839

Samuel L. Clemens, universally known as Mark Twain, lived in this house from 1839, when he was four years old, until 1853. Two of his novels, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, reflect Twain's experiences during this period. A frame building adjoining the two-story frame house was built in 1844 by the author's father, Judge John M. Clemens, as a law office.
Municipal
NHL

MARION COUNTY
Palmyra

GARDNER HOUSE

421 S. Main Street
19th century

The Gardner House was a tavern located on the north-south stagecoach route between St. Louis and towns in eastern Iowa. Although the exact date of construction is unknown, it was used as a tavern as early as 1828 and became a local center for public affairs. During the period 1847 to 1870 the building had varied uses (residence, hotel, and elementary school). By 1870 the house was again serving as a tavern. Transitional in style, it exhibits features characteristic of both Federal and Greek Revival architecture. It is built of brick in a two-story, L-shaped plan with a ridge roof and two three-step gables. After restoration the house will function as the town library.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY
Crosno vicinity

CROSNO FORTIFIED VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

1 mile south of Crosno
Pre-Columbian

Crosno Fortified Village Archeological Site is important because of the span of human occupation and the presence of a temple mound on the site. Cultural artifacts indicate human habitation from Middle Baytown (pre-Mississippian) times through the early part of the Late Mississippian Period. Previously there were four mounds on the site; now only the largest remains. Dimensions of the temple mound (measured in 1954) are 130 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 18 feet high. A barn and trees are on top of the mound which is part of the levee.
Private

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY
Dorena vicinity
BECKWITH'S FORT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
SE 1/4 sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 17 E.
Pre-Columbian

This site is marked by one large temple mound and six smaller mounds in generally good condition. Two other mounds have been destroyed by flooding and erosion. Excavations have revealed traces of stockades built by many of the groups that occupied the site from Middle Baytown to Middle Mississippian times.
State

MONITEAU COUNTY
California
MONITEAU COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE
Public Square
Mid- to late 19th century

Moniteau County was organized in 1845, and the town of California was laid out the same year. The present Courthouse Square is representative of many similar complexes of the early 19th century. Brick, stone, cast iron, and wood commercial structures dating from the latter half of the last century surround the courthouse on four sides. They are generally two stories high with structural cast iron elements on the facades. The courthouse is Classical Revival and resembles the former Missouri state capitol which burned in 1911. Built of brick with smooth-faced stone trim, it is three bays wide with recessed panels framing the window and door openings. There is a two-story semicircular portico on the central bay of the main facade which has brick columns with cast iron bases and capitals. An octagonal cupola with a slightly pointed dome is centered on the front half of the roof.
Municipal public/private

MONITEAU COUNTY
Sandy Hook vicinity
GEIGER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
NW 1/4, sec. 11, T. 46 N., R. 14 W.
Pre-Columbian

This is one of the noteworthy open sites of the late Archaic period in central Missouri. Although the area is now under cultivation, damage has been limited to the plow zone. The habitation areas are circular and contain buried clay and rubbish. A scraper type known as the Clear Fork gouge and other material found here identify the site with the Sedalia Focus. Further investigation may yield important information concerning late Archaic culture in this locality.
Private

MONROE COUNTY
Florida vicinity
CRIGLER MOUND GROUP ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile north of Florida
Prehistoric

Seven mounds of the Crigler Mound Group Archeological Site are presently visible. Six are in good condition, but the seventh has been almost completely destroyed by road construction. There have been no excavations of the site, consequently the cultural background of the inhabitants and the dates of their occupation are unknown. It is thought, however, that the people were Woodland in affiliation.
Private

MONROE COUNTY
Florida vicinity
TWAIN, MARK, BIRTHPLACE CABIN
Mark Twain State Park, .25 mile south of Florida on Mo. 107
1835–1839

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born in this two-room cabin on November 30, 1835. The Clemens family lived in the Florida area until November 1839, when they moved to Hannibal. The cabin is constructed of native red oak clapboard siding with log sills, studs, and joists. The pine floor is original, although some alterations have been made to other portions of the building. Previously located one-quarter of a mile north, the cabin was moved to its present location in 1930.
State

MONROE COUNTY
Paris vicinity
UNION COVERED BRIDGE
c. 6 miles southwest of Paris on the Elk Fork of the Salt River
1870–1871

Located on the old Paris to Fayette road, the Union Covered Bridge is the only surviving example of the Burr-arch truss construction in Missouri. Theodore Burr, originator of this type of bridge, has altered the more common king post construction by strengthening and extending the truss with an arch composed of segments of hewn timber bolted to the bridge frame. Measuring 125 feet long by 17 feet 6 inches wide, the Union Covered Bridge was restored by the Missouri Park Board in 1968.
State

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Big Spring vicinity
PINNACLE LAKE ROCKSHELTER
3 miles northeast of Big Spring
Pre-Columbian

Pinnacle Lake Rockshelter is a natural formation in a sandstone outcropping on the right side of Pinnacle Creek. The shelter is 91 feet wide at the entrance, 21 feet high at the highest point of its lip, and 40 feet deep from the entrance to the rear junction of the shelter roof and deposits. To date, the lower levels of the site have not yielded any diagnostic Archaic material since the deposits are only 48 inches deep. Future excavation, however, may associate through seriation the deposits of the Pinnacle Lake site and those of Graham Cave archeological site 10 miles northwest.
Private

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Mineola vicinity
GRAHAM CAVE
.5 mile north of Mineola
c. 8000 B.C.

Graham Cave was the first site to provide indications of the development of eastern Archaic cultures within the time range previously assigned only to the paleo-Indian. Prior to its excavation there had been little investigation of the Archaic period in the Middle West. Excavations have given evidence of a group of people living in a forest environment and depending on hunting, fishing, and gathering foods from wild plants for subsistence. Especially interesting artifacts were fragments of burnt clay bearing accidental impressions of weaving and basketry, indicating a knowledge of these techniques at an extremely early date in the Mississippi Valley.
State
NHL

NEW MADRID COUNTY
Lilbourn
LILBOURN FORTIFIED VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Within city limits of Lilbourn
Pre-Columbian

This site, commonly known as Mound Cemetery, is marked by four mounds. A portion of the site is currently under cultivation; the presence of non-Indian graves has contributed to the preservation of the mounds over the years. Although house depressions and fortification walls are no longer visible, investigation has shown that the Lilbourn Site represents the New Madrid Focus of the Early Mississippian

Period. The temple mound at the site is one of the three largest remaining in the state.
Private

NEW MADRID COUNTY
Sikeston vicinity
SIKESTON FORTIFIED VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
2 miles southeast of Sikeston
Pre-Columbian

Sikeston is one of the largest Mississippian village sites in southeast Missouri. Occupied in both pre-Mississippian (Baytown) and Mississippian times, the area should provide considerable information about changes in burial, architectural, and ceramic traditions over several hundred years. Pottery found here represents both Baytown and Mississippian cultures, and investigations have led one archeologist to suggest that the fortified villages were first built as ceremonial centers with burial mounds and temple mounds and later (during Mississippian times) a residential area grew up and was fortified. All fortified villages had features in common: location on a bluff or river channel, fortification walls and/or ditches, house depressions, a temple mound, and low burial mounds. Five of the original 13 mounds are still visible today.
Private; not accessible to the public

NEWTON COUNTY
Diamond vicinity
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT
3 miles south of Diamond
19th and 20th centuries

Born into slavery in 1860, George Washington Carver overcame great obstacles in his rise to world-wide prominence as a teacher, botanist, agronomist, and pioneer conservationist. His greatest scientific achievements were made during his 47 years on the staff of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The George Washington Carver National Monument encompasses a self-guiding trail winding around the woods and fields where Carver walked as a boy. Along the trail can be seen the birthplace cabin site, the Robert Amendola statue of Carver as a boy, the relocated Moses Carver dwelling, and the Carver family cemetery.
Federal
NPS; 210 acres

OREGON COUNTY
Riverton vicinity
PIGMAN MOUND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
3 miles southeast of Riverton
Pre-Columbian

Pigman Mound is in a good state of preservation. It is roughly circular, 7.5 feet high and approximately 170 feet in diameter. Truncated Mississippian temple mounds are quite rare this far west of the Mississippi River Valley in Missouri, so the existence of an isolated mound stimulates inquiry as to its influence and effect upon the older Woodland culture of the area. Limited excavations were carried on in 1959 and 1960. Dr. Carl H. Chapman, of the University of Missouri, feels that the Pigman Mound may be a special ceremonial center similar to the Spiro Mound in Oklahoma. Further excavation of the mound and its environs is desirable.
Private; not accessible to the public

PEMISCOT COUNTY
Caruthersville vicinity
MURPHY MOUND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Both sides of County Route D, 1.5 miles south of County Routes D and U junction
Pre-Columbian to 16th century

The largest existing Mississippian temple mound in Missouri is located at the Murphy Mound Archeological Site. It measures 300 feet long, 250 feet wide, 15 feet high, and is covered with grass, light brush, and trees. Slight depressions exist in the mound from past looting and vandalism. A few bricks, remnants of a farmhouse that once stood on top of the mound, are visible. A smaller mound, approximately 32 feet high which has been greatly reduced by plowing, lies southeast of the temple mound. Bulldozing and other excavations have exposed burials of extended, bundle, and cremated types. These burials indicate a connection with the Walls Focus in the Memphis area. Present evidence points to an on-site occupation from Middle Mississippian times to the middle of the 16th century. It is assumed that future excavation may help to explain the unusual use of burned clay and cane construction and the ceremonial burial customs of the Mississippian Indians in both prehistoric and early historic times.
Private

PEMISCOT COUNTY
Denton vicinity
DENTON MOUND AND VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile northeast of Denton
Pre-Columbian

This is the best preserved early Nodena Phase (Late Mississippian) site known in Missouri. Several house areas surrounding the mounds are indicated by concentrations of burned clay, ash, bones, and artifact material. In recent times the mounds have been used as burial places by local residents. When the excavated material is further analyzed, the Denton Site may yield important information on the interrelationship of the Indian culture of the Pemiscot Bayou Phase with the Nodena Phase.
Private

PEMISCOT COUNTY
Wardell vicinity
J. M. WALLACE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (WARDELL MOUNDS)
1 mile southwest of Wardell

Two large, well-preserved mounds plus a possible cemetery, village, and fortification are located within the J. M. Wallace Archeological Site. Experts consider this site to be an outstanding example of a civic-ceremonial center representative of the Mississippian theme within the Southeast Riverine region. The larger of the two mounds rises to a height of 11 feet and has a diameter of 90 feet. There is evidence to indicate that a third mound was destroyed by plowing. A 19th-century cemetery was built on the western end of the smaller mound, thus partially destroying it.
Private; not accessible to the public

PERRY COUNTY
Wittenburg vicinity
TOWER ROCK
1 mile south of Wittenburg in the Mississippi River

Standing 80 feet above the normal water level, Tower Rock dominates the Mississippi River at a point 150 feet from the Missouri shore. Formed of eroded limestone, the rock supports a growth of grasses and shrubs on its summit. The rock was known to the Indians before the time of Columbus, and it posed a serious navigational hazard to early river travelers. Before the advent of steam power, river boats could not ascend beyond this point, because of whirlpools and the threat of rocks, unless towed around the cape on the Illinois side.
Federal

PHELPS COUNTY
Newburg vicinity
OZARK IRON FURNACE STACK
SW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 21, T. 37 N., R. 9 W. and SE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 20, T. 37 N., R. 9 W.
1873–1877

Pig iron production by means of charcoal heated blast furnaces was an important Missouri industry during the late 19th century. William James, son of Thomas James, who founded the Maramec Iron Works, organized the Ozark Iron Company in 1872. The new ironworks was constructed only 50 feet from the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (now the St. Louis-San Francisco), near a main transportation artery rather than the ore supply. Once in operation, the hot blast furnace produced 30 tons of pig iron per day. Various setbacks plagued James until he was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1877. The furnace operated once more in 1883–1884. Constructed of sandstone blocks, the furnace stack is pyramidal in shape and about 40 feet high. There are three arched openings at the furnace base. The east opening provided egress for the molten metal, while the other two conducted hot blast into the furnace. West of the furnace stack is a similar stone structure which is believed to have supported the boilers and the hot blast heating chamber equipment. Also on the property are the remains of a two-and-one-half-story brick building believed to have been the company store.
Private

PHELPS COUNTY
Newburg vicinity
GOURD CREEK CAVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
8 miles southeast of Newburg
Prehistoric

This site occupies a large cave in a formation of Gasconade dolomite with a small stream flowing in through it. The talus extends to a depth of approximately 20 feet. The significance of the site stems from the possibility that it may contain one of the longest cultural sequences in the Gasconade River drainage area and perhaps in all of southern Missouri. Excavations in 1964 produced materials which may establish connections with the Tick Creek Cave Archeological Site and other cave sites in the region. The lower levels may contain Dalton material; the upper levels have yielded pottery of the Meramac Springs Focus, which dates as late as A.D. 1200.
Private

PHELPS COUNTY
St. James vicinity
MARAMEC IRONWORKS DISTRICT
7 miles south of St. James on Mo. 8
1826–1876

Maramec Ironworks District is Missouri's most complete surviving example of an early, large-scale iron industry. At the height of the operation (1863–1872) the Maramec Ironworks was a densely populated area of 300 people, most of whom were employed at the ironworks. During this period there were 42 industrial, commercial, and residential buildings within the ironworks complex. Structures still extant are the stack of the cold-blast furnace, five refinery forge stacks, and three dwellings (the Maramec House, the McDole Cabin, and the Jolley Cabin). The five refinery forges, located southeast of the blast furnace, converted the pig iron from the furnace into wrought-iron bars or "blooms." Each refinery forge stood about 22 feet high, was constructed of cut sandstone blocks, and had a brick gas chimney. Thomas James and Samuel Massey established the Maramec Ironworks in 1826. By 1847 Thomas James' son William had purchased Massey's share of the business. The works prospered during the Civil War, and in 1874 James erected the Ozark Furnace, a hot-blast furnace located about 50 miles west of Maramec. In the early 1870's the decline in iron prices and the discovery of rich iron deposits in the Lake Superior region initiated the decline of Maramec. In 1876 the Maramec furnace was shut down, and in 1877 the Ozark furnace was also closed.
Private

PIKE COUNTY
Eolia vicinity
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
.25 mile north of Eolia on County Route D, .25 mile east on County Route H
c. 1856

St. John's is unusual because it combines elements of both Greek and Gothic Revival architecture in one structure. The basic form of the church is that of a Greek temple, but it lacks the traditional pedimented portico. Gothic elements are visible in the pointed arch windows and the intersecting arc muntins. The exterior bricks were handmade. Inside is one large room with painted plaster walls. There are two vestry rooms at the north end. St. John's closely resembles churches in piedmont Virginia built a few years earlier.
Private

PLATTE COUNTY
Kansas City vicinity
DEISTER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Within Kansas City city limits, Line Creek Park
Pre-Columbian

The Deister Archeological Site was occupied by Middle Hopewell and Late Woodland peoples. Excavations were made in 1964–1965 and again in 1969. Pottery found then led archeologists to estimate the earlier occupation date as 400 A.D. and the later one as 850 A.D. Located within Line Creek Park, the site is now grassland. Previously, the land was cultivated or used for pasture.
Municipal

PLATTE COUNTY
Kansas City vicinity
RENNER VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Within a triangle formed by U.S. 169 and 71 and Mo. 45, and partly on the west side of U.S. 169
Pre-Columbian

The Renner Village Archeological Site is the type habitation site of the initial pottery-bearing culture of the Prairie-Plains region. Designated Kansas City Hopewell, this aboriginal complex appears to represent a movement of Hopewellian peoples from the Illinois River Valley around the beginning of the Christian era. It apparently coexisted with Plains Woodland complexes until about A.D. 500.
Private

PULASKI COUNTY
Buckhorn vicinity
DECKER CAVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
4.5 miles southwest of Buckhorn
Pre-Columbian

The Decker Site consists of a large cave, an adjacent rockshelter, and a nearby riverside village and campsite. The cave, at the base of a small dolomite bluff, has an entrance measuring 40 feet wide by 8 feet high. Surface material recovered here indicates habitation from Archaic through Late Woodland times. Fragments of lithic artifacts of Woodland variety, an abundance of fresh water mussel shells, bone fragments, numerous potsherds, and a disturbed human burial have been recovered. The pottery type represented by the sherds appears to be of the Meramec Spring Cord Marked variety (Late Woodland). Archeologists believe that the site offers great potential for the study of prehistoric cultures along the

Gasconade River in south central Missouri.
Federal; not accessible to the public

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Cairo vicinity
MITCHELL PETROGLYPH ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
6 miles east of Cairo
Pre-Columbian

The Mitchell Site is a small rock shelter containing numerous pecked and carved pre-Columbian petroglyphs. Of particular interest are some 33 well-executed intaglios which presumably represent elongated human and thunderbird figures.
Private

ST. CHARLES COUNTY
St. Charles
FIRST MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS
208–216 S. Main Street
1821–1826

Buildings A, B, and C (lettered from north to south when facing the buildings' facades) are significant as the first official meetingplace of the state legislature after Missouri's admission to the Union. While convened in St. Charles, the territorial legislature passed the second Missouri Compromise. The first constitution submitted by Missouri for congressional approval forbade the immigration of free Negroes into Missouri. Congress objected strongly to this provision so a second compromise was adopted prohibiting Missouri from depriving citizens of other states (i.e., free Negroes) of their rights. On June 4, 1821, the general assembly approved this condition, and on August 10, 1821, President James Monroe signed the enabling act admitting Missouri to statehood. Construction dates for buildings A, B, and C are not known. When St. Charles was selected as the site of the state capital, the owners offered the second floor of these buildings for use as a legislative chamber. The second floor of Building B served as the house of representatives chamber, and the second floor of Building C became the senate chamber. The second floor of buildings B and C were also used by the St. Charles County court, and county circuit court, and the superior court. The second floor of Building A was converted into the governor's office. Building D was not a part of the first state capitol complex, but is of the same period.
State
HABS

ST. CHARLES COUNTY
St. Charles
ST. CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT
Roughly bound on the north by Madison Street; on the east by the Missouri River; on the south by Chauncey Street; and on the west by an alley from Boonslick Road to Madison Street.

St. Charles was founded in 1769 by Louis Blanchette. Located south of the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the village was settled primarily by French traders, hunters, and farmers, and soon became an important outfitting station for water and overland travelers. St. Charles was the starting point of the Boonslick Road, which ran west to Arrow Rock and there joined the Santa Fe Trail. The buildings within this eight-and-one-half-block area date from the late 18th to the early 19th century and are constructed of handmade brick, quarried limestone, and hewn timber. Of the 100 structures in the district, 60 are noteworthy. The earliest buildings are masonry construction on low stone foundations. Typical trim includes simple wooden cornices and monolithic stone lintels or brick relieving arches over window and door openings. Missouri's First State Capitol (208–216 S. Main Street) and Stone Row (314–330 S. Main Street) are already on the National Register. Three other notable buildings in the historic district are the Federal style brick residence at 625 S. Main Street, the Schemmer Brothers Wagon and Blacksmith Shop (late 19th-century), and the Western House (a combination hostelry, stable, and blacksmith shop). Many of the structures on S. Main Street have living quarters above street level businesses.
Multiple public/private

ST. CHARLES COUNTY
St. Charles
STONE ROW
314–330 S. Main Street
Early 19th century

Stone Row, which dates from the early settlement of St. Charles, is significant architecturally because it has survived almost as built with the original fabric largely intact. The two remaining stone buildings form a row, two and one-half stories in height, which fronts directly onto the sidewalk. At a later date a brick section was constructed to join the two flanking stone structures. Windows and doors have large, cut limestone lintels of uniform size, and the cornice of modillion blocks and the dentil course run across the entire facade including the later brick section. Stone Row housed early St. Charles' business establishments with residences on the upper stories.
Private; not accessible to the public

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY
721 Pestalozzi Street
1868

In 1861 German immigrant Adolphus Busch married the daughter of Eberhard Anheuser, proprietor of a small brewery. Taking control of the business four years later, he more than trebled its output by 1873. In that year Busch perfected a method of pasteurizing his product prior to bottling it, making distant distribution possible. He also pioneered in the use of refrigerator cars for shipment and icehouses for storage of beer. The oldest buildings are the three-story administration building erected in 1868, a one-story stable built in 1885, and the six-story Brew House erected in 1891–1892. These buildings are of elaborate brick construction ornamented on the exterior with gargoyles and other imaginative figures.
Private
NHL

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
BISSELL STREET WATER TOWER
Intersection of Bissell Street and Blair Avenue
1885–1886, William S. Eames

The Bissell Street Water Tower is one of St. Louis' three surviving 19th-century towers built to house standpipes. Constant pressure was maintained in the city water mains by pumping water into the standpipes. The Bissell Street Water Tower is 194 feet 8 inches high. Its base is rusticated stonework and is surmounted by a brick shaft with stone string courses. Above the shaft is a brick platform with a terra cotta balustrade which supports a brick lantern and a slate covered iron roof. Inside the tower is the standpipe and a narrow, spiral stairway of wrought iron. The city ceased using the tower in June, 1913, when pumping engines rendered it obsolete.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

ST. LOUIS (independent city; also in St. Clair County, Illinois)
EADS BRIDGE
Spanning the Mississippi River at Washington Street
1874, James B. Eads

Named for its designer, Eads Bridge was the first American bridge (as well as the first major one in the world) in which steel was employed in the principal members. The secondary members and the tubes enveloping the steel staves forming the arch ribs are of wrought iron. The arches were erected by the cantilever method rather than being supported during construction upon the traditionally used temporary

centering. This innovation was widely copied. The bridge carries a roadway on the upper deck and a railroad on the lower one.
Private
NHL; HABS

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
GOLDENROD SHOWBOAT
400 N. Wharf Street
1909

The *Goldenrod* is the last remaining example of the modern era of showboating that ended in the 1920's. Known as "The World's Greatest Showboat," it was among the largest and most elaborately decorated showboats ever constructed. It was permanently docked on the St. Louis waterfront in 1937. Although somewhat altered, the boat retains much of its original character. The *Goldenrod's* productions feature melodrama typical of the late showboating period.
Private
NHL

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
GRAND AVENUE WATER TOWER
Intersection of E. Grand Avenue and 20th Street
1871, George I. Barnett

The city of St. Louis constructed three water towers between 1871 and 1889 in order to equalize pressure throughout the city. The Grand Avenue Tower was the first built for the purpose of housing an iron standpipe five feet in diameter. A masonry sheathing encases the standpipe, and the entire Corinthian tower is 154 feet high and constructed of brick and stone with cast iron trim. Improved methods of equalizing water pressure were introduced in the early 20th century, so the Grand Avenue Tower was not used after 1912, at which time the central standpipe was removed.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Mississippi River between Washington and Poplar Streets
1803

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial commemorates the growth of the United States that followed President Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase in 1803. It occupies more than 80 acres on the site of the original village of St. Louis founded by Pierre Laclede in 1764. Two buildings —the Old Courthouse (1839), scene of the first Dred Scott trial, and the Old Cathedral (1834)—have been restored. The dominant feature of the memorial is a 630-foot stainless steel arch (1967) which stands on the west bank of the Mississippi River. St. Louis was chosen as the focal point for interpreting and memorializing the Nation's westward expansion because of its 19th-century role as "Gateway to the West," the supply base and marketplace of the frontier.
Federal
NPS; 85.46 acres
HABS

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
OLD POST OFFICE
Olive and Locust, 8th and 9th Streets
1874–1882, Alfred B. Mullett

Alfred B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury (1865–1874), designed several post offices and customhouses across the country. The St. Louis Post Office was one of these. Land was acquired by the U.S. government in a then-residential section of St. Louis in 1872, and construction began about two years later. Excavation of the site revealed a shifting, fluid layer of sand between the ground level and the underlying bedrock. Stabilization was effected by driving pine logs into the sand, packing these with cotton bales, and covering the entire area with a 4-foot layer of concrete. Stylistically the post office is French Renaissance Revival composed of three regular stories plus an attic surmounted by a quadrangular mansard dome. Daniel Chester French's sculpture *America at War and America at Peace* adorns the dome's southern facade. Distinctive construction features are a now blocked-in connection with the railroad line crossing Eads Bridge, elevators, and fireproof building materials. The exterior is red and gray granite from Missouri and Maine. Interior decoration consists of cast iron moldings, flooring of ceramic tile, bronze door fixtures emblazoned with the Great Seal of the United States, and Italian marble fireplaces. The building has served as a U.S. courthouse, customhouse, and post office, and as a St. Louis visitor center.
Federal
NHL; HABS

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
ST. LOUIS UNION STATION
18th and Market Streets
1891–1894, Link and Cameron

At the time of its construction the St. Louis Union Station was considered to be the largest in the world to have tracks and passenger service area all on one level. The complex is composed of a train shed and a five-part headhouse. On the exterior the station shows the influence of H. H. Richardson. The east, north, and west walls are Bedford limestone ashlar masonry heavily rusticated from the foundation through the first floor. The clock tower is 230 feet high. Inside, the most notable area is the Grand Hall waiting room. It has a floor area of 125 feet by 75 feet with a barrel vaulted ceiling 65 feet high. Decorations include ornamental plasterwork, frescoes, ornate light fixtures, and art glass windows. The train shed was designed by George H. Pegram. Built of structural steel, the shed originally covered 31 terminal tracks. Outside, the station has changed little, but numerous interior alterations have been made.
Private
NHL

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
WAINWRIGHT BUILDING
709 Chestnut Street
1890–1891, Louis H. Sullivan

Louis Sullivan's first commission involving the use of complete iron and steel framing was realized in the Wainwright Building, constructed in 1890–1891. Commissioned by Ellis Wainwright, a St. Louis brewer, this building represents a deliberate attempt to create a form expressive of the new mass of the multistory office block. For Sullivan, the potential aesthetic quality of the tall building lay in its unusual height. To emphasize this height to the maximum degree, he devised a system of closely ranked pierlike verticals that give the street elevations their forceful thrust. The building remains a significant prototype of the modern office building and a monument to America's contribution to world architecture—the development of the skyscraper.
Private
NHL; HABS

ST. LOUIS (independent city)
WAINWRIGHT TOMB
Bellefontaine Cemetery, 4947 W. Florissant Avenue
1892, Louis Sullivan

When Ellis Wainwright's young wife, Charlotte Dickson Wainwright, died, he commissioned the Chicago architectural firm of Adler and Sullivan to design a fitting tomb. Louis Sullivan subsequently produced the Wainwright Tomb, a concrete cube surmounted by a large dome and faced on the exterior with limestone slabs. Rich and intricate carving by Sullivan forms a border around the openings and upper half of the tomb. Inside, marble seats line three sides of the mausoleum, and both the floor and ceiling are mosaic. Wainwright and his parents are also buried here.
Private

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Affton
BENOIST, LOUIS AUGUSTE, HOUSE
7802 Genesta Street
c. 1854, George Ingham Barnett

The Benoist House, Oakland, is one of the few examples of architect George I. Barnett's work which remains in good condition. The house is a two-story Italianate style stone dwelling. It is asymmetrical in plan, roughly L-shaped, with a four-story tower on the east side. The walls are locally quarried white limestone, and the corners are accentuated with large stones. The south and north blocks of the house and tower exhibit a full entablature with a wide overhanging cornice ornamented by elaborate scroll brackets and dentils. Louis Auguste Benoist, builder and owner of the house, was a prominent and successful St. Louis banker. He was born in St. Louis in 1803, studied law there, and eventually opened a broker's office and the city's first bank. Benoist built Oakland just outside the southwest boundary of St. Louis as his country home.
Private
HABS

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Clayton
HANLEY, MARTIN FRANKLIN, HOUSE
7600 Westmoreland Avenue
c. 1855

The Hanley House is one of the few remaining brick, two-story central hall plan houses which were once prevalent throughout Missouri. Martin Franklin Hanley was the original owner and builder. The main (east) facade of the house is five bays wide with a central entrance and a two-story pedimented wood portico extending across the three central bays. Four square columns of the portico support the second floor balcony. Extending the entire length of the rear elevation is another double-story frame gallery. The house has a low-sloping gable roof with parapet ends and tied chimneys. Related buildings are a summer kitchen, a privy, and a well, plus the foundations of a forge and barn.
Municipal
HABS

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Crescent vicinity
CRESCENT QUARRY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile east of Crescent
Pre-Columbian

Flint for chipped implements was quarried here during prehistoric times. Crescent Quarry flint artifacts have been discovered in various sections of the midwest, thus illustrating their wide distribution and desirability. Pieces of these artifacts have been identified in Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland contexts on the east side of the American Bottoms opposite St. Louis. Their dates range from several thousand years B.C. to approximately 1200 A.D. Although the quarry area was as large as one by five miles, only the most intensively worked section has been nominated. It is situated on a hill within a large bend of the Meramec River.
Private; not accessible to the public

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Webster Groves
HAWKEN HOUSE
9442 Big Bend Boulevard
1857

The Hawken House is a transitional style house with the central hall symmetrical plan of a Federal residence, but also incorporating details and proportions characteristic of mid–19th century Greek Revival and Victorian homes. Built of brick, the house is two stories high. A two-story ell to the rear of the main house is lined by a two-story wooden gallery on its east side. Christopher Hawken, builder of the house, was the son of Jacob Hawken, who manufactured the Hawken rifle in St. Louis from 1822 to 1849.
Private

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY
Ste. Genevieve
BOLDUC, LOUIS, HOUSE
123 S. Main Street
1787

The Louis Bolduc House is exemplary of a building style common in the French settlements of the Louisiana country. It was the first house in the Mississippi Valley of that style and period to be restored, and the restoration was undertaken after much detailed research. The house exhibits French Canadian and Caribbean influences. It is rectangular (48 feet by 82 feet), and vertical oak timbers placed on stone sills form the walls. Interstices in the walls are filled with clay and straw; the exterior and interior walls are covered with whitewash. The main entranceway is placed asymmetrically and opens onto a broad hallway leading to a rear entrance opposite. Two rooms are thus formed by the central hallway. The northern or smaller room is the *chambre*. The larger one is a combination living room-dining room, the *salle de milieu*. A steep stairway connects the ground floor with a large attic-storage space under the roof. The restoration includes the surrounding yard —much reduced from its original size —outbuildings (smokehouse and well house), and the replanting of the garden. Louis Bolduc (1734–1815), a prosperous farmer and miner, was an early owner of the house.
Private
NHL; HABS

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY
Ste. Genevieve
GUIBOURD, JACQUES DUBREUIL, HOUSE
Northwest corner, 4th and Merchant Streets
c. 1800

The Guibourd House and surrounding grounds survive as part of the first permanent French settlement in Missouri. Although the gables, window sash, and clapboards have been changed, the building remains a good example of French Colonial architecture in the Mississippi Valley. The roof is supported by the original Norman truss, and one casement window on the west wall is original, the others having been converted to double-hung sash. Jacques Dubreuil Guibourd acquired the title to the property in 1799. Prior to this, he had emigrated from Angers, France, to Santo Domingo, where he had served as secretary to a wealthy planter and had been a slaveholder himself. During a slave uprising in the 1790's, Guibourd left Santo Domingo and settled in Ste. Genevieve. Here he married and became active in town affairs, serving as trustee of the Ste. Genevieve Academy and on the territorial district court.
Private; not accessible to the public

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY
Ste. Genevieve
SAINTE GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
1735

The old French river town of Sainte Genevieve was founded in the period 1735–1740. The original town, located on the west bank of the Mississippi River three miles below the present town, was abandoned by 1796 because of floods. However, the present town has retained much of the atmosphere of the missionary, fur trading, mining, and military outpost culture. Notable among the remaining buildings are the Green Tree Tavern

(1790), the Jean Baptiste Valle House (1785), and the Louis Bolduc House (1785).
Multiple private
NHL; HABS

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY
Ste. Genevieve vicinity
COMMON FIELD ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
3 miles south of Ste. Genevieve
Pre-Columbian

The Common Field Archeological Site consists of five mounds ranging in height from 2.6 feet to 13 feet, and in diameter from 150 feet to 320 feet. Although the lowest mound has been damaged substantially as a result of plowing, the remaining four mounds have not been disturbed. No evidence of debris from an associated village has been uncovered in the immediate area, but future excavations of this site may yield important cultural remains of Mississippian peoples.
Private

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY
Ste. Genevieve vicinity
KREILICH ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
South of Ste. Genevieve on U.S. 61 to its intersection with County Route J; west on County Route J for .5 mile; the site is on the south side of the road
A.D. 500 to 19th century

The Kreilich Archeological Site is significant because of its long history of human occupation due to the presence of a natural salt spring. The first occupants were probably a Woodland cultural group. The next inhabitants, an early Mississippian group, engaged in the manufacture of a Saline Plain Salt Pan pottery. About A.D. 1000 a Saline Fabric Impressed Salt Pan Ware was produced, possibly stimulated and influenced by activity in the nearby Cahokia region. By 1715 a French and Indian settlement was established as indicated by the presence of aboriginal and European artifacts. The French probably came from Kaskaskia, Ill., with the Kaskaskia tribe of the Illini Confederation. However, the Kaskaskia Indians were alarmed by the increasing number of French in the area, and in 1721 moved 5 miles upstream on the Kaskaskia River where they built another village. They continued to visit the site to procure salt. As late as 1835 a few French settlers were still working the salt spring, but gradually this activity ceased.
Private

SALINE COUNTY
Arrow Rock
ARROW ROCK
Arrow Rock State Park
1817

As the starting point for traders from Old Franklin and Boon's Lick who operated the Santa Fe Trail, Arrow Rock commemorates the beginning of the Santa Fe trade. Even before then, traffic was so great that by 1817 a ferry crossing the Missouri River was in operation. Both of William Becknell's pioneering Santa Fe expeditions of 1821 and 1822 were organized here. The rock cliff of Arrow Rock, remains of the old ferry road, and the Santa Fe Spring used as a rendezvous point are preserved in Arrow Rock State Park.
Multiple public/private
NHL

SALINE COUNTY
Arrow Rock
BINGHAM, GEORGE CALEB, HOUSE
Arrow Rock State Park
1837

George Caleb Bingham was a noted genre, portrait, and landscape painter whose favorite subjects were the river boatmen and politicians of the midwest. Among his famous paintings are "Fur Traders Descending the Missouri" (c. 1845), "Raftsmen Playing Cards" (c. 1847), and "Canvassing for a Vote" (c. 1851). Bingham lived in this two-room brick cottage at Arrow Rock intermittently from 1837 until 1845. During this time he made many of the sketches that formed the bases of his genre paintings.
State
NHL; HABS

SALINE COUNTY
Arrow Rock vicinity
SAPPINGTON, WILLIAM B., HOUSE
3 miles southwest of Arrow Rock on County Route TT
1843–1845

The Greek Revival Sappington House is built of brick and stands upon a limestone foundation. The north facade or main entrance is ornamented by a two-story pedimented portico. A T-shaped wing adjoins the south or rear wall of the square central block, and there is an ell on the south wall of the T-shaped wing. The central block is surmounted by a railed lookout area and by a square, glassed-in cupola. William Sappington, builder of the house, was the son of Dr. John Sappington, who discovered quinine as a treatment for malarial fever.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SALINE COUNTY
Grand Pass vicinity
GUMBO POINT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
3 miles northwest of Malta Bend
18th century

Excavations since 1939 at Gumbo Point Archeological Site have produced numerous artifacts which indicate the results of cultural contact between the Little Osage and Missouri Indian tribes. Archeologists believe that the site will continue to produce significant remains.
Multiple public/private

SALINE COUNTY
Malta Bend vicinity
PLATTNER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile north of Malta Bend
18th century

The Plattner Site is significant as an area which witnessed much commerce and some resulting cultural adaptation on the part of the Little Osage Indians. As the Louisiana Territory changed hands among France, England, and Spain, soldiers and traders of all three nations visited this village and left evidence of their presence. Indian occupation of the site has been estimated roughly as 1717 to 1777. House locations, marked by concentrations of household rubbish, ash, and artifacts, are the only visible remains of the settlement. Excavations have uncovered few architectural features but a number of European-made goods.
Private

SALINE COUNTY
Marshall vicinity
UTZ SITE
12 miles north of Marshall, adjoining Van Meter State Park
c. 1673–1728

The Utz Site is believed to have been the principal settlement of the Missouri Indians from before 1673 until 1728. Père Marquette's map of his 1673 journey down the Mississippi River placed the "Messourit" Indians in this approximate location, as do several later maps. Although it is uncertain when the French began to exercise influence over the Missouri, it seems to have begun before 1712, when the Missouri helped to break the Fox and Iroquois siege of Fort Detroit. Before they encountered the French they seemed to have had a large population and far-reaching trade relationships. Their decline after 1778 illustrates the debilitating influence of white contact. After the establishment of Fort Orleans, diseases, liquor, and other factors reduced the Missouri to a remnant which finally merged with nearby related peoples.
State
NHL

SALINE COUNTY

Miami vicinity

GUTHREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

1.75 miles east-northeast of Miami

The Guthrey Site is the earliest known Oneota occupation area in Missouri. Oneota was a general cultural growth which developed in an area bounded by lines drawn from St. Louis to Kansas City, due north to the Minnesota River, east to Aztalan (Wisconsin), and south to Cahokia at East St. Louis. Supported by a subsistence economy, the Oneota peoples hunted, fished, gardened, and gathered wild food plants. Occupation dates are estimated as 1350 to 1400, with the possibility for both earlier and later habitation. Archeological investigation was undertaken in the summer of 1964.

Private; not accessible to the public

SCOTT COUNTY

Diehlstadt vicinity

E. L. BROWN VILLAGE AND MOUND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

2.5 miles northeast of Diehlstadt
Pre-Columbian

The mound located on this site is one of the largest and best preserved temple mounds in the state. It measures 175 feet long, by 70 feet wide, by 20 feet high. No systematic archeological investigation of the mound or of the probable village site adjacent to it has been made. Archeologists Carl and Eleanor Chapman have stressed the importance of the vast Cahokia-St. Louis mound and village complex which, about 1000 A.D., served a series of satellite villages located within a 30 to 50 mile radius. A secondary center existed near Kansas City, Missouri, and there was a migrant colony at Aztalan, Wisconsin. Such towns originally contained a temple mound and the chief's mound on top of which was the chief's house. In some villages the large, flat-topped mounds were arranged around a central plaza.

Private; not accessible to the public

SCOTT COUNTY

Diehlstadt vicinity

SANDY WOODS SETTLEMENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

1.75 miles northwest of Diehlstadt
Pre-Columbian

Sandy Woods Archeological Site, a well-preserved mound site with an associated village area, was occupied from the Pre-Mississippian through the Mississippian periods. It has been identified as a type site of the Cairo Lowland Phase of the Mississippian culture. Visible features are eight mounds, ranging in height from 15 inches to 6 feet. The largest mound is probably a temple mound, while the others may be burial mounds. Two of the mounds, excavated about 1880, contained over 100 skeletons, many accompanied by samples of Mississippian pottery. The site has been cultivated in past years and some house depressions, visible in 1880, no longer exist. Future studies of the site should provide archeologists with a better understanding of the Mississippian culture in Missouri and the southeastern United States.

Private

SHELBY COUNTY

Bethel

BETHEL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded roughly by and including all properties facing Fourth Street on the north; King Street on the east; First Street on the south; and Main and Liberty Streets on the west
19th century

Bethel was founded by Dr. William Keil, a German, as a communal settlement in 1844. It became the most successful communistic society in Missouri. The buildings within the historic district date from 1844 to 1880 and are representative of the plain, functional architecture favored by such groups. In 30 years time the town had expanded to include a church, sawmill, gristmill, tannery, general store, drugstore, and shops for carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, tinners, tailors, shoemakers, and hatters. The population in 1874 was only 200 people because Keil had started a second colony in Oregon which drew many people away from Bethel. Keil died in 1877, and the loss of strong leadership led to dissent, eventual division of communal property, and ultimate dissolution of both colonies. Bethel was incorporated as a town in 1883. The 50 remaining buildings stand close to the sidewalks and are of handmade brick construction set upon limestone foundations. The exteriors are generally devoid of ornamentation, and the interiors are characterized by central halls and large open rooms.

Multiple private

SHELBY COUNTY

Bethel vicinity

ELIM (DR. WILLIAM KEIL HOUSE)

1.5 miles east of Bethel
19th century

Elim was the home of Dr. William Keil, founder of the Society of Bethel, the most successful communistic society established in Missouri and one of the most successful in the United States. Influenced by the principles of George Rapp's Economy, Keil founded Bethel in 1844. The sole bond of union was the personal magnetism of Keil, who served as the group's administrator, preacher and physician. In the late 1840's members of the society erected this two-and-one-half-story brick and stone house for their leader. It also served as his administrative office and as the herbarium where his medicinal herbs were cured and stored. In 1855 Keil moved to the Pacific Northwest to create another communal colony. After his death in 1877, the Bethel Colony dwindled and finally disbanded.

Private; not accessible to the public

STODDARD COUNTY

Bernie vicinity

RICH WOODS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

2 miles north of Bernie
Pre-Columbian

At one time there were 35 mounds on this site, making it the largest Mississippian area in southeastern Missouri. The entire site, except the easternmost edge, had been disturbed or destroyed by cultivation. As a result, the relative arrangement of houses, mounds, and plazas is not known. The mounds varied in height from 20 to 26 feet, and several burials were discovered during an 1890 excavation. Presently only four mounds are visible above the surrounding terrain. The most important, designated as No. 3, is almost 14 feet high and has a diameter of approximately 125 feet.

Private; not accessible to the public

TEXAS COUNTY

Buckyrus vicinity

WHITE ROCK BLUFFS ARCHEOLOGICAL PICTOGRAPH SITE

2 miles south of Buckyrus
Prehistoric

The pictures on the White Rock Bluffs Archeological Pictograph Site are good examples of American aboriginal art. The rim of the vertical sandstone bluff overhangs the face (on which the pictographs appear) by about 8 feet. At the base of the bluff is a narrow, rocky terrace about 10 feet wide. The section of the bluff containing the pictographs is about 250 feet long. Approximately three-quarters of the 30 or more visible figures are representations of the human form. Birds, animals, and composite figures comprise the remainder. The human figures range in height from 8 to 15 inches. Most of them appear to be using their hands, but weathering has faded out the details of their arms and legs, and many of them are indistinct. The paintings are not situated on any one level above the terrace but are spread out in

small groups. The colors used are various hues of red, yellow, and purple.
Private

VERNON COUNTY
Arthur vicinity
COAL PIT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile northwest of Arthur
18th and 19th centuries

The Coal Pit Archeological Site is primarily significant as a source of information for the study of the relationship between the Big and Little Osage Indians, the Little Osage and the Euro-Americans, and to illustrate the dependency of the Little Osage on Euro-American trade goods. Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike visited the site in 1806. The Little Osage Indians left their Missouri River location in the late 18th century to settle here; their period of occupation was principally from 1775 to 1815 or 1825. Materials excavated at the site were mostly of European origin. The Osage Indians at this time were almost entirely dependent upon European traders for items such as metal cooking vessels, which they used exclusively.
Private; not accessible to the public

VERNON COUNTY
Fair Haven vicinity
BROWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
2 miles west of Fair Haven
18th and 19th centuries

The Brown Site is one of the three most important known Osage village locations in southwestern Missouri. Artifacts found here illustrate the changes that occurred in Osage culture as a result of early contacts with European traders beginning about 1719. Archeological remains contain more non-European materials than either of the other large occupation areas (the Carrington and Coal Pit sites), indicating that the Brown Site was the earliest. Carl H. Chapman believes the main period of occupation to have been between 1700 and 1777. Excavated houses at the site appear to have been rectangular (roughly 10 feet by 20 feet) and were often superimposed due to successive habitation. Some excavation work has been undertaken.
Private; not accessible to the public

VERNON COUNTY
Nevada vicinity
CARRINGTON OSAGE VILLAGE SITE
North of Nevada, on west edge of
Green Valley Prairie
Late 18th and early 19th centuries

The Great Osage Indian settlement at this site was visited by Captain Zebulon Pike in 1806. Archeological excavation has uncovered large quantities of aboriginal and European materials. Most of the aboriginal artifacts were of stone, with hide scrapers the most numerous. Abundant European artifacts included flintlock rifle parts; iron axes, hoes, and knives; copper kettles, bells, and projectile points; glass beads and bottles; crockery fragments; and small silver ornaments.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WARREN COUNTY
Marthasville vicinity
BORGMANN MILL
5 miles east of Marthasville on
County Route D
c. 1850

The Borgmann Mill is perhaps the only remaining example in the midwest of a barley huller and corn grinder constructed entirely of wood. Frederick W. Borgmann, a German immigrant, built the one-and-one-half-story mill and fashioned the milling machinery from oak and appleroot wood. All pieces are hand carved and connected to each other by wooden pins. Mules or oxen were used to power the mill, and a double door on the east wall provided entry for the animals. The grinding stone and barley huller are located on the second floor. All the milling equipment is in good condition. It is thought that Borgmann operated the mill only a short time.
Private; not accessible to the public

WARREN COUNTY
Marthasville vicinity
CALLAWAY, FLANDERS, HOUSE
One mile south of Marthasville off
Mo. 94
c. 1812

Flanders Callaway and his wife Jemima, one of Daniel Boone's daughters, journeyed to Missouri with Boone in 1799 and settled this land sometime before 1812. The two-story, walnut sheathed, hewn-log frontier house is a rare and early example of Federal style log construction in the Missouri area. The house is symmetrical with a five-bay facade and a central hall with two rooms on each side on both stories. The two end chimneys are contained within the house. Alterations were made to the original structure during the mid- or late 19th century. These include the addition of a one-story frame ell to the north rear, replacement of the original front door, and a one-bay, one-story wooden portico added as a porch in front of the main door.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Caledonia vicinity
LOST CREEK PICTOGRAPH ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
2 miles northeast of Caledonia
Pre-Columbian

A series of four overhanging rockshelters extending approximately 100 yards along the east side of Lost Creek constitute the site. It is the only known area in Missouri to contain two excellent examples of Middle Mississippian symbolic art. Other pictographs may be examples of early historic Indian painting, and the rockshelters themselves contain rich cultural deposits. The bilobed arrow and sunburst symbols (believed to be Middle Mississippian in origin) are outlined in red, probably made from ochre or burnt hematite. Paintings dating from historic times may be the work of Indians enroute to Oklahoma; two faces and the horse designs are probably European in origin. In front of each rockshelter are midden deposits of undetermined depths.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Fertile vicinity
CRESSWELL PETROGLYPH ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
2 miles east of Fertile
Pre-Columbian

The Cresswell Site contains one of the best preserved and largest known examples of pre-Columbian symbolic art in Missouri. The carvings are considered to be the best group of Mississippian symbols in the Mississippi River Valley. Located on a limestone ledge overlooking Maddin Creek are some 238 individual symbolic carvings. Symbols which appear are crosses, maces, batons, bilobed arrows, hands, weeping eyes, sunbursts, snakes, and birds. In addition there are several groups of symbols which may prove to be crude representations of multiple human births. Influences of both Woodland and Mississippian cultural traditions are evident.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Fertile vicinity
WASHINGTON STATE PARK PETROGLYPH ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
1 mile northeast of Fertile
Pre-Columbian

The petroglyphs in Washington State Park are located in two areas, designated as Group One and Group Two. Located on outcroppings of rock at ground level, the carved pictures probably had magical as

well as religious significance. The exact meaning of the petroglyphs (bird-like and human figures, footprints, and abstract figures) is not known. Possibly the area was a sacred spot where young men were initiated into a secret society and taught the mythology associated with the initiation.
State

WRIGHT COUNTY
Mansfield vicinity

WILDER, LAURA INGALLS, HOUSE

1 mile east of Mansfield on U.S. Business 60
c. 1895–1912

Laura Ingalls was born near Pepin, Wisconsin, in February, 1867. Her family homesteaded in Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, and South Dakota for the next 18 years. In 1885 she married Almanzo Wilder. They lived for nine years in South Dakota and then journeyed south and settled in Missouri. At the age of 65 Mrs. Wilder began writing about her girlhood experiences in a series of books—*Little House in the Big Woods*, *Little House on the Prairie*, and others. The books were written in this home, most of which the Wilders built themselves from materials on their 40–acre farm. The plan of the house is irregular. It is a two-story frame dwelling with clapboard siding and a large stone fireplace on the north wall.
Private

Montana

Custer Battlefield National Monument, Hardin vicinity, Montana. *NPS*

Fort Logan Blockhouse,
White Sulphur Springs vicinity, Montana.
Dick Ellis

Grant-Kohrs Ranch,
Deer Lodge, Montana. *NPS*

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial, Pryor vicinity, Montana. *Ron Holliday*

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

LEMHI PASS

Reference—see Lemhi County, Idaho

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

Dillon vicinity

BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT

22 miles from Dillon on secondary road off Mont. 278

1862

Bannack was the site of Montana's first gold discovery. Abandoned since 1938, Montana's oldest town and first territorial capital is a remarkable example of surviving frontier camps and boom towns. Most of the remaining buildings are of frame and log construction and all are typical of a frontier boom town.

State

NHL; HABS

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

Wisdom vicinity

BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

12 miles west of Wisdom

1877

Big Hole National Battlefield preserves a portion of the battlefield where on August 9–10, 1877, Colonel John Gibbon fought five bands of Nez Perce Indians who were attempting to escape to Canada after fleeing from Idaho. Gibbon's men were outnumbered two to one, but his attack weakened the Nez Perce, who were later forced to surrender within about 30 miles of their destination. Today in the battlefield area, remains of shallow, grass-grown trenches, where Gibbon's men defended themselves, and bullet-scarred trees are found in a natural setting similar to that of 1877.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 666 acres

BIG HORN COUNTY

Hardin vicinity

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

15 miles south of Hardin

1876

The clash between northern plains Indians and the United States Army in the valley of the Little Bighorn River on June 25–26, 1876, is commemorated at Custer Battlefield National Monument. The battle was precipitated by shrinkage of Indian land and the government's ultimatum to come into the reservations by January 31, 1876. The Sioux and Cheyenne Indians instead rallied around Sioux leader Sitting Bull, who advocated resistance. In the resulting battle, Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer and every member of his immediate command of about 225 men were killed. The other seven companies of the regiment managed to defend themselves for about two days, five miles south of where the Custer contingent was annihilated.

Federal

NPS; 756.34 acres

BIG HORN COUNTY

Pryor vicinity

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL

1 mile west of Pryor off Mont. 416

Plenty Coups was a Crow chief who did much to promote friendly relations between Indian and white. He was born in 1848 near Billings and died in the early 1930's. His career included service with General George Crook as a scout, and, while running a store on the Crow reservation, he took an active part in tribal government and was a strong advocate of education and the vocation of farming for his people. The present memorial was once Chief Plenty Coup's farm. The two-story log house was his home, and the one-story log store still stands. Plenty Coups and two of his wives are buried on the property.

State

BLAINE COUNTY

Chinook vicinity

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW (BEARPAW MOUNTAIN FIGHT)

About 15 miles south of Chinook

In June of 1877 the federal government attempted to remove the Nez Perce from their home in Oregon's Wallowa River valley. Led by Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce resisted and fled northeast across Idaho and Montana enroute to Canada. On the rolling prairie land at the foot of the Bearpaw Mountains, the Indians were overtaken by soldiers commanded by General Nelson A. Miles. A battle ensued (September 30 to October 5), but the Indians, wearied by their long journey, hungry, and taken by surprise, finally surrendered. "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever," said Chief Joseph. Eight years later, the Nez Perce were settled on the Lapwai Colville Reservation in Idaho.

State

CASCADE COUNTY

Great Falls

RUSSELL, CHARLES M., HOUSE AND STUDIO

1217–1219 4th Avenue, North

1900

Charles M. Russell occupied this house from 1900 until his death in 1926. His log studio was added in 1903. Russell's work in this studio brought him full recognition as a western artist. Among his best-known paintings on Western life are "Waiting for a Chinook" and "Father De Smet Relating the Story of Christ to the Flatheads." During the last decade of his life his canvasses brought the highest sum ever paid to a living American painter. His two-story frame house has undergone almost no changes. The log studio has a recent addition on the west side.

Municipal; only log studio accessible to the public

NHL

CASCADE COUNTY

Great Falls vicinity

GREAT FALLS PORTAGE

Southeast of Great Falls at junction of U.S. 87, 89, and 91

1805

On June 13, 1805, Meriwether Lewis and a small party reached the Great Falls of the Missouri while traveling overland on foot. They were the first white men to view the falls. The 18–mile portage necessitated by the falls, a 31-day trip, was one of the greatest ordeals endured by the Lewis and Clark Expedition on its way to the Pacific coast. The Great Falls have since been harnessed for hydroelectric power, and only a small amount of water flows over them. The great escarpment of jagged rocks and the general landscape remain.

Multiple public/private

NHL

CHOUTEAU COUNTY

Fort Benton

FORT BENTON

1859

Fort Benton commemorates the steamboat era on the upper Missouri River. Although established earlier as a fur trading center, the fort's real prosperity dates from 1859, when the first steamboat arrived. Discovery of gold in 1862 made Fort Benton an overland transportation connection with the river steamers. An invasion of free fur traders in the late 1860's ended monopoly of the Indian trade by the American Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, but the free traders established an empire over the Northwest that centered at Fort Benton. After the advent of the railroads the town of Fort Benton and the river traffic rapidly declined. A block house and a portion of the fort's adobe walls still stand, and the riverfront seems unchanged.

Multiple public/private

NHL

DAWSON COUNTY

Glendive vicinity

HAGEN SITE

5 miles southeast of Glendive on
secondary road
1600

The Hagen Site is a late prehistoric earth lodge village believed to represent a settlement of the Crow Indians before they became fully nomadic bison hunters. The Crow, who split off from the Hidatsa, were village farmers of the Middle Missouri River area. Partial excavation of the site in 1938 revealed a midden area covering more than ten acres. Within it were many storage pits, a small circular house, and a low mound which contained fragments of human skeletons. Bison shoulder-blade hoes and the general semi-sedentary character of the site attest to the practice of farming. Archeologists believe that shortly after they lived at this site the Crow forsook agriculture in favor of a nomadic, buffalo-hunting way of life.

Private

NHL

GALLATIN COUNTY

Logan vicinity

MADISON BUFFALO JUMP STATE MONUMENT

Sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.
Pre-Columbian to 18th century

Before horses were introduced to the North American continent, Plains Indians on foot drove large herds of buffalo over precipices to their death. The practice was quite successful, and those animals not killed by the fall were quickly dispatched by arrows or lances at the bottom of the cliff. The Madison Buffalo Jump is located on a 30-foot limestone bluff above the Madison River valley. A large grassy prairie covers the land above and behind the cliff, and the jump area includes an Indian village site, a slaughter site, an archeological site, an Indian trail, a gravesite, and a lookout point.

State

GALLATIN COUNTY

Three Forks vicinity

THREE FORKS OF THE MISSOURI

Northwest of Three Forks on the
Missouri River, Missouri Headwaters
State Monument
1805

Captain William Clark discovered the Three Forks in July, 1805. He and Meriwether Lewis concluded that the Missouri River had its beginning at the point where the Three Forks joined. They named the three streams the Gallatin, the Madison, and the Jefferson rivers. The Three Forks is associated with the history of the first westward-moving Americans, for since those early days, numerous paths of commerce and communications have passed through this essential point.

State

NHL

GLACIER COUNTY

Browning vicinity

CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT

12 miles northeast of Browning on
the Blackfeet Reservation
1806

Camp Disappointment, the northernmost point reached by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was established by Meriwether Lewis and nine of his men on July 23, 1806, on the return trip from the Pacific. The purpose of this side trip was to explore an Indian trail, to determine if the Marias River extended north of the 49th parallel, and to determine if there was a short portage between the headwaters of the Marias and Saskatchewan rivers. These objectives were stated by President Thomas Jefferson in his instructions to Lewis. The site is an undeveloped area used for livestock grazing, apparently little changed since 1806.

Private

NHL

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY

Helena

FORMER MONTANA EXECUTIVE MANSION

6th Avenue and Ewing Street
1884, Cass Gilbert

Built as a private residence by William A. Chessman, this house served as Montana's executive mansion from 1913 to 1959. Three stories high, the house was constructed of pressed brick and granite with terra cotta ornament. Its Queen Anne style architecture is characterized by roof turrets and cupolas and the ornamental trim on windows, porch, and eaveline.

State

HABS

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY

Helena

KLUGE HOUSE

540 W. Main Street
1880's

The Kluge House is a rare Montana example of a log and half-timber house commonly built in Prussia in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Emil Kluge emigrated to the United States from Germany and came to Helena in 1873. The home he built for his family has a foundation of native stone. Its first story is hewn, squared logs, and the second story is half-timber construction.

Municipal

HABS

MADISON COUNTY

Dillon vicinity

BEAVERHEAD ROCK

NW 1/4 and N 1/2 SW 1/2 sec. 22, T.
5 S., R. 7 W.
1805

Beaverhead Rock was sighted by the Shoshone Indian woman Sacajawea on August 8, 1805. She recognized it as a landmark near the summer camping ground of her people and was then able to assure Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, leaders of the transcontinental exploratory expedition (1804–1805), that her people were nearby. Shortly thereafter Lewis and Clark encountered the Shoshone and obtained horses from them. Without these horses the party would have been unable to cross the Bitterroot Mountains and reach the Pacific coast.

Public/private

MADISON COUNTY

Virginia City

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Wallace Street
1863

The gold strike at Alder Gulch in 1863 was one of the greatest in the West. Virginia City grew up on the site. Its period of greatest importance was from 1865 to 1875, when it was the territorial capital of Montana. It has close association with one of the vigilante bands of the mining era, which was formed to do away with the infamous Henry Plummer gang. Among the older reconstructed buildings of brick and native stone are the territorial capitol and the *Montana Post* building. Nearby is the cemetery where the graves of several of the Plummer gang may be found.

Private

NHL; HABS

MEAGHER COUNTY

White Sulphur Springs vicinity

FORT LOGAN BLOCKHOUSE

About 17 miles northwest of White
Sulphur Springs

Camp Baker-Fort Logan was established in 1869 and occupied until 1880. The outpost was the army's main base for protecting the freight route from Fort Benton (at the head of navigation on the Missouri River) and Helena and for the defense of mining settlements and nearby cattle ranches. Originally named Camp Baker, Fort Logan was renamed in honor of an officer killed in battle at Big Hole Basin (1877) against the Nez Perce. Structures composing the fort were principally of log construction, and the extant, eight-sided blockhouse is original, though moved to a new location.

Private

HABS

MEAGHER COUNTY

White Sulphur Springs vicinity

FORT LOGAN

17 miles northwest of White Sulphur Springs

1869–1880

Fort Logan, originally called Camp Baker, was established by the army to protect a major trade route, a mining settlement, and scattered cattle ranches. The main road from Fort Benton to Helena, Montana, passed Fort Logan, and troops were stationed here to safeguard miners in nearby Confederate Gulch and ranchers in the Smith and Upper Musselshell River valleys. All structures in the fort complex were built of logs. Today a single blockhouse remains which was moved from its original site in 1862. It is unusual in appearance because the square top story is set upon the square first story at a 45-degree angle, thus allowing the defenders to fire from eight directions.

Private

HABS

MISSOULA COUNTY

LOLO TRAIL

Reference—see Clearwater County, Idaho

MISSOULA COUNTY

Lolo vicinity

TRAVELER'S REST

1 mile south of Lolo near U.S. 93

1805

Traveler's Rest is the campsite where Meriwether Lewis and William Clark stopped to prepare for the westward crossing of the Bitterroot Mountains on their way to the Pacific coast in 1805. On its return from the coast the following year, the expedition stopped here again. It was then that Lewis took a small party to explore the country between Traveler's Rest and the Great Falls of the Missouri. This was deemed essential in order to meet President Thomas Jefferson's instructions to find the shortest and most feasible route between the Missouri and Columbia rivers.

Private

NHL

PONDERA COUNTY

Browning vicinity

TWO MEDICINE FIGHT SITE

About 25 miles southeast of Browning

On his return journey from the Pacific coast, Meriwether Lewis and three companions camped with eight Piegan Indians (one of the Blackfoot tribes) at Two Medicine Creek, July 26–27, 1806. The next morning the white men awoke to discover the red men in the act of stealing their guns and horses. Driving off the Indians, the four explorers rode speedily to the mouth of the Marias River, all the while fearing pursuit by a larger war party. The encounter is significant as the first between the army and the Plains Indians and as the only armed conflict of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The area is little changed today and contains evidence of Indian occupation—buffalo remains, tipi rings, and a piskun.

Federal trust land

POWELL COUNTY

Deer Lodge

GRANT-KOHRS RANCH

Edge of Deer Lodge

c. 1853

The Grant-Kohrs Ranch is doubly significant in the history of the range cattle industry. John Grant, the original owner, is sometimes credited with being the founder of the industry in Montana. Conrad Kohrs, who purchased the ranch about 1866, was one of the foremost "cattle kings" of the era. He played an influential role in the organization of the Montana Stockgrowers Association. The original frame ranchhouse, erected in 1862, is still standing. Alterations made in the 1890's include a large brick addition on the west side of the house. Other original structures include several log cabins dating from the 1850's and 1860's and some old corrals.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

RAVALLI COUNTY

Hamilton vicinity

CANYON CREEK LABORATORY OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

.75 mile west of the Hamilton city limits

The Canyon Creek Laboratory was built in 1894 as a schoolhouse. During the years 1921 to 1928 Dr. R. R. Parker and his staff from the Montana State Board of Entomology and the U.S. Public Health Service used the building for studies and experiments which led to the eventual control of spotted fever. Although later altered by removal of the top story, Canyon Creek Laboratory is the only substantial building remaining that was used for such studies. The first vaccine was developed here in 1924, and the first human being was vaccinated in the building the same year. Evidence indicates that the vaccine was actually prepared on the building's ground floor. Other tick-borne diseases were studied on the premises.

Private

RAVALLI COUNTY

Stevensville

ST. MARY'S MISSION CHURCH AND PHARMACY

North Avenue

Mid–19th century

The first Catholic mission in the Northwest was located on the Bitterroot River about a mile from this site by Father Pierre de Smet in 1841. Abandoned in 1850, the site was sold to John Owen, who developed a trading post on it. In 1866 the mission was reactivated, and Father Anthony Ravalli built this church at the western edge of Stevensville. Logs from the earlier mission were utilized, and the church's center section was constructed first. The steeple and front portion were added later. Father Ravalli also built the nearby two-story pharmacy-hospital as a place to dispense medicines and care for the sick. It was the first pharmacy in Montana.

Private

HABS

RAVALLI COUNTY

Stevensville vicinity

FORT OWEN

About .5 mile northwest of Stevensville

1857

Fort Owen never served as an official military post. Rather it was a trading post established by John Owen in 1850, after he purchased the property from Jesuit missionaries. Construction of the adobe complex did not begin until 1857. Fort Owen is believed to have contained the first sawmill, flour mill, and school in Montana. Inside the adobe walls were two rectangular sections of buildings used for trade purposes and as living quarters. Only the eastern group remains, and all other above-ground evidence of the trading post has deteriorated. John Owen became ill in 1872, and the property passed to creditors. Several owners worked or lived on the property but gradually only the east buildings were occupied. Archeological investigations have exposed the foundations of the fort's walls and bastions.

State

HABS

ROOSEVELT COUNTY

FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Reference—see Williams County, North Dakota

ROOSEVELT COUNTY

Poplar

FORT PECK AGENCY

Parts of T. 27 N., R. 50 E., and T. 27 N., R. 51 E.
1877

An Indian agency was established at Fort Peck (founded in 1867 near the present Fort Peck dam site) in 1871. Six years later the Fort Peck Agency was moved to its present location at Poplar. Government contact with both the recently subdued Sioux and the friendly Assiniboine Indians was maintained here. Also, in late 1880, the 11th Infantry was dispatched from Fort Custer to set up a camp at the Fort Peck Agency to bring in Indians who had scattered after the battle of the Little Big Horn. This post was active until 1893 when the Bureau of Indian Affairs acquired it for use as an Indian boarding school. All earlier buildings were wooden and have been destroyed, but several from the early 20th century are extant. These are the academic building and quarters (1907), the dining hall and kitchen (1915), a hospital (1916, remodeled 1961), and a jail (1920).

Federal

SILVER BOW COUNTY

Butte

BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1876

Butte is the center of the largest copper mining region in the world. An area less than five miles square beneath Butte has produced more than two billion dollars worth of mineral wealth since 1864. The town site of Butte was laid out in 1876. With the arrival of the first railroad in 1881, the first copper boom began. Surrounded by yellow and gray ore dumps and frames marking mine shafts, Butte is a living mining community whose era of production has not yet ceased.

Multiple public/private

NHL

SILVER BOW COUNTY

Butte

CLARK, W. A., MANSION

219 W. Granite
1884–1888, C. H. Brown

The Clark House is an impressive ressidence built for one of Butte's "copper kings." It is a three-story brick house with an irregular shape produced by projecting bays, gables, and dormers. Belt courses, window lintels, arches, and other trim are white sandstone. The cornice is Montana brownstone, and there are several rectangular bas-relief panels of terra cotta between the first-and second-floor windows. There are iron railings atop the porch roofs, and the main roof is slate. Inside, the house is furnished and decorated according to the taste of the period.

Private

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

Billings vicinity

PICTOGRAPH CAVE

7 miles southeast of Billings via U.S. 87 and secondary road, Indian Caves Park
c. 2000 B.C.

Pictograph Cave is one of the key archeological sites used in determining the sequence of prehistoric occupation in the northwestern plains. Four cultural levels were recognized, ranging from middle prehistoric to historic times, but no perishable materials from the two lowest levels were preserved. The walls display striking Indian pictographs. The site was partially excavated before World War II, and publication of the scientific finds was begun in 1952.

State

NHL

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

Pompey's Pillar vicinity

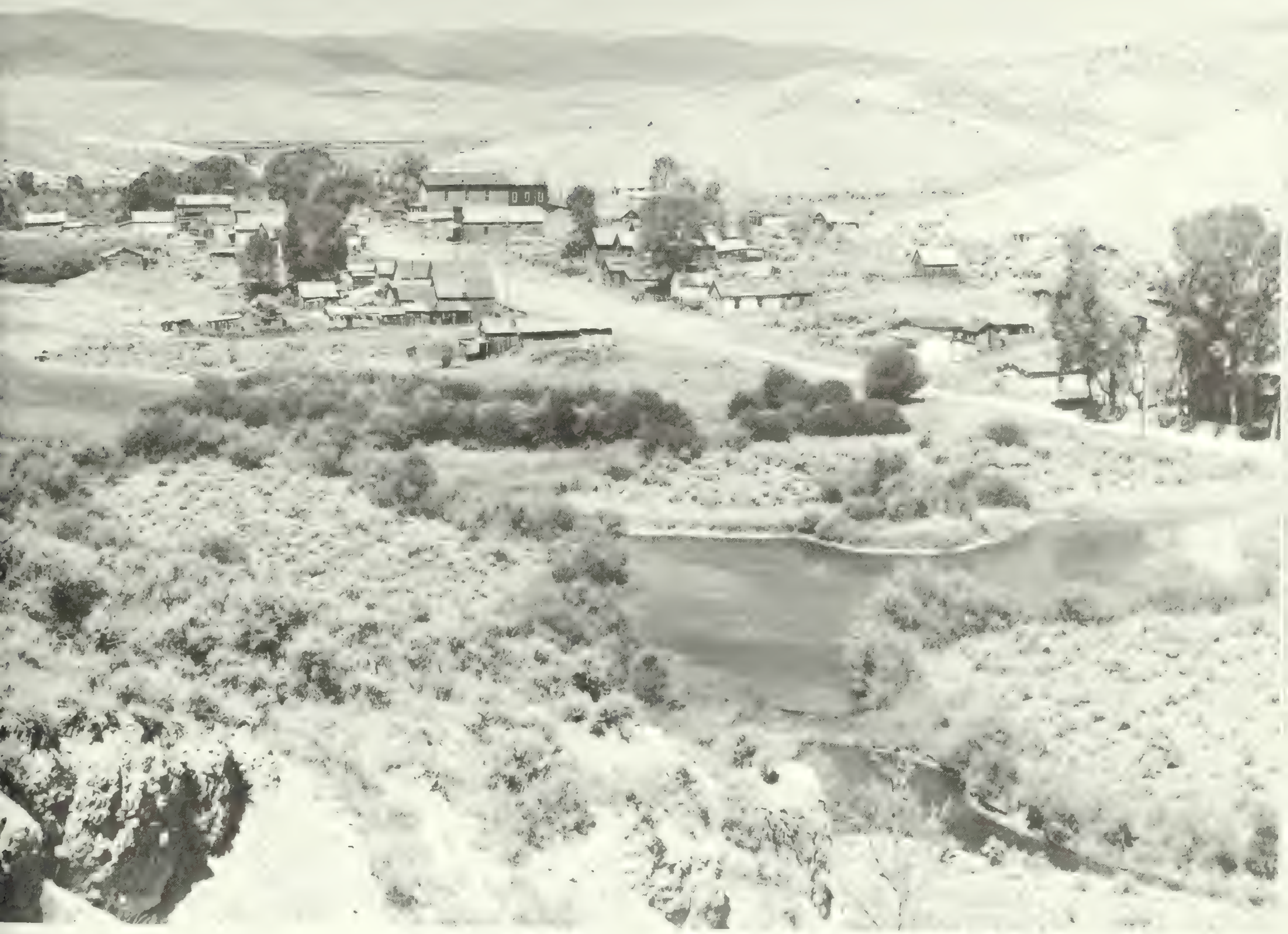
POMPEY'S PILLAR

West of Pompey's Pillar on U.S. 10
1806

Pompey's Pillar, a massive natural block of sandstone, is a well-known landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It measures 120 feet high and 350 feet across at its widest point. On July 25, 1806, Captain William Clark named the rock and carved his signature on its surface. His inscription remains today.

Private; not accessible to the public

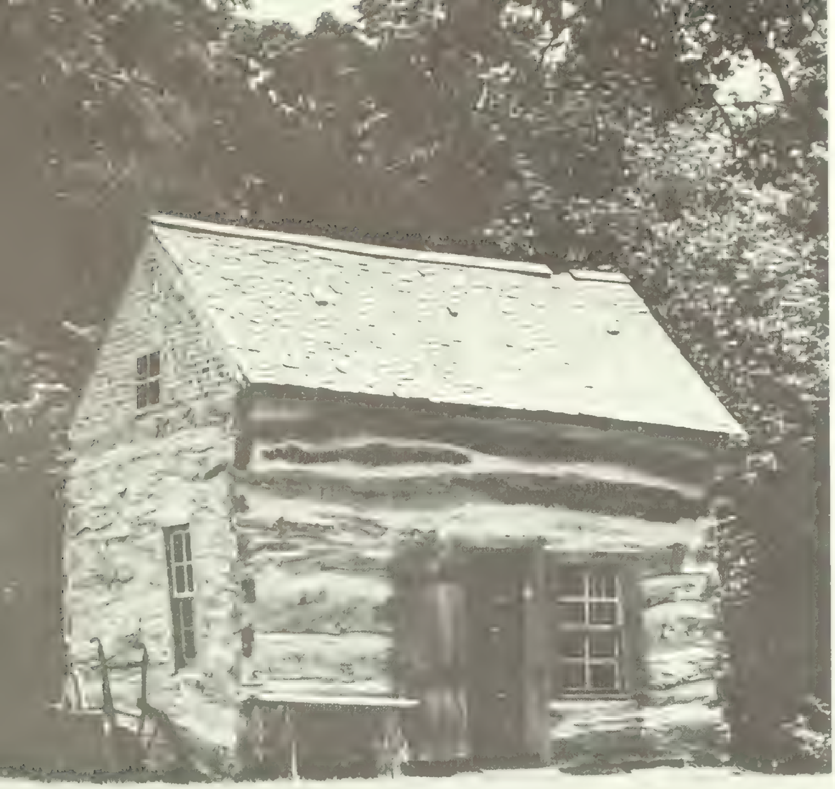
NHL



Bannack Historic District,
Bannack, Montana. *George Grant for NPS*

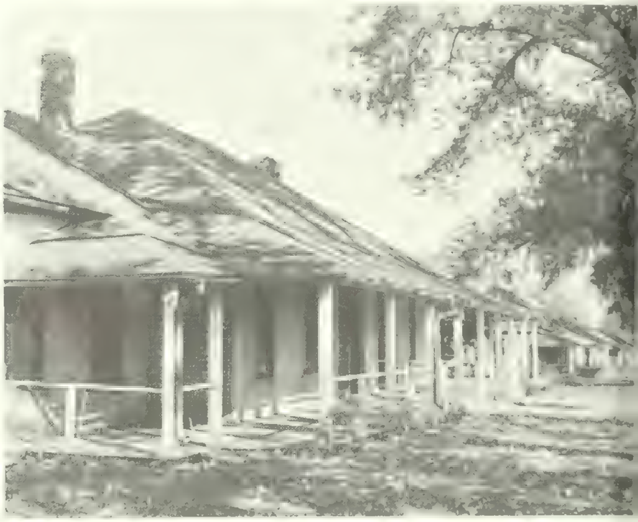
Nebraska

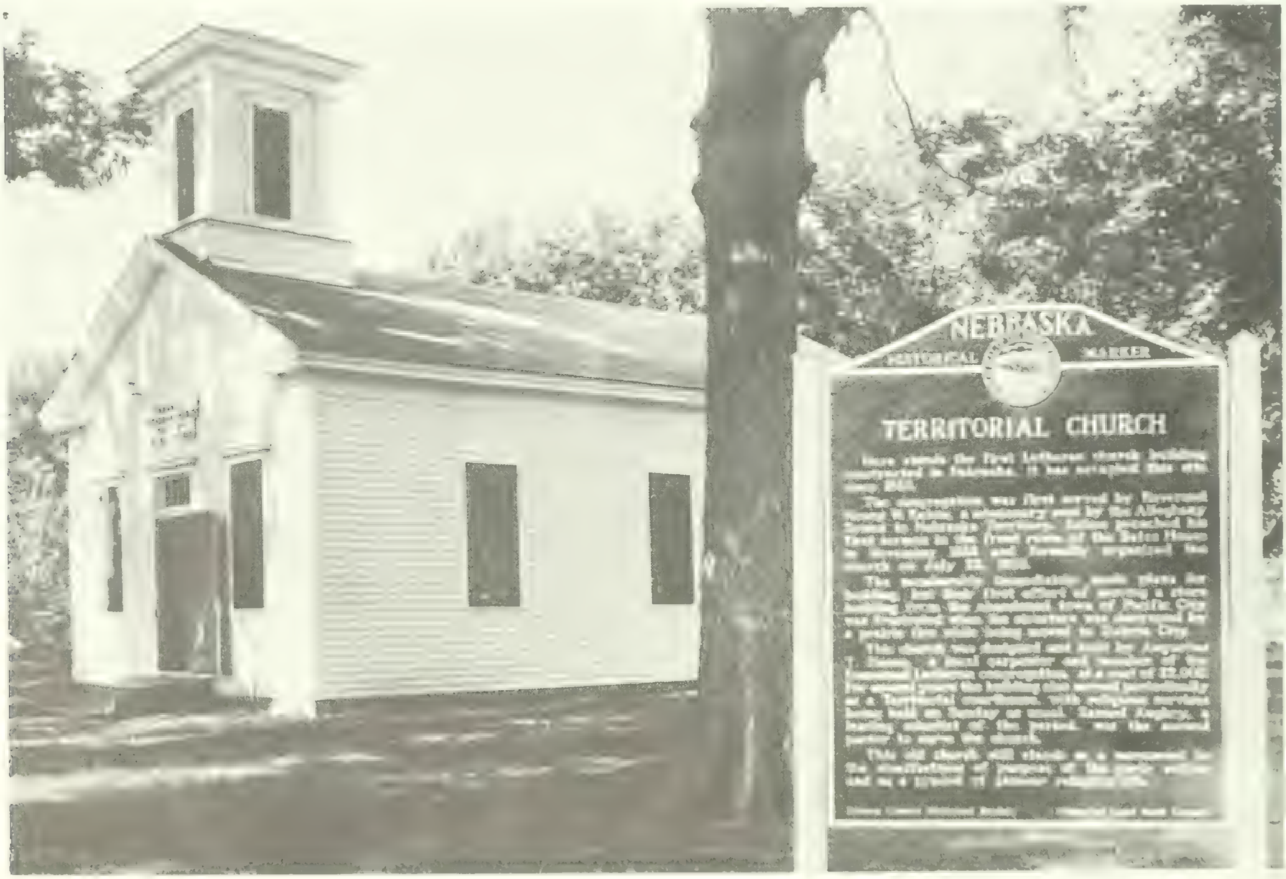
Scotts Bluff National Monument, Gering vicinity, Nebraska.
William S. Keller for NPS



Palmer-Epard Log Cabin,
Homestead National Monument,
Beatrice, Nebraska. *NPS*

Officer's Quarters,
Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency,
Fort Robinson vicinity, Nebraska. *NPS*




NEBRASKA
HISTORICAL MARKER
TERRITORIAL CHURCH

Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Dakota City, Nebraska. *Dakota County Star*

ANTELOPE COUNTY
Neligh
NELIGH MILL
111 W. 2nd Street
1873–1874

The present town of Neligh grew up around the Neligh Mill. The mill was built of locally produced brick for John D. Neligh, founder of the town. He suffered financial reverses in the panic of 1873 and was forced to sell the mill. Milling operations began again in October, 1874, and continued to expand until by the early 1900's the mill was shipping flour throughout the United States and to Europe. During the 1930's the mill produced animal feed, wheat flour, whole wheat graham, rye graham, buckwheat flour, and cornmeal. Flour milling ended in 1959, and only a small amount of feed milling and grain storage business has been carried on since then. Power was originally supplied by a sixty-four-inch Leffel turbine wheel and was transmitted to the mill machinery by a Roebling wire cable. Eventually water power and electricity were used to operate the machinery, but after floods destroyed the dam in 1920, water power was no longer used.
Private

BURT COUNTY
Oakland vicinity
LOGAN CREEK SITE
SE 1/4 sec. 11, SW 1/4 sec. 12, T. 12 N., R. 8 E.
c. 6000–4000 B. C.

Archaic peoples inhabited the Logan Creek Site, where four different excavations have been undertaken (in 1957, 1959, 1962, and 1963). Hearths, pits, shallow basins, and a few post molds were found at various occupational levels. Archeologists also discovered an unusual type of projectile that was side notched and often basally ground. The artifacts are similar to those found at sites farther east and suggest the movement of people from eastern North America onto the Great Plains.
Private; not accessible to the public

CASS COUNTY
Murray vicinity
GILMORE, WALKER, SITE (STERNS CREEK SITE)
5 miles southeast of Murray
Date unknown

The deep stratified deposits which occur at the Walker Gilmore Site make it a key archeological site for outlining the prehistoric cultural stages represented in the central plains. It was the site at which the Plains Woodland culture, in the form of the Sterns Creek focus, was first recognized.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CASS COUNTY
Nehawka vicinity
NEHAWKA FLINT QUARRIES
E 1/2 sec. 6, T. 10 N., R. 13 E. and SW 1/4 sec. 32, T. 11 N., R. 13 E.
c. 3000 B.C.–1500 A.D.

Artifacts recovered from the quarry sites during the 1969 excavations by the Nebraska State Historical Society were datable as far back as 5000 years. The flint quarried here was probably most extensively used by the Nebraska Culture Indians between 1200 and 1400 A.D. Flint objects believed to be from the Nehawka quarries have been found on Nebraska sites occupied by other Indian groups.
Private; not accessible to the public

CUMING COUNTY
Bancroft
NEIHARDT, JOHN G., STUDY
Northeast corner, Washington and Grove Streets
c. 1911–1921

John Gneisnau Neihardt (1881–) is today regarded as perhaps the foremost poet of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states. He was born in Illinois and moved west with his family, reaching Nebraska in 1891. He worked his way through Nebraska Normal College (Wayne) and held several jobs before *The Lonesome Trail*, a collection of Indian stories, was published (1907) and focused nationwide attention upon the author. Neihardt is one of a few serious American poets who have attempted to write epic poetry. His best known and most ambitious work in this area is *A Cycle of the West*, a series of five epic poems dealing with the exploration and settlement of the trans-Mississippi west. This work was largely written in the Bancroft study. *The Lonesome Trail*, demonstrates his understanding of and sympathy with the Indian mind. The one-room, one-story, frame study has been little altered since Neihardt wrote here. Furnishings duplicate those of his period of occupancy.
Private

CUSTER COUNTY
Broken Bow vicinity
HAUMONT HOUSE
Northeast of Broken Bow
c. 1884–1885

Most of the sod buildings constructed on the Great Plains in the 19th century were dugouts or small, one-story structures. The Haumont House is a large, two-story, rectangular "soddie" with a one-story kitchen annex. The rounded tower-like projections at the wall corners and the steeply pitched hip roof give it an unusual medieval appearance. Lumber was used for the window and door casings and the flooring. Some of the original window panes have been replaced, but few other alterations have been made. The house is believed to have been built for Isadore Haumont (1820–1904) soon after he, his wife, and his son emigrated from Belgium to Nebraska.
Private

DAKOTA COUNTY
Dakota City
EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH
1500 Hickory Street
1860

Emmanuel Lutheran Church is probably the best and least altered example of Greek Revival ecclesiastical architecture in Nebraska. It is also thought to have been the first Lutheran church in the state. The one-story, cottonwood frame church has a gable roof crowned by a cupola or bell tower. The only major alterations have been replacement of some original siding and the addition of a new roof in 1960. The pilasters of the tower and the heavy cornices and cornice return are Greek Revival. The bell, cast in 1856, is original.
Municipal
HABS

DAWES COUNTY (also in Sioux County)
Crawford vicinity
FORT ROBINSON AND RED CLOUD AGENCY
2 miles west of Crawford on U.S. 20
1871–1874

Events at Red Cloud Agency and nearby Fort Robinson during the 1870's influenced the course of Indian-white relations on the northern plains during the years of Sioux and Cheyenne resistance to the advancing frontier. The Red Cloud Agency, established in 1871, was the storm center for the Sioux. In 1874 troops established Fort Robinson to give the agency military protection. The fort served as a base for several Indian campaigns, including the Custer disaster. A number of Fort Robinson buildings dating from the 1880's and 1890's are still standing, but the Red Cloud Agency buildings have long since disappeared.
Multiple public
NHL

DAWSON COUNTY
Gothenburg vicinity
MIDWAY STAGE STATION
South of Gothenburg
1859–1861

The Midway Stage Station is one of 36 Nebraska buildings which served as Pony Express stations in 1860 and 1861. Three of these stations are supposed to be extant: one at Cozad, one at Gothenburg, and Midway Station. The Midway Station is the least altered of the three and the only one remaining on its original site. In 1859 the Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express Company built fifteen stage and mail stations across Nebraska to link the Missouri River with Denver and Salt Lake City. The freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell soon acquired the stations and built 21 more the following year, all to be used by the Pony Express. Originally known as U.S. Mail Station No. 17, Midway acquired its name because it was approximately half way between Atchison, Kansas, and Denver. Eventually Midway was used as a home station to house riders as well as their horses. After the Pony Express was put out of business by the telegraph, Midway became a supply and stage station on the heavily traveled Oregon Trail. Midway is a long, low, one-story cabin built of heavy, squared, hand-hewn cedar logs. Two log sections were added at a later date on the east side of the original structure.
Private

DEUEL COUNTY
Big Springs
PHELPS HOTEL
Northeast corner of 2nd and Pine Streets
1885

The Phelps Hotel is considered to be the most important 19th-century landmark in Deuel County. It is typical of many similar hotels built during western Nebraska's pioneer period. Unlike other early hotels, the Phelps has a well-preserved interior, and it is believed to be the oldest commercial building in Big Springs. In its early days the hotel was a center of community activity and a stopping place for travelers, land seekers, and pioneers. Old hotel registers, which include the names of many early settlers and travelers, may still be examined inside the building.
Private

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Omaha
BANK OF FLORENCE
8502 N. 30th Street
1856

Florence, once an independent town, is now a section of northeastern Omaha. The town was platted in 1854 on the site of the winter quarters established by the Mormons eight years earlier on their trek to the Salt Lake Valley. The Bank of Florence was chartered by the territorial legislature of Nebraska on January 18, 1856, and the building was constructed the following summer. During the latter years of the 1850's the Bank of Florence, along with many other Nebraska banks, issued quantities of wildcat currency and financed much land speculation, and in 1859 the bank failed. Basically Greek Revival in style, the bank has undergone alterations. The original double doors of the east or main facade were replaced by a single door, and the numerous lights and glazing bars of the windows were replaced by large panes of glass. The interior has been extensively remodeled, but the original bank vault remains intact.
Private

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Omaha
CROOK, GEN. GEORGE, HOUSE
Quarters No. 1, Fort Omaha
1879

The Crook House, located at Fort Omaha, is named for General George Crook (1829–1890), a distinguished Civil War officer and Indian fighter. He was stationed at Fort Omaha as head of the U.S. Army's Department of the Platte from 1875 to 1882 and again from 1886 to 1888. In this capacity Crook played a significant role in disarming hostile Indians in the northern Great Plains and opening this area to pioneer settlement. He moved into the house following its completion early in 1879. Although the building has served various purposes in intervening years, it is currently used, as it was originally, as the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Omaha. Although the interior has been modernized to some extent over the years, few alterations appear to have been made to the exterior.
Federal; not accessible to the public

GAGE COUNTY
Beatrice vicinity
HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT
4 miles northwest of Beatrice on Neb. 4
1863

Homestead National Monument occupies the site of the claim of Daniel Freeman, one of the first applicants to file under the Homestead Act of 1862. The act permitted every citizen to file claim to one-quarter section (160 acres) of unappropriated Government land. To become full owner, the settler had to live on the land and cultivate it for five years. The monument, which commemorates the influence of the homestead movement on American history, includes the Palmer-Epard homestead cabin, erected in 1867 and later moved here; the site of the Freeman cabin and later Freeman buildings; the graves of Freeman and his wife; and 90 acres of high grass prairie.
Federal
NPS; 162.73 acres

GARDEN COUNTY
Lewellen vicinity
ASH HOLLOW CAVE
2 miles southeast of Lewellen
c. 2000 B.C.–A.D. 1500

Ash Hollow Cave is a rock shelter which was occupied sporadically by prehistoric hunting parties for over 3500 years. The earliest occupation occurred in Plains Archaic times and the most recent in the protohistoric Dismal River cultural period. Because of the long archeological record represented at the site, the careful nature of the excavation done there, and the meticulous reporting of these excavations, Ash Hollow Cave has been instrumental in establishing the sequence of events in central plains prehistory.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HOWARD COUNTY
Cotesfield vicinity
COUFAL SITE
6 miles northwest of Cotesfield on Davis Creek
1138

The Coufal Site is a major village of the central Plains tradition. It represents an Indian culture intermediate between the Upper Republican and Nebraska cultures. Excavations here represent the most comprehensive study of any site of the central Plains tradition. Twenty-two houses were excavated and more than 17,000 specimens collected.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HOWARD COUNTY

Palmer vicinity

PALMER SITE

4 miles north and 1 mile west of
Palmer on Loup River
c. 1800–1840

The Palmer Site is a Skidi Pawnee Indian village first reported by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804. Zebulon Pike, who visited the Republican Pawnee in 1806, agreed with Lewis and Clark as to the location of the village. It is significant because of its long association with an important division of the Pawnee, believed to be among the longest identifiable residents of Nebraska. The Reverend Jedidiah Morse, who visited the village in 1822, stated that it contained 120 lodges, but according to John B. Dunbar it contained only 70 lodges in 1836. By 1844 the village had been abandoned.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

KEITH COUNTY

Brule vicinity

DIAMOND SPRINGS STAGE STATION

1 mile west of Brule exit on Int. 80
1859–1867

At this site are the relatively undisturbed remains of a station used by both the Pony Express and the Overland Stage during the mid–19th century. Diamond Springs Stage Station was built by the freighting firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell. After the telegraph made the Pony Express obsolete, the station continued to be a stopping point for the Overland Stage until 1865, when Indian raids caused its abandonment. Although the aboveground portion of the building has disappeared, an unusual amount of surface detail survives.

Private

LANCASTER COUNTY

Lincoln

CITY HALL

920 O Street
1874–1879, Alfred B. Mullett and
William Appleton Potter

Built of brick and faced with Nebraska limestone, the Lincoln City Hall is a four-story, rectangular structure measuring 60 by 90 feet. Many interior alterations have been made since 1879, but the ornamental cast iron stairways and the original Gothic woodwork are still intact. Few exterior changes have been made; the most important have been the conversion of several doors into windows, the installation of new roofing, and the removal of some iron cresting and stone cornice brackets. The City Hall incorporates Second Empire elements into its basic style which is Victorian Gothic. Initial plans were prepared by Alfred B. Mullett as Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury (1865–1874). In May, 1874, Mullett visited Lincoln to supervise work on the building, but in January of the following year he was succeeded by W. A. Potter. The extent of Potter's involvement in the City Hall is difficult to assess. Possibly the mansard roof, boxlike mass, and symmetrical articulation are Mullett's; but the Gothic ornamentation is most likely part of Potter's revisions, as he favored the latter style over Mullett's Second Empire designs.

Municipal

LANCASTER COUNTY

Lincoln

FAIRVIEW (WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN HOUSE)

4900 Sumner Street
1902

Fairview was the home of William Jennings Bryan from 1902 until 1922, when he donated the building to the Lincoln Methodist Hospital. Bryan launched his political career in 1890 by winning a seat in the United States House of Representatives. He was nationally known as a champion of free coinage of silver. Though three times an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of the United States, he served as Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson from 1913 to 1915. Bryan is remembered primarily as an orator and as a champion of popular causes in the economically depressed agrarian and western regions at the turn of the century. Fairview's first floor was restored in 1962, and a number of original furnishings have been placed in the house by the Bryan family.

Private

NHL

LANCASTER COUNTY

Lincoln

KENNARD, THOMAS P., HOUSE (NEBRASKA STATEHOOD MEMORIAL)

1627 H Street
1869, John Keys Winchell

The Nebraska Statehood Memorial, otherwise known as the Kennard House, was built in 1869 as a residence for Thomas Perkins Kennard, one of three men chosen by the state legislature in 1867 to select a capital city for the newly established state of Nebraska. Largely through Kennard's persuasion the Capital Commission selected the present site of Lincoln on July 29, 1867. In 1869 architect John Keys Winchell of Chicago designed three similar masonry dwellings in Lincoln, one for each of the capital commissioners. Of these three structures, only the Kennard House stands today. It is believed to be the oldest house within the original 1867 plot of Lincoln and is perhaps the best of the few remaining Nebraska examples of Italianate domestic architecture, one of the most popular American styles from the mid–1850's to the mid–1870's, Nebraska's pioneer period. In 1965 the state legislature designated the Kennard House as the Nebraska Statehood Memorial and directed the Nebraska State Historical Society to restore and refurnish it. The house has been refurnished to represent the home of a moderately affluent Nebraska family in the late 1870's.

State

LANCASTER COUNTY

Lincoln

LEWIS-SYFORD HOUSE

700 N. 16th Street
c. 1878

This residence is Lincoln's best example of Second Empire architecture. It is a relatively small, one-and-one-half-story house with a low mansard roof. The roof is pierced by dormer windows and topped by elaborate, cast iron ornamental cresting. A veranda adjoins the main entrance, and there is a porch over the side entrance. Windows at the ground level are high and rectangular. Both the interior and exterior have been very little altered since construction.

Private

LANCASTER COUNTY

Lincoln

NEBRASKA STATE CAPITOL

1445 K Street
1922–1932, Bertram Grosvenor
Goodhue

The Nebraska State Capitol is the fifth to serve both the territory and the state. Bertram Goodhue (1869–1924) drew the plans for an architectural competition sponsored by the Nebraska Capitol Commission. His design won, but Goodhue died before the building was finished. The capitol is square in plan with four interior courtyards separated by the arms of a Greek cross. The crossing of the arms is surmounted by a 400–foot steel frame tower. In his unusual design Goodhue broke away from the slavish imitation of classical styles which characterized most state capitols. He repudiated his earlier penchant for Gothic forms and sought a new means of architectural expression. The result is simple and impressive. Ornament is integrated into the total design rather than applied to it; Goodhue was strongly influenced by avante garde Eu-

ropean architects, notably Eliel Saarinen of Finland. Limestone, granite, marble, and slate are used in the capitol; extension walls are stone and brick faced with limestone. There are bas reliefs and mosaics to depict the history of Nebraska and the evolution of world democracy. Byzantine, Assyrian, Egyptian, Gothic, and American Indian motifs are common. Lee Laurie did much of the sculpture, notably the 19-foot bronze statue, "The Sower," atop the central tower. Augustus Vincent Tack, Kenneth Evett, and James Penney have painted interior murals. The capitol grounds occupy a four-block area.
State

MORRILL COUNTY
Bayard vicinity
CHIMNEY ROCK NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
3 miles southwest of Bayard
c. 1830–1870

Chimney Rock was a famous natural landmark and campsite on the Oregon Trail migration route to the West. Towering 500 feet above the North Platte River Valley, the rock early became a guidepost for Rocky Mountain traders and trappers on their seasonal migrations between the Rockies and the Missouri River trading marts. It was a welcome campsite because of the excellent spring nearby.
Non-federal
NPS; 83.36 acres

NANCE COUNTY
Genoa vicinity
GENOA SITE
1 mile south of Genoa on Neb. 39
1859–1874

The Genoa Site represents the last cluster of villages occupied by the Pawnee Indians in Nebraska. More than 3,400 people led by Chief Pitalesharo lived in the three villages in 1862. Within ten years more than a thousand members of the tribe died as a result of engagements with enemy war parties or from starvation. In 1874 the Pawnee moved south to a new reservation in Oklahoma. It was from the Genoa villages that Frank and Luther North obtained Pawnee scouts who protected the construction gangs on the Union Pacific Railroad from Sioux raids. All surface features of the villages appear to have been destroyed, but the site can be excavated to identify the original boundaries.
Multiple public/private

NEMAHA COUNTY
Brownville
BROWNVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the south by Allen and Richard Streets, bounded on the north by Nemaha and Nebraska Streets, on the west by 7th Street, on the east by the Missouri River, and on the northwest and southwest by 2nd Street
Mid- to late 19th century

Brownville was first settled by Richard Brown in 1854, the same year that Nebraska Territory was created. Nurtured by its location, the community grew rapidly, to become a major steamboat landing, river crossing, overland freighting terminus and milling center. Briefly, in the late 1860's, Brownville was a cowtown, the end of the trail for Texas cattle drives. A land office—one of four in the territory—was opened in 1857. Brownville's hilly and heavily wooded terrain contrasts markedly with the surrounding prairie. Most of the buildings in the historic district were built between 1855 and 1875. Notable among these are the Methodist Church (1859), the Brown-Carson House (1860), the Furnas House (c. 1868), the Muir House (1868–1872), and the Bailey House (1877).
Multiple public/private
HABS

OTOE COUNTY
Nebraska City vicinity
ARBOR LODGE (J. STERLING MORTON HOUSE)
Arbor Lodge State Park, just west of city limits of Nebraska City
1855

Arbor Lodge is the most important structure associated with the career of J. Sterling Morton, a pioneer Nebraska journalist, territorial governor, and leader in the areas of horticulture and conservation. He served as Secretary of Agriculture under President Grover Cleveland and is known today as the founder of Arbor Day, first celebrated in Nebraska in 1872. Morton's house was built about 1855, shortly after Nebraska became a territory and was opened to settlement. Several major enlargements were made, terminating in 1902 when the house assumed its present appearance as a three-story, 52-room Colonial Revival mansion. Morton's house is now preserved along with 65 acres of land as Arbor Lodge State Park and is administered by the Nebraska State Game and Parks Commission. Just south of the house is an Italian terraced garden landscaped by Frederick Law Olmsted about 1903.
State

RED WILLOW COUNTY
McCook
NORRIS, SENATOR GEORGE WILLIAM, HOUSE
706 Norris Avenue
1899

During his long congressional career, Senator George W. Norris promoted social and economic legislation that empowered the federal government to assume major responsibility in furthering national well-being. The Tennessee Valley Authority exemplifies the significance of his legislative accomplishments. Norris purchased this two-story, cross-gabled house in 1899 and remodeled it in 1930–1931. It has been little changed since the Senator's death in 1944.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

RICHARDSON COUNTY
Rulo vicinity
LEARY SITE
4 miles southeast of Rulo on Neb. 7
1500–1600

The Leary Site is a large prehistoric village and burial area of the Oneota culture, first mentioned by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804. The Oneotas were Siouan peoples who migrated up the Missouri River into the plains. The site is unusual in that it is the only Oneota village west of the Missouri that does not contain evidence of contact with whites. It has been partially excavated.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SARPY COUNTY
Bellevue
BURLINGTON DEPOT (OMAHA & SOUTHERN RAILROAD STATION)
Haworth Park
1869–1870

A group of Omaha businessmen began building the Southwestern Railroad in 1869. A year later tracks had almost reached Bellevue, and the name had been changed to the Omaha & Southern. The Burlington Depot is a long, rectangular frame building having a steep gable roof and large eave projections. Decorative brackets support the eaves. Moved from its original site in 1970, the depot has undergone few alterations and is in relatively good condition. It is possibly the oldest railroad depot in the state.
Private

SARPY COUNTY
Bellevue
FONTANELLE BANK
2212 Main Street
1856

Built in 1856, the Fontanelle Bank is a rare Nebraska example of transitional Greek Revival-Italianate styling. It is possibly the oldest commercial building, as well as the oldest public building, in Nebraska. After failing as a wildcat bank in the panic of 1857, the building served as the Sarpy County Courthouse from 1861 until 1875. It then became Bellevue's town hall and remained so until 1959. For the past several years, the building has been used as an antique shop. The future use of the building, now vacant, remains uncertain. An official Nebraska Historical Marker has recently been installed on the lawn in front of the building.
Private; not accessible to the public

SARPY COUNTY
Bellevue
HAMILTON, WILLIAM, HOUSE
2003 Bluff Street
c. 1856

The William Hamilton House is one of the oldest dwellings in Nebraska, and one of the few Greek Revival buildings extant. The first owner of the house was the Reverend William Hamilton (1811–1891), who occupied it from 1856 to 1867. Hamilton was a pioneer missionary in Sarpy and Thurston counties. He first came to Nebraska in 1853 to direct the Presbyterian Indian Mission at Bellevue. The house is a long, rectangular, two-story structure with a gable roof and limestone walls two feet thick. The Greek Revival elements are apparent in the low pitch of the roof, the window design, and the use of cornice boards and cornice returns.
Private; not accessible to the public

SARPY COUNTY
Bellevue
OLD LOG CABIN
1805 Hancock Street

According to local tradition this dwelling was built about 1835. At the time of construction it was probably a one-room, one-story rectangular structure with a central fireplace and an attic. Cottonwood logs were used for the walls and the spaces between were packed with mud (now grout). The cabin was reportedly moved once from its original site before reaching the present location. The first known owner was the local Presbyterian mission. Clapboards once covered the exterior, but they have been partially removed, and a window was added in the south wall.
Private

SARPY COUNTY
Bellevue
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
2002 Franklin Street
1856–1858

The Presbyterian Church in Bellevue is believed to be the oldest extant building in Nebraska built to house religious services. The Presbyterian congregation which constructed the church was founded in 1850 and is probably the oldest existing church congregation in the state. The building shows marked Greek Revival stylistic influence with some Italianate elements. Several additions have been made, but much of both the interior and exterior remains intact. The church served the First Presbyterian congregation until 1959, when a larger building was completed. Since 1959 other religious groups have used the property.
Private

SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY
Gering vicinity
ROBIDOUX PASS
9 miles west of Gering
c. 1840

Robidoux Pass was a natural landmark on the old Oregon Trail. The great migrations of the 1840's passed through it, and from its crest westbound travelers had their first view of Laramie Peak. Joseph and Antoine Robidoux established a trading post here in 1849 and gave the place its name. After the Mitchell Pass route eastward was opened to travel in 1850, the Robidoux Pass route fell into disuse. Extensive remains of the Oregon-California Trail of the pre–1850 period have survived.
Private
NHL

SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY
Gering vicinity
SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT
3 miles west of Gering on Neb. 92
1841–1869

Scotts Bluff, a landmark and campground for thousands of overland emigrants, overlooks the North Platte section of the Oregon Trail to the Far West. It is today a monument to those who moved America westward—on foot, on horseback, and in covered wagons. In 1830, fur traders Jedediah Smith, William Sublette, and David Jackson took the first wagons past Scotts Bluff. In 1843 the first large migration to Oregon passed this spot. Among those who followed were Brigham Young and his band of Mormons. The greatest wave of migration occurred in the years following the discovery of gold in California in 1848. Today the ruts of the trail, worn by iron-rimmed wagon wheels and a quarter million emigrants, can still be seen from the transmonument highway.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 3,084 acres

SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY
Gering vicinity
SIGNAL BUTTE
13 miles west of Gering
2500 B.C.

Signal Butte was the first site of the middle prehistoric period to be excavated by archeologists in the central and northern plains. Deposits were found showing three distinct occupations, the most recent a historic Indian group. At the foot of the butte a fossil quarry produced Early Man spear points in association with an extinct species of bison.
Private
NHL

SIOUX COUNTY
FORT ROBINSON AND RED CLOUD AGENCY
Reference—see Dawes County

VALLEY COUNTY
North Loup vicinity
SCHULTZ SITE
3 miles northwest of North Loup
c. 500

The Schultz Site is the only excavated village of the Valley focus, an early Plains Woodland culture. A small, semisedentary village, it was occupied by peoples who apparently lived by hunting animals and gathering wild plant foods. Excavation of this site has made it possible to learn the nature of this way of life on the Great Plains. Some of the sites remain undisturbed except by sheet erosion.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Blair vicinity
BERTRAND
De Soto National Wildlife Refuge
1865

In the early 19th century an increasing amount of steamboat traffic passed along Nebraska's segment of the Missouri River. This traffic reached its peak in 1859 during the Colorado gold rush and declined in the 1860's due to the Civil War and to competition from the railroads. The 160–by–30–foot stern wheeler *Bertrand*, owned by the Montana and Idaho Steamship Lines, was one of the largest steamboats to ply the Missouri River north of the Platte. It reportedly hit a snag in the

Missouri River north of Omaha and sank in April 1865. A cargo of 35,000 pounds of mercury was believed to have gone down with the ship. The mercury was to have been used in mining operations in Montana or the Dakotas. Large quantities of whiskey and gold may also have been on board at the time of the disaster. The current value of the entire cargo has been estimated at $250,000. The wreck was located near the Iowa border through the use of metal detectors. Thus far only the front section of the deck has been uncovered. The original superstructure above the deck was apparently carried away when the boat sank.
Federal; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Fort Calhoun vicinity
FORT ATKINSON
1 mile east of Fort Calhoun
1819

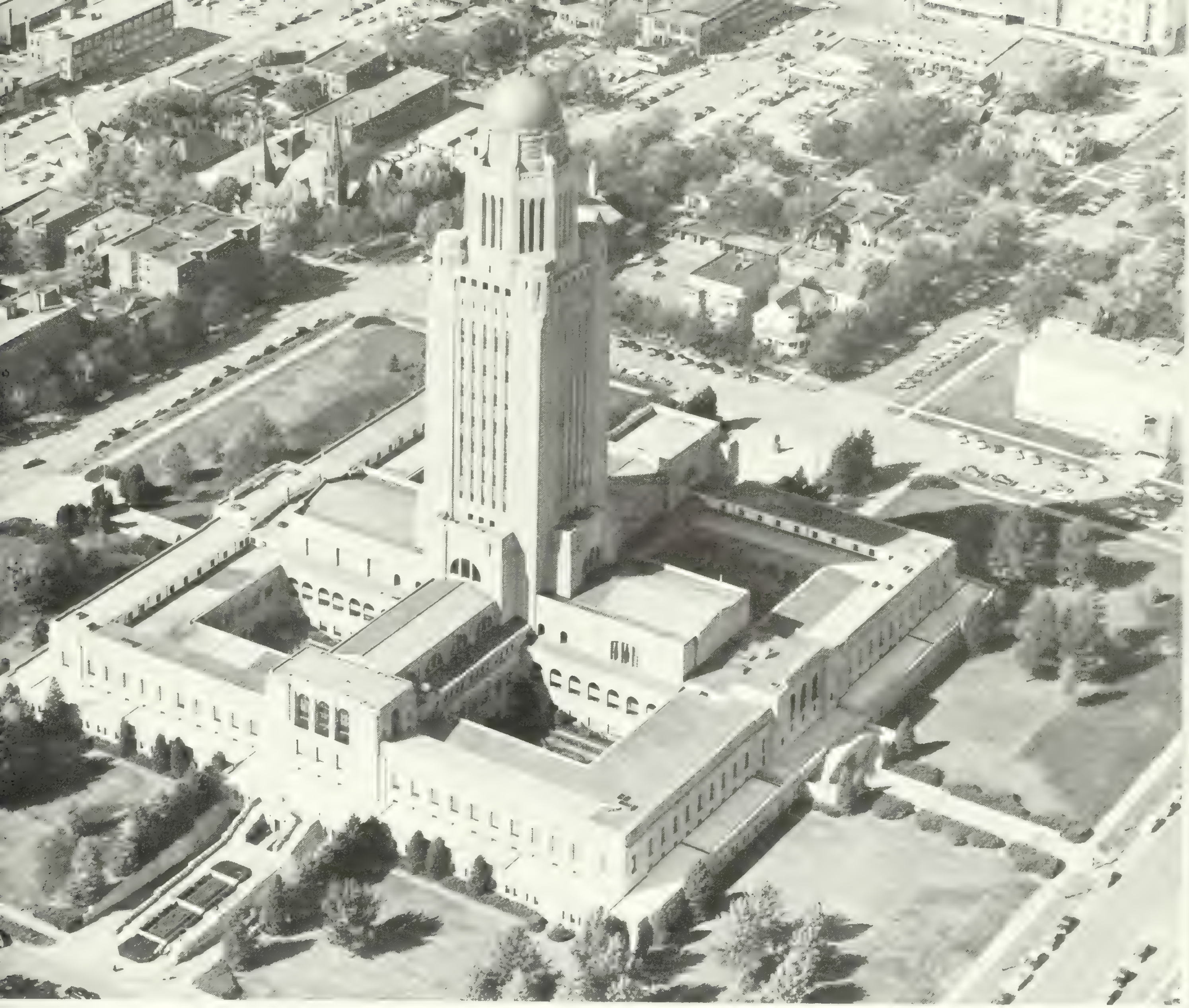
Fort Atkinson lay on the line of forts guarding the western frontier of the 1820's. It was located at Council Bluffs, a center of the fur trade activity. The Upper Missouri Indian Agency was established here in 1825. It operated as a force for peace among the Missouri tribes, insuring their cooperation with the fur traders. Fort Atkinson also played a part in early western explorations into the Rocky Mountains. It was abandoned in 1827 when the Army moved its garrison to the current site of Fort Leavenworth (Kans.). Nothing remains of Fort Atkinson above the surface, but recent archeological excavations have established the exact size of the fort and have uncovered portions of its foundations as well as artifacts relating to the military occupation and the fur trade.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WEBSTER COUNTY
Guide Rock vicinity
PIKE PAWNEE VILLAGE SITE (HILL SITE)
4 miles southwest of Guide Rock
Late 18th and early 19th centuries

The Pike Pawnee Village Site is generally accepted as being Kitkehahki, the village where Lieutenant Zebulon Pike raised the American flag in 1806, ending Spanish authority in Nebraska. Archeological evidence corroborates the identification. Only three of the nearly 100 earth lodges have been excavated. Among the artifacts uncovered were a Spanish peace medal dating from 1797, an American peace medal of the type issued after 1801, and a military button bearing the battalion number of Pike's infantry.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WEBSTER COUNTY
Red Cloud
CATHER HOUSE
Southwest corner, 3rd and Cedar Streets
1884–1890

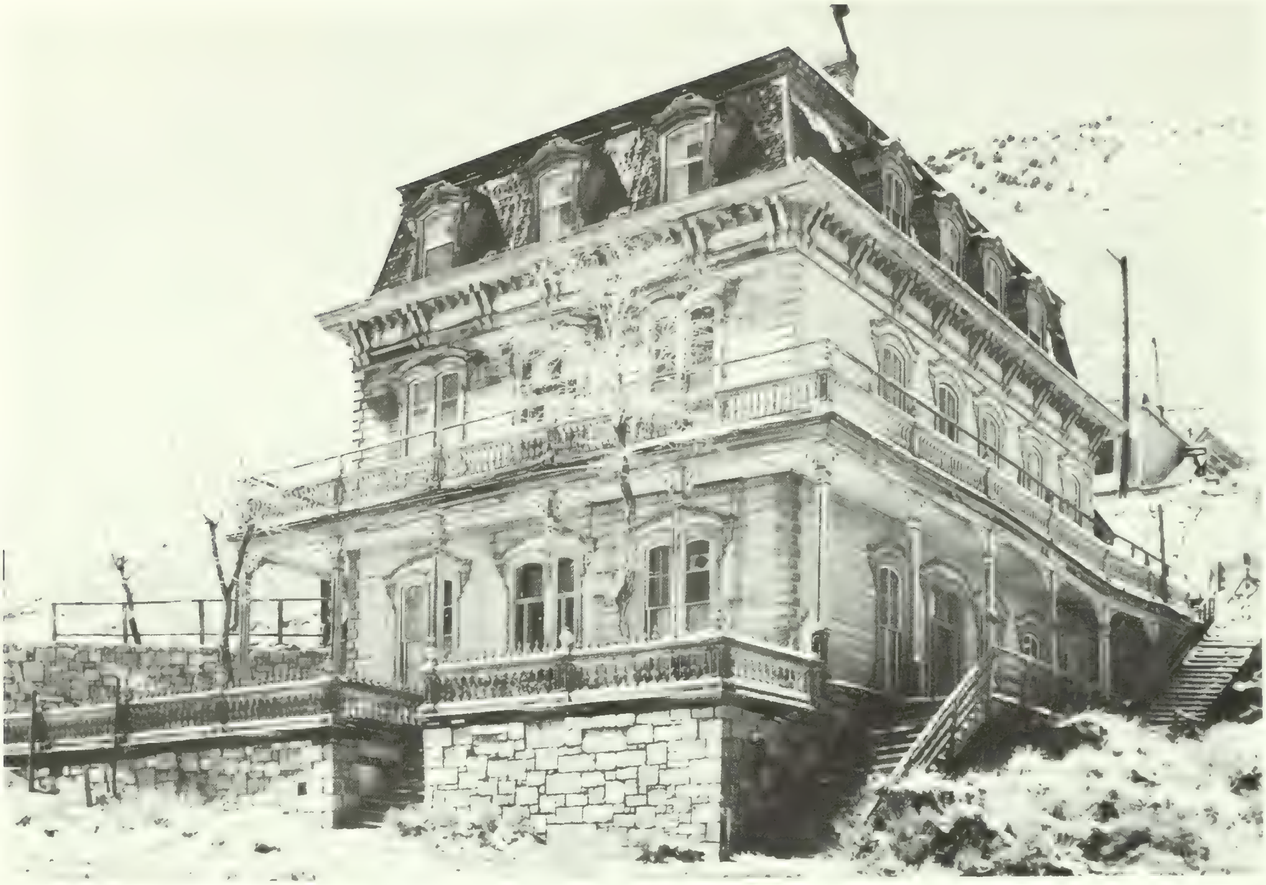
This house is associated with the author Willa Sibert Cather (1873–1947), who moved from Virginia with her family to the Red Cloud area in 1883. Most of her best known writings deal with life in the Red Cloud vicinity. The Cather House, in which she lived from 1884 to 1890, figures prominently in such works as *The Song of the Lark,* "The Best Years," and "Old Mrs. Harris." Willa Cather's bedroom was located in the attic space above the rear wing. Shortly after the Cather family moved out of the house in 1904, the entire attic was sealed off and not reopened until 1966–1967 when the dwelling was restored and refurnished to represent the 1884–1890 period. This restoration was guided in part by detailed descriptions of the interior contained in Willa Cather's writings. Many early Cather family furnishings have been returned to the house. Still decorated with wallpaper she put up in the 1880's, her bedroom has been refurnished and is open to public inspection. Many of the scenes in Willa Cather's last story, "The Best Years," center around this bedroom and the Cather House attic.
Private



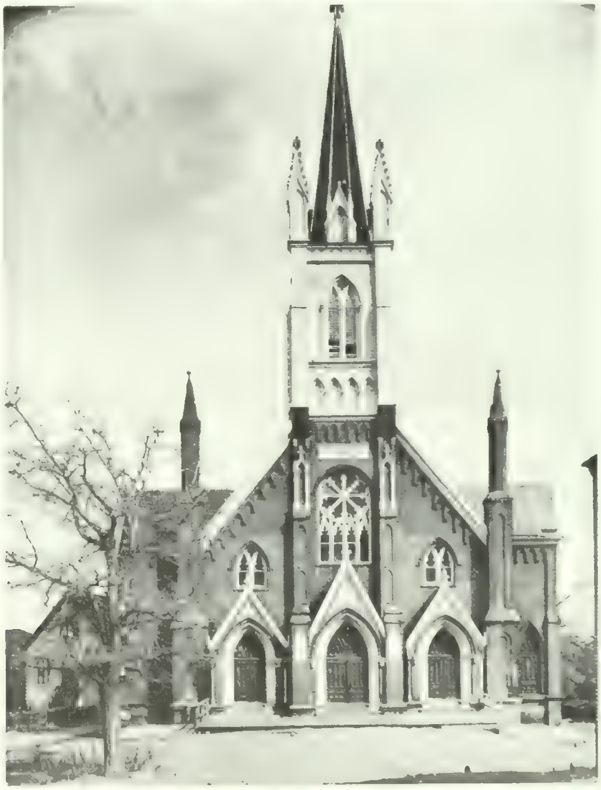
Nebraska State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Lincoln Journal-Star Publishing Company

Nevada

Fort Churchill, Weeks vicinity, Nevada. *NPS*



Frame House,
Virginia City Historic District,
Virginia City, Nevada. *HABS*



St. Mary's in the Mountains,
Virginia City Historic District,
Virginia City, Nevada. *HABS*

LYON COUNTY

Weeks vicinity

FORT CHURCHILL

U.S. 95A, 8 miles south of U.S. 50
1860

Fort Churchill was built on the central Overland Mail Route as a result of a Paiute uprising in 1860. It protected the first transcontinental telegraph lines and from 1861 to 1865 served as the headquarters for Nevada military posts. After abandonment in 1870, the quadrangle of adobe structures gradually dissolved until, by 1930, the original walls stood only two or three feet above ground. Some of the adobe buildings were reconstructed on the original foundations in 1935. Ruined walls of some 15 of the reconstructions remain as part of a Nevada state park.

State

NHL

PERSHING COUNTY

Lovelock vicinity

LEONARD ROCKSHELTER

12 miles south of Lovelock off Nev. 59
c. 9000 B.C.

Leonard Rockshelter is formed by the outward tilting of a prominent cliff on the western side of the Humboldt Range. It has provided archeologists with important information regarding early Indian occupations in the Great Basin. Here early hunting and food-gathering peoples lived in prehistoric times, as shown by ancient trash deposits and a series of Indian petroglyphs. The shelter is also important as a climatic indicator.

Private

NHL

STOREY COUNTY

Virginia City

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

1860

Virginia City owes its existence to the discovery in 1859 of the Comstock Lode, which during the next 20 years yielded $300,000,000 in gold and silver. Although richer than most, the town was a prototype for all frontier mining boom towns. Its methods of large-scale industrial and corporate enterprise were a pattern for subsequent mining towns in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and eastern Nevada. It still possesses an atmosphere and appearance reminiscent of the boom period. The surviving houses, saloons, and public buildings are used for a variety of modern purposes.

Private

NHL; HABS

WASHOE COUNTY

Reno

NEWLANDS, SENATOR FRANCIS G., HOME

7 Elm Court
1889

Senator Francis G. Newlands was involved in Nevada's political and economic affairs for the 30 years of his residence there, 1889–1919. In both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate he supported federal irrigation programs. In 1901 he proposed that the federal government finance irrigation through a Reclamation Fund composed of proceeds from the sale of western public lands. The Newlands bill was signed into law as the Reclamation Act of 1902. The Senator's large, two-story frame house has been little altered since his occupancy.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

WHITE PINE COUNTY

Hobson vicinity

FORT RUBY

Near Hobson on a secondary road, west side of Ruby Lake
1862

From 1859 to 1869 Fort Ruby was an important station on the Pony Express and Central Overland Stage Line. It was also a relay station on the first transcontinental telegraph line. An overland stage ranch was placed there in 1865 to supply grain and provisions. The fort was established to protect the stage and telegraph facilities from Indian attacks. It was occupied until transcontinental stage operations ended in 1869. The fort consists today of two original buildings, the post office and a residence, both in excellent condition.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

New Hampshire

Little Studio, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Plainfield vicinity, New Hampshire. *HABS*

Busiel-Seeburg Mill,
Laconia, New Hampshire. *Richard M. Candee*

Franklin Pierce Homestead,
Merrimack County, New Hampshire.
G. Peterick for HABS

Wentworth-Gardner House,
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charles W. Snell for NPS

BELKNAP COUNTY
Laconia
BELKNAP-SULLOWAY MILL
Mill Street
c. 1823

A survey of the architecture of textile mills carried out by Old Sturbridge Village indicates that the Belknap-Sulloway Mill may be the oldest surviving structure of its type in the area. Built on a small scale, the mill is representative of rural manufacturing operations. A wooden mill of the Meredith Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company preceded this structure. Situated on the banks of the Winnepesaukee River, the mill is brick and wood. The present cupola appears to be a reproduction of the original. Inside, very little has been changed. Ceilings are open on each floor revealing the joisted flooring of the level above. The mill site formed the nucleus for present-day Laconia.
Municipal

BELKNAP COUNTY
Laconia
BUSIEL-SEEBURG MILL
Mill Street
Mid-19th century

The Busiel Granite Hosiery Mill was begun in 1853 by J. W. Busiel, who had established the firm in 1846. By the turn of the century the company was the largest of its kind in the area. Busiel's mill was one of the first to adopt the new Aiken and Peppers circular knitting machines with latched needles. As originally constructed, the mill included only the present eastern portion. In 1878 the western half was added, and a third section, in 1882. Decorative brickwork on the east end is visible in the plain gable banding and dentil cornice. Fenestration differs only slightly in the east and west sections. Granite sills and lintels appear on all windows. The tall stair tower has an arched window in three sides of the top story which is surrounded by more decorative brickwork. The roof is gabled.
Municipal

HILLSBORO COUNTY
Hillsboro vicinity
PIERCE, FRANKLIN, HOMESTEAD
3 miles west of Hillsboro on N.H. 31
1804

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, lived in this house from infancy until his marriage in 1834. Trained as a lawyer, he was a Representative from New Hampshire (1833–1837) and a United States Senator (1837–1842). He held the Nation's highest office from 1853 to 1857, a most critical period of the antebellum generation. The two-story hipped roof house is built in the Federal style.
State
NHL

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Nashua
HUNT MEMORIAL LIBRARY
6 Main Street
1903, Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson

This building, the only early design by Ralph Adams Cram (1863–1942) in New Hampshire, presages the late Gothic Revival style which became his forte. Built of red brick with limestone trim, the library has a high, massive central tower, and north, south, and east wings branch out from this point. Inside, imaginative design techniques utilize space, proportion, and detail in pleasing and unusual ways. Notable are the circulation-delivery room because of skillful lighting effects and the reference-reading room with its carved oak detail.
Municipal

HILLSBORO COUNTY
Peterborough
MacDOWELL COLONY
West of U.S. 202
1907

Edward MacDowell was the first American to win an international reputation as a composer of serious music. In 1896 he purchased a 60-acre farm which has been the site of the MacDowell Colony since 1907. Most of the composer's later music—the "Norse" and "Keltic" sonatas, "Fireside Tales," and "New England Idylls"—was written here in a secluded log cabin. Both the cabin and farmhouse remain intact. The Edward MacDowell Association, Inc., which founded the colony as a retreat and workshop for writers, painters, and composers, was organized in 1907 as a memorial to the composer. The colony covers about 400 acres and has 27 music studios.
Private
NHL

MERRIMACK COUNTY
Concord
PIERCE, FRANKLIN, HOUSE
18 Montgomery Street
Mid-1830's

The Franklin Pierce House, a two-story frame structure with two ells, was the only family home of Franklin Pierce (1804–1869), fourteenth President of the United States. Pierce owned the house from 1842 to 1848 and lived there with his wife, Jane Appleton Pierce, and two children, Benjamin and Franklin. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist and later Pierce's biographer, and John P. Hale, the Free-Soiler, were among the many distinguished guests entertained here. While changes have been made to accommodate apartments, the original appearance can be ascertained by examination of the twin house next door at 20 Montgomery Street which remains largely as it was first built.
Private; not accessible to the public

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Derry vicinity
FROST, ROBERT, HOMESTEAD
2 miles southeast of Derry on N.H. 28
1900–1909

Robert Frost, author of eleven volumes of poetry, is one of the few 20th-century American poets who have commanded both critical respect and wide readership. Between 1900 and 1909 he lived here continuously, farming for a livelihood until 1906. During this time Frost developed his poetic style and composed many of the poems included in his first two volumes, *A Boy's Will* (1913) and *North of Boston* (1914). Two of the poems written or rewritten here are "Death of the Hired Man" and "Trial by Existence." Many of his later poems, such as "Mending Wall," drew on experiences at the Derry Farm. It is anticipated that the house will be restored and the property operated as a "living farm."
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Exeter
DUDLEY HOUSE (PERRY-DUDLEY HOUSE)
14 Front Street
Early 19th century

The Perry-Dudley House is a square, three-story Federal town house covered with clapboard siding. It was built sometime between 1802 and 1815. Around the time of the Civil War an ell was added at the rear, and a later carriage house was joined to the ell sometime after 1935. A portico with fluted columns and pilasters projects over the main entrance, which still has its original glass sidelights and transom. Both the Perrys and the Dudleys were prominent in the development of Exeter.
Private; not accessible to the public

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
JACKSON, RICHARD, HOUSE
Northwest Street
1664

Constructed in 1664 by Richard Jackson, a shipbuilder, the Jackson House is a saltbox of what may be termed medieval design. Medieval houses were often constructed of timber frames and had walls of wattle and daub or brick masonry. The exterior was covered with various materials; in America clapboards were most common. The central two-story section of the house, erected in the 17th century, has a large chimney and sharply sloping gable roof that nearly reaches to the ground in the rear. There is a lean-to across the rear, and the two, one-story frame wings at each end were added around 1764. Unpainted, weather-stained clapboards cover the exterior, and the windows are replicas of leaded glass casements. The original central portion contains a small center entrance hall with a parlor to the left and the hall or kitchen to the right, a plan common to medieval houses.

Private

NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Portsmouth

MacPHEDRIS-WARNER HOUSE

Chapel and Daniel Streets
1718–1723

Built by Captain Archibald MacPhedris, wealthy Scottish fur trader and iron manufacturer, this brick house exemplifies the large, early Georgian style residence once popular in the New England colonies. The two stories are topped by a dormered gambrel roof and balustrade. The present roof form evolved from two parallel gabled roofs with a deep valley between, a form commonly found during the medieval period in England. The five-bay main facade has a central door capped with a broken sequential arch. The plan is of the central hall type with end chimneys. The house is also named for Jonathan Warner, who married Captain MacPhedris' daughter.

Private

NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Portsmouth

MOFFATT-LADD HOUSE

154 Market Street
c. 1764

Captain John Moffatt, a wealthy merchant, had ship's carpenters build this house as a wedding gift for his son Samuel. The structure stands on high ground overlooking the Piscataqua River where the owner's merchant vessels docked. It is a late Georgian, square, three-storied clapboard house with corners accentuated by quoins, three end chimneys, and a hip roof surmounted by a balustraded captain's walk. A flight of granite steps leads up to the central doorway which opens into a large hallway occupying more than half the floor space of the front portion of the house.

Private

NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Portsmouth

WENTWORTH-GARNER HOUSE

140 Mechanic Street
1760

The Wentworth-Garner House is a New England residence depicting noticeably the changes in Georgian architecture since the early years of the 18th century. The house was built by ship's carpenters for Madam Mark Hunking Wentworth, who presented it to her son Thomas, a younger brother of John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire. Maj. William Gardner acquired the house in 1792, and it served as his residence until his death in 1833. The facade of this two-and-one-half-story frame house is comprised of wide, pinewood clapboarding that is rusticated to imitate cut stone, and the corners are emphasized by large quoins. The four first-floor windows are capped by triangular pediments. Five windows on the second floor are topped by lintels. Above the windows is a denticulate cornice, and three dormers and two regular brick chimneys project from the hip roof. The other elevations of the house are finished in clapboard siding set only a few inches to the weather. The plan of the house is of the standard Georgian, four-room, central-hall type. A two-story frame service ell extends to the rear from the kitchen.

Private

NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Portsmouth vicinity

WENTWORTH-COOLIDGE MANSION

At the foot of Little Harbor Road, off U.S. 1A, 2 miles south of Portsmouth
1695, 1730, 1750

This rambling, H-shaped frame house was the home and headquarters of Benning Wentworth, appointed first royal governor of the Province of New Hampshire by King George II in 1741. The earliest part of the mansion, which now comprises the west wing, was erected about 1695 as a typical two-story, frame, saltbox farmhouse. In 1730 the small house was enlarged by adding a two-story frame wing to the east or original rear. In 1750 the existing two-story frame east wing was added at right angles to the rear of the 1730 wing, thus giving the house its general H shape. The 1750 wing was constructed to provide additional space for the royal governor to carry out his official duties. On the first floor is a large council chamber, with paneled walls and a carved mantel, where the governor's council met.

State

NHL

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Plainfield vicinity

SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

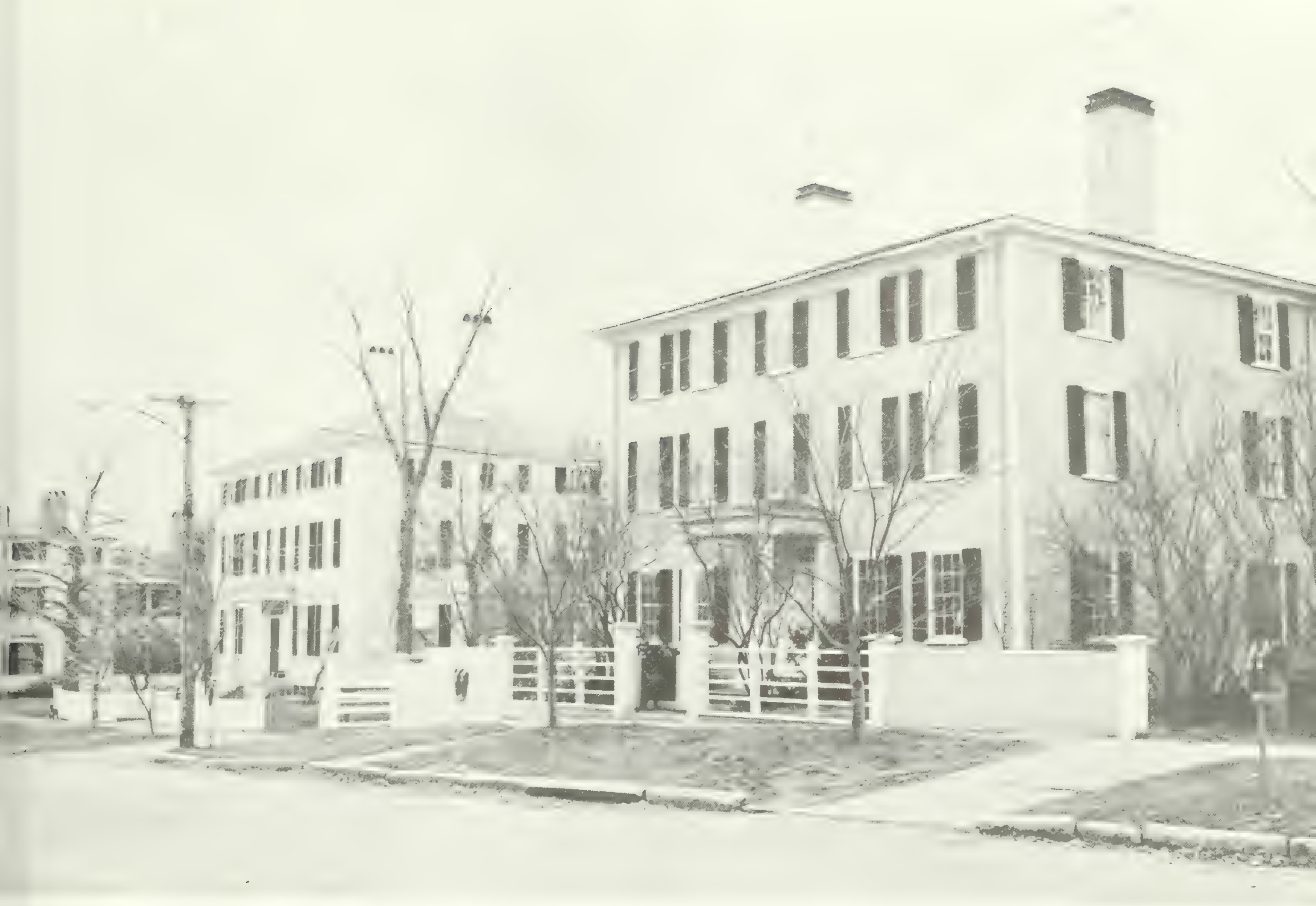
South of Plainfield off N.H. 12–A
c. 1800

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site comprises the home, studios, and gardens of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, one of America's eminent sculptors. When the artist and his family moved into the house in 1885, his most productive years were still ahead. Here he completed the standing *Lincoln*, now in Chicago (1887); the *Adams Memorial* (1891); and the equestrian *General William T. Sherman* in New York (1900). Concurrently Saint-Gaudens gathered about him the Cornish Colony of promising young artists and influenced their release from the shackles of academic conservatism.

Federal

NPS; 36 acres

HABS



Dudley House (Perry-Dudley House),
Exeter, New Hampshire. *Ben's Foto Shop*

New Jersey

Barnegat Lighthouse, Barnegat Light, New Jersey.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Morven, Princeton, New Jersey.
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Vail Factory, Speedwell Village, Morristown, New Jersey.
Koyce & Koyce, Morristown, New Jersey

Cape May Historic District, Cape May, New Jersey. *Carolyn Pitts.*

ATLANTIC COUNTY
Atlantic City
ABSECON LIGHTHOUSE
Vermont and Pacific Avenues
1856

The Absecon Lighthouse was erected under the direction of Lieutenant George Gordon Meade, later the commander of Federal forces at the battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania), July, 1863. Its light, visible for 20 miles, warned ships and mariners of the shoal area off Brigantine Beach and Atlantic City. The 171-foot iron and brick tower measures 27 feet in diameter at the base and 13 feet 7.5 inches at the lens. An iron spiral staircase rises from ground level to the lens where the light was located. It was lit by mineral oil until 1910 when this lamp was replaced by one burning oil vapor. The light was electrified in 1925 and decommissioned eight years later.
State

ATLANTIC COUNTY
Somers Point
SOMERS MANSION
Shore Road and Somers Point Circle
1720's

Unusual because of its Flemish bond exterior and gambrel roof, the Somers Mansion is the oldest house in Atlantic County. The original dwelling was enlarged about 1760, and further changes were made in the late 19th century. Window sash and the present second-story balcony date from the late 1930's. Most of the paneling, brickwork, and flooring is original. The Somers family was prominent in New Jersey's history.
State
HABS

BERGEN COUNTY
Hohokus
THE HERMITAGE (WALDWIC COTTAGE)
335 N. Franklin Turnpike
Mid-18th century; 1845
(remodeled), William H. Ranlett

The earlier 18th-century house was probably a typical North Jersey "Dutch," gambrel-roofed building of red sandstone random ashlar with an overhanging roof which sheltered a western porch. This structure was completely transformed into a Gothic Revival cottage in 1845 and has not changed noticeably since then. The one-and-one-half-story building is irregularly shaped with numerous projections and is covered by three intersecting, steeply pitched gable roofs. The main and dormer gables have pierced barge boards and tall wooden finials. All windows have diamond-shaped panes. West of the kitchen wing is a free-standing, two-story summer kitchen built in the late 19th century. The Hermitage is the only remaining Gothic Revival house definitely attributable to William Ranlett.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

BERGEN COUNTY (also in Orange and Rockland counties, New York)
PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK
On the west bank of the Hudson River
1899

The Palisades Interstate Park represents an unusual effort by two states, New Jersey and New York, to preserve the scenic beauty of much of the lower western side of the Hudson River. The integrity of the cliffs in the area was threatened toward the end of the 19th century by the rapid development of stone quarries. The park system created to preserve the area now includes much more land than was at first visualized.
State
NHL

BERGEN COUNTY
River Edge
STEUBEN HOUSE (ACKERMAN-ZABRISKIE-STEUBEN HOUSE)
New Bridge Road
1695

The walls and foundation of this late 17th-century Dutch Colonial farmhouse are sandstone. The present house is twice as long and one-third again deeper than the original. Gables in the roof are brick, and the present gambrel roof was once gabled. George Washington used the house briefly as his headquarters in September, 1780. Confiscated by the New Jersey legislature from its Loyalist owner, the then-Zabriskie House was given to General Friedrich von Steuben in recognition of his service to the patriot cause during the Revolution. Von Steuben never lived here. David Ackerman was the original owner.
State
HABS

BERGEN COUNTY
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
Reference—see New York County, New York

CAMDEN COUNTY
Camden
WHITMAN, WALT, HOUSE
330 Mickle Street
c. 1848

Walt Whitman occupied this frame house from 1884 to 1892, the last eight years of his life. It is the surviving building most intimately associated with the "Poet of Democracy." Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, first published in 1855, was generally rejected by literary critics of the day. Such writers as Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Burroughs recognized his greatness, however, and consistently encouraged him. Among his other well-known poems are "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed," "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry," and "Song of the Open Road." Walt Whitman was not accorded a place in the first rank of American poets until after his death.
State
NHL; HABS

CAMDEN COUNTY
Haddonfield
INDIAN KING TAVERN (CREIGHTON TAVERN)
233 Kings Highway East
1750

Typical of 18th-century wayside taverns, the Indian King Tavern was located on Kings Highway, the main road between Salem and Burlington. The three-story section is three bays wide and contains the tavern. A pent roof separates the first and second floors. The two-and-one-half-story section has a two-room, center hall plan. Both portions are brick covered with stucco. The New Jersey legislature met in the tavern during the spring and fall of 1777.
State
HABS

CAPE MAY COUNTY
Cape May
CAPE MAY HISTORIC DISTRICT
c. 1850-1910

Cape May is one of the oldest seashore resorts in America and at one time ranked in popularity with Newport (Rhode Island), Saratoga Springs (New York), and Long Branch (New Jersey). Henry Hudson sighted Cape May in August, 1609, and the first land was purchased here, by Dutchmen, in 1630. Cornelius Jacobson Mey, a representative of the Dutch West India Company, explored the area which subsequently bore his name. England assumed control of Town Bank (Cape May Town) in the 1660's and developed an economy based on fishing and farming. After the War of 1812, Cape May began to flourish as a resort, continuing to be a noted and much frequented watering place until the early years of the 20th century. Today six hundred 19th- and early 20th-century structures of outstanding architectural quality make Cape May a showcase of late Victorian architecture. Most of these buildings were

conceived and constructed by carpenter-builders who, using textbooks and trade journals, improvised freely upon traditional styles—Greek and Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Eastlake, and others. Notable among these buildings are hotels, churches, private homes, and commercial structures: the Congress Hotel (1879), the Victorian Mansion (1856), the Chalfonte Hotel (1876), the Episcopal Church of the Advent (1867), the Emlen Physick House (1877), the Pink House (1879), and the Windsor Hotel (1878–1879).
Multiple public/private
HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
SYDENHAM HOUSE
Old Road to Bloomfield
18th and 19th centuries

The Sydenham House is believed to be one of the oldest in Newark. It was probably built early in the 18th century, and the cellar (of roughly squared sandstone laid dry) is older than the aboveground portions. Beams of oak and pine were used to support the upper floors. Constructed as a saltbox with a raised roof in front sloping down over a shed in the rear, the house had its roof raised in 1835. The front wall and entire west end wall have been rebuilt, but otherwise few structural changes have been made. Unique because of its survival in a highly urbanized area, the Sydenham House is representative of an early American homestead.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
West Orange
EDISON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Main Street, between Alden and
Lakeside Streets
Laboratory, 1887; Glenmont, 1880

On this site are memorialized the illustrious career and scientific achievements of Thomas Alva Edison. The research laboratory where he performed countless experiments also contains his library, notebooks, and models of some of his inventions. In addition to the six original laboratory buildings, there are related buildings erected after 1887. Also included is Glenmont, Edison's 23-room estate in nearby Llewellyn Park, which is furnished as it was during the period the Edison family occupied it.
Federal
NPS; 19.96 acres
HABS

HUDSON COUNTY
Jersey City
HUDSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Newark Avenue
1910, Hugh Roberts

The Hudson County Courthouse was the seat of justice in the county for over 50 years. Standing three stories above a high basement, the granite structure is outstanding because of its bronze and marble decoration and the interior murals painted by five well-known artists. The interior is pearl gray marble. A large central rotunda with a dome of stained glass rests upon eight polished, green-veined cippolina marble columns (on the first floor) and on four arches supported by white marble piers (second and third floors). Murals were painted by Frank D. Millet, Charles Y. Turner, Edwin Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, and Howard Pyle.
County; not accessible to the public
HABS

HUNTERDON COUNTY
Lambertville
MARSHALL, JAMES W., HOUSE
60 Bridge Street
1816

Philip Marshall, a wheelwright and wagon maker, purchased the lot for this house in 1815. He constructed a modest brick dwelling for his family, and here James W. Marshall, made famous by his 1848 discovery of gold at Sutter's Fort in California, spent his boyhood. The house is a two-story brick structure with two rooms and a side hall on each floor.
State; not accessible to the public

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton
CLEVELAND, GROVER, HOME, (WESTLAND)
15 Hodge Road
1854

Twice President of the United States, 1885–1889 and 1893–1897, Grover Cleveland was noted for his incorruptibility in an era of corrupt politics. He was much involved in the development of the Civil Service as we know it today. In an effort to restrict the use of government jobs for political patronage, he expanded the number of classified positions covered by the Pendleton Act of 1883. In 1897 Cleveland retired to this large two-and-a-half-story stucco-covered stone house. He maintained this residence until his death in 1908.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton
HENRY, JOSEPH, HOUSE
Princeton University campus
1837

Joseph Henry began his investigations of electromagnetism in 1826 while a professor of mathematics at Albany Academy. He thus resumed work in a field largely neglected since the era of Benjamin Franklin. Henry's most important discovery was the electromagnet, a core of soft metal wrapped with many coils of insulated wire. In 1830 he produced an induced electrical current by using his magnet. After serving on the faculty of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, he was chosen in 1846 to be the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Joseph Henry's two-story brick house has been moved three times from its original site.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton
MORVEN
Stockton Street
1754–1755

Morven is a mid-18th-century Georgian residence characterized by its symmetry and emphasis of horizontal planes. The house is brick with wood trim. A two-and-one-half-story central section is flanked by slightly lower wings. The west wing was built first, then the central section (after 1754), last the east wing. In 1848 the wings were raised from one story to two, and the front portico is a later addition. A brick and stucco slave quarters stands behind the main house. Morven was the home of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and has served as the official New Jersey governor's residence since 1954.
State
HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton
NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Princeton University campus
1754–1756

Named in memory of King William III of the House of Nassau, Nassau Hall was the first important building erected at Princeton University. For almost 50 years it served as the college's only building —providing dormitory, dining room, chapel, and classroom facilities. The hall was a barracks and hospital during the Revolution and was the scene of the last British stand in the battle of Princeton.

The Continental Congress convened here for several months in 1783, during which time it received the news of the signing of the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War. Designed by Robert Smith of the Carpenters' Company in Philadelphia, the 170-foot long facade is broken by a pedimented central pavilion. The brownstone walls are unadorned except for the quoined and conical entrances and the flat-arch lintels of the windows on the first two stories. The low-pitched hip roof is crowned by a cupola.
Private
NHL

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton
PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD
Princeton Battlefield State Park
1777

General George Washington's victory at Princeton on January 3, 1777, had an effect on the American Revolutionary cause disproportionate to the number of men engaged in the battle. Coupled with a victory at Trenton one week earlier, it heartened the American people with hopes of ultimate success when spirits had been dangerously low. The scene of heaviest fighting is preserved in a 40-acre state park. The Clarke House at the edge of the field was the scene of General John Mercer's death. A memorial arch on the western edge marks the site where unknown American dead were buried.
State
NHL

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
DOUGLASS HOUSE
John Fitch Way
1766

Typical of dwellings once common in Trenton during the 18th century, the Douglass House is a small frame building covered with beaded siding. A rear ell, one-and-one-half stories high, is attached to the two-story main section. The three-bay facade has a side entrance indicating the interior side hall plan. Alexander Douglass, owner of the house during the Revolution, was a quartermaster in the Continental Army.
State
HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
OLD BARRACKS
S. Willow Street
c. 1758

The colonial legislature of New Jersey passed an act in 1758 providing for the construction of military barracks. This law ended the practice of quartering soldiers in private homes. Five such barracks were built in New Jersey during the French and Indian War, and only this one has survived. Its middle section is a reproduction. Two-and-one-half stories high, the barracks is U-shaped and has wooden cornices, porches, and porch columns. There are dormer windows in the gable roof, and extensive restoration work has been done on the interior.
State
HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
TRENT, WILLIAM, HOUSE
539 S. Warren Street
1719

In 1714 William Trent, merchant, shipowner, and judge, began purchasing large tracts of land in the area of present-day Trenton; in 1721 he had the township of "Trent Town" laid out on his property. The William Trent House, erected in 1719, is a carefully restored large brick country house. Although porches and a brick wing were added in the 19th century, few structural changes were made. Approximately 80 per cent of the structure, including the interior paneling and stair, represents original fabric and workmanship.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

MERCER COUNTY
WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK
Reference—see Bucks County, Pennsylvania

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cranbury
OLD CRANBURY SCHOOL
23 N. Main Street
1896

The Old Cranbury School is the only public building in the area dating from the late 19th century. It replaced two wooden schools located at either end of town, thus representing an early trend toward centralized educational facilities. As built the Cranbury School had two rooms on each floor. Walls are brick and there is brick corbelling above the windows of the original section. The projecting center bay has a bracketed cornice inside the gable end of the roof. A cupola rises above the roof. Additions were made in 1909 (south wing) and 1922 (north wing).
Municipal

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Perth Amboy
PROPRIETORY HOUSE (THE WESTMINSTER)
139–151 Kearny Avenue
1764

The proprietors of the province of Eastern Jersey requested, in 1761, that a dwelling be constructed for their governor. Three years later the Proprietory House was completed. Although greatly altered, the house retains much original fabric, and it is the only surviving building erected for a royal governor in the state. Its three-story walls are brick and rest upon a stone foundation. The gambrel roof is topped by a cupola, and the gable ends have brown sandstone copings. A south wing was added c. 1809. Porches, windows, and much of the interior have been changed.
State; not accessible to the public
HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Piscataway
IVY HALL (CORNELIUS LOWE HOUSE)
1225 River Road
1741

Trader Cornelius Lowe constructed this two-story stone house which measures about 30 feet by 60 feet. It is built of coursed sandstone, cut and fitted blocks on the south elevation, and random pattern on the remaining sides. Over the first-floor front windows are fitted stones. The hip roof has a modillion cornice and four tall chimneys. Most of the eight rooms have their original wide board floors, and several retain the original wood paneling and molding. The three dormers on the front slope of the roof and a small one-story porch were probably later additions; an original stone wing was removed about 1870.
Private
HABS

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Freehold vicinity
MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD
Northwest of Freehold on N.J. 522
1778

The battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, was designed to break up British General Henry Clinton's movement across New Jersey after the evacuation of Philadelphia. Although General George Washington failed to prevent Clinton's escape, he demonstrated his own qualities of leadership and the new prowess of his army created in the misery of Valley Forge. The engagement was the longest sustained action in the Revolutionary War. The major

scene of the battle, an area of about one and one-half by three miles, has retained its historical character. Six farms and several houses of the Revolutionary period still stand on the field
Multiple public/private
NHL

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Highlands
TWIN LIGHTS (NAVESINK LIGHTHOUSE)
South of N.J. 36 on a promontory
between the Navesink River and
Sandy Hook Bay
1826, 1862

Twin lighthouses are unusual in the United States. Originally the Navesink Lighthouse towers were separate and octagonal. Rebuilt in 1862, they were joined by a fortress-like, brick-lined stone structure, and the south tower is now square. Both towers are 73 feet high (254 feet above sea level) and built of brownstone. The first Fresnel lens used in the United States was installed here in 1841, and the first electric arc lamp, in 1898.
State

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Sandy Hook
SANDY HOOK LIGHT
1764

The tall white lighthouse at Sandy Hook is the oldest standing light tower in the United States. Originally called the "New York Lighthouse," it has served the shipping world with relatively few interruptions since its construction. The original tower of the Sandy Hook Light is octagonal with massive masonry walls. The tower rises 85 feet above the ground and 88 feet above the water.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

MORRIS COUNTY
Morristown
MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
1777, 1779–1780

During two winters of the Revolutionary War, 1777, and 1779–1780, the hills around Morristown sheltered the main encampments of the Continental Army while the town was headquarters of Commander-in-Chief George Washington. From this strategic location he could watch the British movements in New York and guard the roads connecting New England and Pennsylvania. During the winter of 1779–1780 Washington systematically reorganized his forces almost within sight of British troops in New York. Archeological excavations produced evidence for the reconstruction of log huts used as quarters for officers and men and the camp hospital hut. Many of the camp grounds still show evidence of army occupation. The Ford Mansion, Washington's headquarters in 1779–1780, has been refurnished as it was at the time.
Federal
NPS; 1,223.68 acres
HABS

MORRIS COUNTY
Morristown
NAST, THOMAS, HOME (VILLA FONTANA)
MacCulloch Avenue and Miller Road
1860–1861

Villa Fontana is a three-story clapboard Victorian period house with a mansard roof. Thomas Nast lived here from 1873 to 1902, during most of his career as a political and reform cartoonist. He joined the staff of *Harper's Weekly* in 1862 and remained there for about 25 years. During this time he made his greatest contribution to the American scene. Such cartoons as "The Tammany Tiger Loose" played an important part in breaking up the Boss Tweed Ring, which controlled New York City politics during the 1860's and 1870's. The exterior of the house has been altered since Nast's period of residence; the interior remains basically unaltered.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MORRIS COUNTY (also in Somerset County)
Morristown
SPEEDWELL VILLAGE
333 Speedwell Avenue
18th and 19th centuries

Speedwell Village was the site of a 19th-century ironworks complex. Iron mining and production was the leading industry in Morris County for nearly two centuries. Located on the premises are the Stephen Vail Homestead, the Vail Factory, several outbuildings, and three dwellings which were recently moved to the site. An iron forge was in operation here before 1776. Sometime prior to 1788 a slitting mill was constructed and powered by the waters of the Whippany River. Stephen Vail purchased the property in 1814. During the family proprietorship (1814–1873), the ironworks was primarily a foundry and machine shop. A triphammer works, blacksmith shop, coal house, sawmill, storehouse, and turning shop were all operative. In 1818 the engine, paddle wheels, and other machinery for the S.S. *Savannah* were manufactured at Speedwell. The *Savannah* was the first ship to cross the Atlantic propelled or aided by steam. Twenty years later, on January 17, 1838, Alfred Vail, Stephen Vail's son, and Samuel F. B. Morse successfully demonstrated to citizens of Morristown the operation of the electromagnetic telegraph in the Vail Factory. The frame factory still stands and contains millstones, an overshot wheel, and other grist mill machinery. The Vail Homestead is nearby, a two-story dwelling set on a masonry foundation; date of construction is not known, but the exterior corresponds to its 1850 appearance. A small frame cottage (believed to have been built in the early 1800's), the Lhomedieu-Gwinnup House (one of a few pre-Revolutionary houses in Morristown), and the Moses Este House (c. 1787) have all been relocated on this site. Attendant outbuildings in the complex are a carriage house, a granary, and an old farm building. Restoration and interpretive work are underway.
Private

OCEAN COUNTY
Barnegat Light
BARNEGAT LIGHTHOUSE
Northern end of Long Beach Island
1857

Barnegat Lighthouse was one of four such structures erected along New Jersey's coastline from Sandy Hook to Cape May. The 163-foot tower housed a 16,000 candle power light which was operative until replaced by an offshore lightship in 1927. A spiral staircase extends to the top of the brick and iron tower, and the windows below the light level were set at compass points and used as lookouts. George Gordon Meade, who directed the work, later commanded the Union forces at Gettysburg (July, 1863).
State
HABS

OCEAN COUNTY
Lakehurst vicinity
HANGAR NO. 1, LAKEHURST NAVAL AIR STATION
North of Lakehurst on County Route
547
1921

Commissioned in 1921, Lakehurst Naval Air Station became the hub of naval lighter-than-air activities. Known internationally as the American Airship Center, it was the home port for the Navy's rigid airships, or dirigibles: the *Shenandoah*, the *Los Angeles*, the *Akron*, and the *Macon*. The only stopping place in this country for commercial airships, it was the scene of the crash of the German zeppelin *Hindenburg* in 1937, which marked the end of commercial airship travel. During World War II and the Korean War, Lakehurst became the center of activity for non-rigid airships, or blimps. The most significant

building remaining from the rigid airship era is Hangar No. 1, which housed the huge helium-filled dirigibles.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

PASSAIC COUNTY
Hewitt vicinity
RINGWOOD MANOR
3 miles east of Hewitt, Ringwood
Manor State Park
Furnace, 1742; manor house, c. 1815

Ringwood Manor was long associated with the American iron industry. Peter Hasenclever, promoter of the American Company (colonial America's largest industrial enterprise), began to direct operations at the Ringwood furnace in 1764. Robert Erskine, a Scot, arrived to assume management of the ironworks in 1771. During the 19th century, two prominent iron manufacturers, Martin Ryerson and Abram S. Hewitt, were associated with Ringwood. Hewitt's descendants sold Ringwood to the state of New Jersey in 1936. Today Ringwood Manor includes the site of the Hasenclever mansion, the tomb of Robert Erskine, and the home of Ryerson and Hewitt.
State
NHL; HABS

PASSAIC COUNTY
Paterson
GREAT FALLS OF PATERSON AND SOCIETY FOR USEFUL MANUFACTURES HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by W. Broadway and Ryle Avenue; on the south by Grand Street; on the east by Morris, Barbour, Spruce, Market, Mill, Van Houten, Curtis, and River Streets; and on the west by the west bank of the Passaic River, crossing at Wayne and McBride Avenues, then south to Grand Street
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

The area around the Great Falls of Paterson was selected for industrial development in 1793 by the Society for Useful Manufactures (S. U. M.). Thus it may be the first planned industrial site in the United States. The buildings and power works within the district illustrate the growth and changes in industrial planning, engineering, and architecture which took place between 1793 and 1912. Among the remaining mills are the Old Yellow Mill (1803, a paper plant), Hamilton Mill (c. 1812, a cotton factory), John Colt's Gun Mill (1835–1836), the Addy Mill (c. 1851, a metal manufactory), Rogers Locomotive Works, Grant Locomotive Works, and Cooke Locomotive and Machine Works (1860's and 1870's), Barbour Flax Spinning Company (1870's and 1880's), and the S. U. M.'s Electric Generating Plant (1912). All these buildings are masonry walled with wood, metal, and concrete interiors. A three-tiered raceway system in the falls supplied power to the mills. The race walls are masonry, and there is a 22–foot drop between the races which cover a mile in total length. The falls themselves are 70 feet high. A dam in the Passaic River is 8 to 13 feet high and 210 feet long. Built between 1830 and 1840, it is made of masonry and mortar with iron reinforcing.
Multiple public/private

PASSAIC COUNTY
Wayne
DEY MANSION
199 Totowa Road
1740

The Dey Mansion is a Georgian house which exhibits the influence of Dutch architecture. Brownstone quoins accentuate the corners of the house and, in a similar fashion, mark window and door openings. The gambrel roof has a dentil cornice and contains a one-and-one-half-story attic. A tripartite window appears in the second floor above the central entrance. George Washington headquartered here during July, October, and November of 1780, while approximately 4,000 colonial troops camped along the Passaic River and Singac Brook.
County
HABS

SALEM COUNTY
Hancocks Bridge
HANCOCK HOUSE
1728, 1734 (enlarged)

Many similar houses were built in Salem County during the 18th century. These dwellings were distinguished by the blue glazed headers and stretchers used to create patterns in the brick walls. William and Sarah Hancock built this house. Their initials and the date 1734 appear in the western wall, the brick of which is laid in a zigzag pattern. Fireplaces, moldings, floors, and paneling are original. A group of 30 patriots, stationed here to guard the bridge across Alloway Creek, was attacked and killed by a British force in May, 1778.
State
HABS

SOMERSET COUNTY
Kingston vicinity
ROCKINGHAM (BERRIEN HOUSE)
North of Kingston on Old Rocky Hill
Road
1734

The oldest portion of Rockingham was a two-story farmhouse containing 20 rooms. Additions were made in 1764, and the house has been moved twice. There is a two-story veranda on the south side, and the addition on the north was built in 1897. George Washington maintained his headquarters here from August to November, 1783, while Congress met at Princeton. The fieldstone kitchen on the grounds is a replica, and the wash house was moved from another site.
State
HABS

SOMERSET COUNTY
MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Morris County

SOMERSET COUNTY
Raritan
FRELINGHUYSEN, GENERAL JOHN, HOUSE
Somerset Street and Wyckoff Avenue
Early 19th century

This two-story brick residence was probably built around 1810 by General John Frelinghuysen (1775–1833). The main house has its front wall laid in Flemish bond with a chamfered water table, while the remaining three walls are running bond. There are relieving arches above the first-floor windows, and a belt course separates the two stories. The gambrel roof shows Dutch influence, and interior mantels were carved in the Adam style.
Municipal; not accessible to the public
HABS

SOMERSET COUNTY
Somerville
OLD DUTCH PARSONAGE
65 Washington Place
1751

The Parsonage was built for the First Reformed Dutch Church, and the first occupant was the Reverend John Frelinghuysen. A later owner, Jacobus Hardenbergh, was instrumental in founding Queen's College (now Rutgers University) and served as its first president. The two-story brick dwelling has a gable roof and interior chimneys. There are three rooms on the first floor, four on the second, and two rooms and a smokehouse

in the attic. The house was moved about 200 yards in 1913 when threatened by a rail line.
State
HABS

SOMERSET COUNTY
Somerville
WALLACE HOUSE
38 Washington Place
1778

General and Mrs. George Washington were the first occupants of this house, from December 11, 1778, to June 3, 1779, while the Continental army was encamped at Camp Middlebrook (Somerville). A one-and-one-half-story section was built prior to the main house, and it contains a kitchen and three small rooms above. The two-story main house has four rooms on each floor, and retains its original paneling and plaster. Although once a common type in the area, the Wallace House is one of only a few examples surviving today.
State
HABS

SUSSEX COUNTY
Newton
MERRIAM, HENRY W., HOUSE
131 Main Street
c. 1883

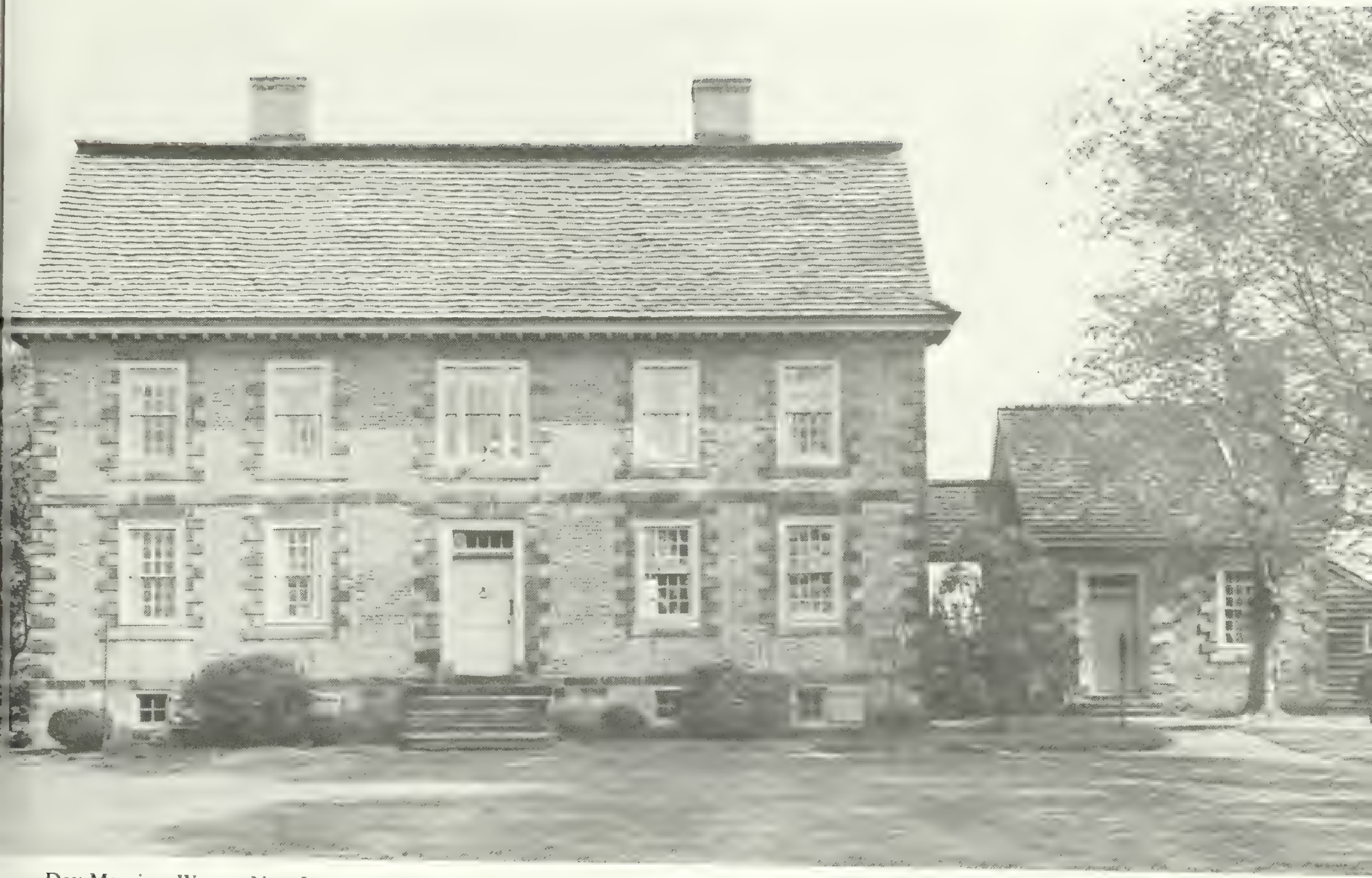
Henry W. Merriam, for whom this large Eastlake style house was built, was a well-to-do shoe manufacturer. His two-story frame residence is covered with clapboard siding and has steep, intricately patterned slate roofs. There are many gables and dormers, and a tower protruding from the central mass, and the whole structure is enlivened by ornately carved roof brackets, balustrades, posts, and applied decoration in the gable ends. A one-story porch extends across the main facade, and the windows are decidedly vertical. Inside, the decor is ornate—varnished wood trim, wallpapered walls, and parquet floors. There are seven major fireplaces.
Private

UNION COUNTY
Elizabeth
BOXWOOD HALL (BOUDINOT MANSION)
1073 E. Jersey Street
1750

Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress (1782), purchased Boxwood in 1772. The dwelling itself is frame and originally had wings on either side of the main section. In 1870 these wings were removed. Inside, the house has a central hall and four rooms on each floor. Boudinot was also a signer of the Treaty of Ghent (1814) and superintendent of the U.S. Mint.
State
HABS

UNION COUNTY
Union
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CONNECTICUT FARMS
Stuyvesant Avenue at Chestnut Street
Late 18th century

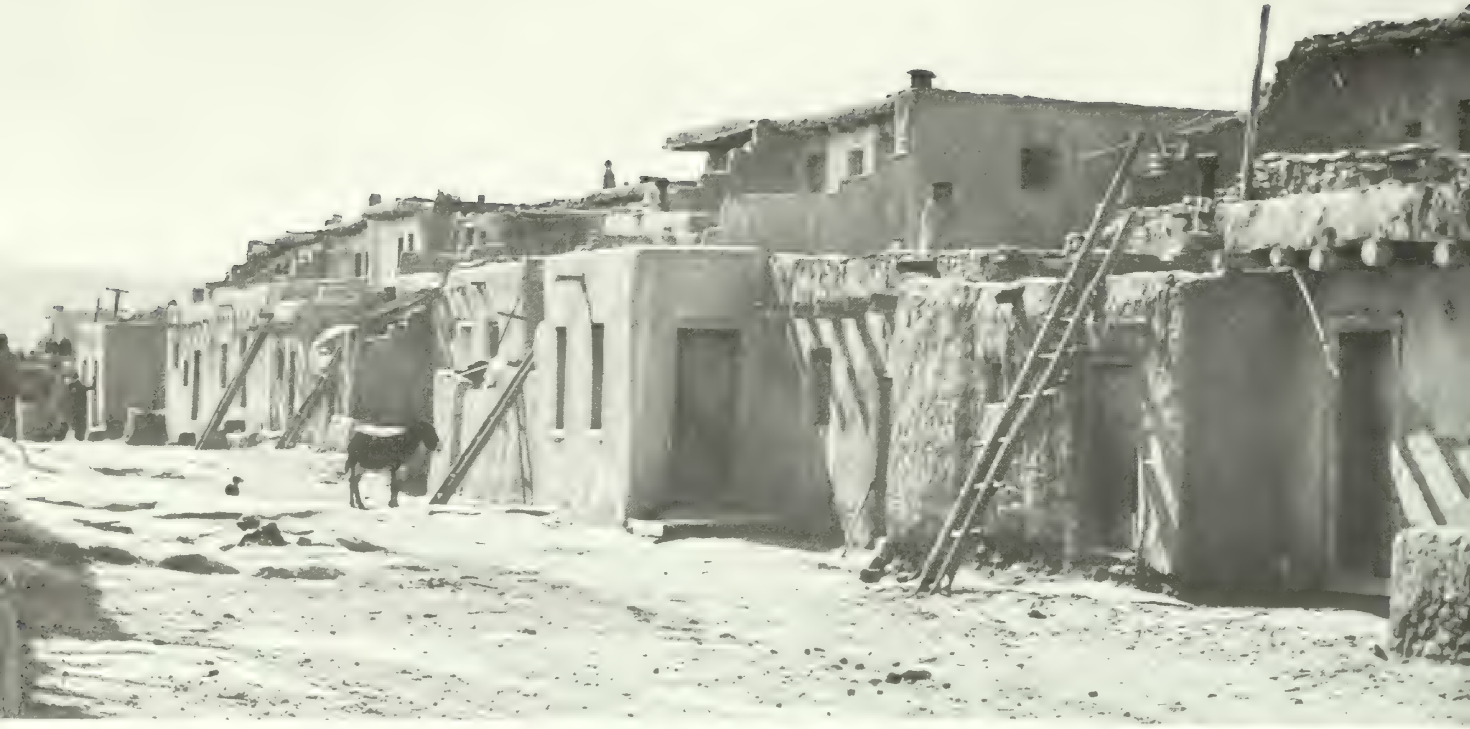
The first church on this site was built about 1740 and burned by advancing British troops in 1780. The present stone church was begun in 1782 and completed in 1818. Rectangular in shape, the church is built of stone and red brick. The cornice and hand-hewn timber roof trusses are original. Wooden doors and window frames are reconstructions of the originals. A wooden colonial bell cupola surmounts the front gable, also of wood.
Private
HABS



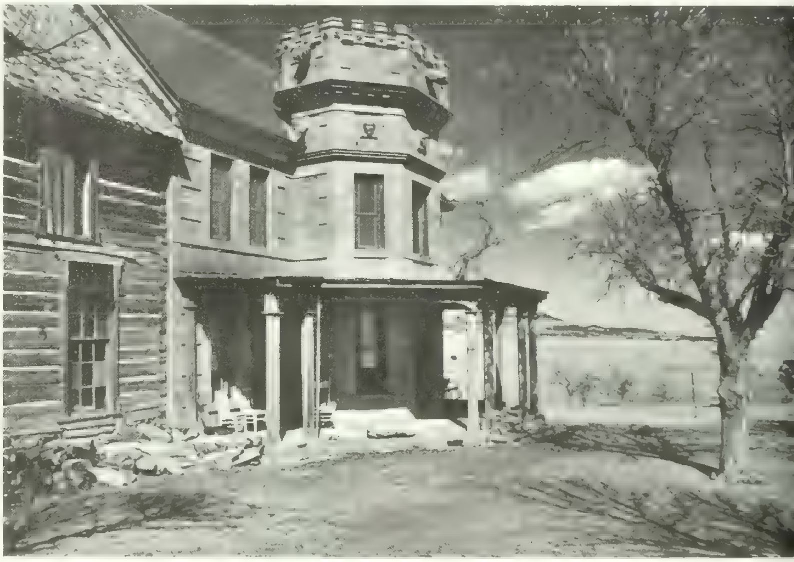
Dey Mansion, Wayne, New Jersey. *Passaic County Park Commission*

New Mexico

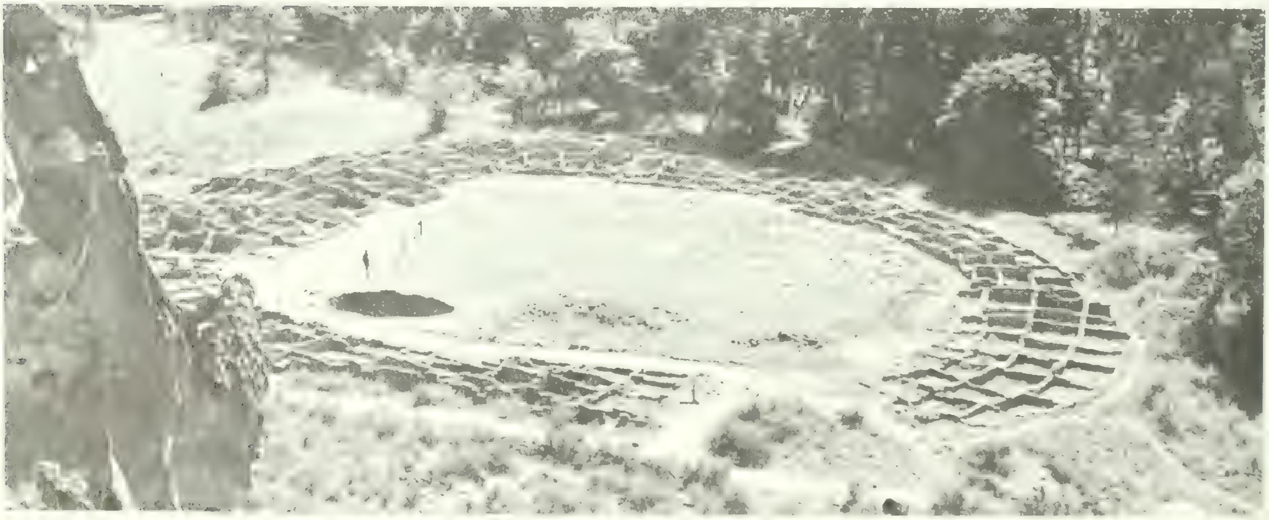
Fort Craig, Socorro vicinity, New Mexico. *Jon Samuelson*



Acoma Pueblo,
Casa Blanca vicinity,
New Mexico. *HABS*



Dorsey Mansion,
Abbott vicinity, New Mexico.
Karl Kernberger



Tyonyi Ruin, Bandelier National Monument,
Los Alamos vicinity, New Mexico. *NPS*

BERNALILLO COUNTY

Albuquerque

SAN FELIPE DE NERI CHURCH

Old Town Plaza, Northwest
1706; 1793 (rebuilt)

Through two centuries the San Felipe de Neri Church has been in continuous use by people who have consistently adapted the building to new conditions and new styles. The great architectural value of the structure comes from its unique amalgamation of work from several periods. Massive adobe walls with wood *vigas* (poles) date from the 18th century. The exterior, including the two bell towers, dates from the mid- or late 19th century. Its single nave and polygonal apse are typical of early New Mexico churches and are common among the 16th-century churches built by the Franciscans in Old Mexico. Also characteristic of New Mexico church architecture are the projecting transepts, the height of the crossing transepts and apse, and the situating of the choir loft over the main entrance.

Private

CATRON COUNTY

Silver City vicinity

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT

47 miles north of Silver City on N.M. 25 and 527
1300–1400

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument contains five well-preserved cliff dwellings in natural cavities in the face of an overhanging cliff. These Indian dwellings were constructed in caverns that permitted closure of the mouths by masonry. Little remained for excavation, but the nearby T J Ruin is planned for excavation.

Federal

NPS: 533.13 acres

COLFAX COUNTY

Abbott vicinity

DORSEY MANSION

About 12 miles northeast of Abbott via U.S. 56 and an unpaved country road 1878–1884

Stephen W. Dorsey, soldier, politician, businessman, and cattle rancher, built and lived in this two-part dwelling from 1879 to 1893. The earlier part (completed, 1879) is a two-story log structure with double entrance doors and a formal stair hall. The newer, turreted sandstone section was finished in 1884. Locally quarried stone was used. Inside there are marble and onyx mantels and hand-fashioned ceiling ornaments around the lighting fixtures. Sculpted portraits of the builder, his wife, and his brother appear on the octagonal tower, and above these are an eagle and two gargoyles representing Senator Dorsey's political adversary, James G. Blaine. Surrounding the house and outbuildings were lavish grounds containing fruit and shade trees, three fountains, and a lake with three islands.

Private

COLFAX COUNTY (also in Las Animas County, Colorado)

Raton vicinity

RATON PASS

U.S. 85–87, Colorado-New Mexico border

This passage through the Raton Mountains was one of the most difficult on the mountain branch of the Santa Fe Trail. It became increasingly important as an invasion route during the Mexican War and during the Civil War, when hostilities with the southern Plains Indians almost halted traffic over the alternate Cimarron Cutoff route. From 1861 to 1865 much of the traffic to Santa Fe crossed Raton Pass.

Multiple public/private

NHL

COLFAX COUNTY

Springer

MILLS HOUSE

509 1st Street

The Mills House combines New Mexican building techniques with a mansard roof, which is characteristic of the more sophisticated Second Empire architecture. Local craftsmen erected the adobe walls of the unusual three-story residence and topped the structure with a metal roof enclosed by a cast iron railing. A two-story wooden porch was constructed on three sides of the house, and many of the first- and second-floor windows are in pairs. Carved walnut trim and paneling decorate the interior. Melvin W. Mills, for whom the house was built, was a Canadian who came to New Mexico in the 1860's and engaged in mining, ranching, and the practice of law. In 1875 he was elected to the state legislature and was instrumental in effecting location of the county seat at Springer.

Private

DOÑA ANA COUNTY

Las Cruces vicinity

FORT SELDEN

18 miles north of Las Cruces via Int. 25 at Radium Springs interchange
1865

Fort Selden was built to protect the main road between Santa Fe (New Mexico) and El Paso (Texas) and the small surrounding settlements from sporadic attacks by Apache Indians who were waging a final struggle for their lands. Built of adobe and stone, Fort Selden consisted of 15 or 20 buildings surrounding a parade ground. These structures included quarters for 200 men, a one-story hospital, a bakery, a school, and a two-story stone guardhouse. In 1884 the fort was renovated by its new commandant, Captain Arthur MacArthur, father of General Douglas MacArthur. Although plans were made to abandon the fort as early as 1875, pressure from neighboring communities kept it active until 1892. Today the fort is in ruins with only the brick walls of many of the buildings remaining.

State

DOÑA ANA COUNTY

Las Cruces vicinity

MESILLA PLAZA

2 miles south of Las Cruces on N.M. 28
1848

The Gadsden Purchase Treaty led to United States acquisition of the southern route to California from the Rio Grande Valley. On July 4, 1854, the United States flag was raised over the Mesilla Plaza, confirming the treaty. Mesilla was also the central point on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route to California, established in 1857. During the Civil War, Mesilla was first a Confederate headquarters and later a Union headquarters. The town was also associated with the range cattle industry and with such frontier figures as Sheriff Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid. Retaining the flavor of a Mexican village, the town is built around Mesilla Plaza, with a church at one end and adobe buildings on the other three sides.

Multiple public/private

NHL

EDDY COUNTY

Carlsbad vicinity

CARLSBAD RECLAMATION PROJECT

North of Carlsbad
1880's

One of the most extensive irrigation projects in the West took place in the Carlsbad area of New Mexico. In the late 1880's inhabitants of the Pecos Valley constructed several stone dams on the Pecos River. From this rudimentary beginning, the system developed and eventually irrigated more than 25,000 acres of farmland. The Carlsbad Reclamation Project differs from any other major project in the country because the original system built by private enterprise is still in operation. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation now controls only Alamogordo Dam and Reservoir, so that the evolution from private to public operation of reclamation

projects in the arid West can be seen at this one site.
Multiple public/private
NHL

GRANT COUNTY
Cliff vicinity
WOODROW RUIN
About 5 miles northeast of Cliff off N.M. 293
700–1200

Situated on a high bench overlooking the west bank of the Gila River, the Woodrow site is the most intact relic of the Mimbres Branch of the Mogollon culture, one of New Mexico's least-understood prehistoric peoples. Preliminary evidence indicates that the area of the Indian village was more than 900 feet by 500 feet. Evident above ground are 16 separate masonry-walled surface room blocks. Thirty-three depressions, ranging from 15 to 35 feet in diameter, are scattered throughout the site and mark the location of pit houses. Several open areas appear to have been plazas. Professional evaluation of the scenes on the abundant Mimbres black-on-white pottery should reveal much about this extinct cultural group.
Private

LINCOLN COUNTY
Lincoln
LINCOLN HISTORIC DISTRICT
U.S. 380
1870's and 1880's

The Lincoln County War of 1878, one of the famous feuds of the cattle frontier, reached its climax in Lincoln. Fought between the rival Murphy-Dolan and Tunstall-McSween factions, the disturbances involved cattle baron John H. Chisum; General Lew Wallace, territorial governor of New Mexico; and William H. Bonney, "Billy the Kid." Aside from its dramatic history and its importance to the cattle industry, Lincoln is among the best preserved of the frontier cow towns. A considerable part of the town of 1878 remains comparatively unchanged. Still standing are the headquarters of the two rival factions, the adobe brick Murphy-Dolan store and the Tunstall-McSween store.
Multiple public/private
NHL

LINCOLN COUNTY
White Oaks
WHITE OAKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
12 miles northeast of Carrizozo on N.M. 349
Late 19th century

White Oaks was a mining town which sprang up in the 1880's, when gold was discovered in the hillside of nearby Baxter Mountain. The North and South Homestake mines were opened first, followed by the Old Abe, Little Mack, Yellow Jacket, Ferro, Comstock, Rip Van Winkle, Lady Godiva and Boston Bay. White Oaks grew rapidly from a tent city to a substantial town of 4,000. Property prices rose rapidly, but the railroad, which was expected to pass through town, went instead to Carrizozo. Ore production began to fall off and the population declined. By 1967 only seven families remained. At one time White Oaks contained a sawmill, two banks, three churches, an opera house, a schoolhouse, stamp mills, and the necessary mine and processing buildings. Now only the school, the Exchange Bank, the Hoyle House, and several smaller structures remain. Old mine shafts are still visible, and the Cedarvale Cemetery is well maintained.
Multiple private

LOS ALAMOS COUNTY
Los Alamos
LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY
Central Avenue
1943

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory was founded to develop the nuclear fission bomb. Its second assignment was to create a "super" weapon deriving energy from the thermonuclear fusion of hydrogen. The laboratory has continued to be a foremost development center for nuclear weapons. It has also contributed to fundamental scientific knowledge and the peaceful application of atomic energy. The first enriched-uranium reactor was built here in 1944, the first plutonium-fueled reactor in 1946. Several rocket propulsion reactors have been built and ground-tested at this site.
Federal
NHL

MC KINLEY COUNTY
Manuelito vicinity
MANUELITO COMPLEX
6 miles south of Manuelito on secondary roads
c. 700–1400

Within this valley are sites occupied from about A.D. 700 to 1400, with even earlier Basketmaker pit house areas. The largest site is a pueblo approximately 280 by 375 feet extending from the valley floor up a steep talus slope onto the mesa top overlooking Manuelito Wash. Portions of masonry walls stand over eight feet high, and in certain mounded areas three to four stories may be represented. This major site, occupied from about 1150 to 1400, contains an estimated 1500 rooms. Pottery indicates trade relationships with surrounding groups and a derivation of local types from earlier occupation in the immediate area.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

MC KINLEY COUNTY
Thoreau vicinity
CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
64 miles north of Thoreau on N.M. 56
600–1200

The major section of Chaco Canyon National Monument preserves the remains of a Puebloan culture which flourished for more than 200 years. Artifacts and partially fallen walls reveal much of the lives and habits of these prehistoric Indians. The greatest distinction of the Pueblos is the massiveness of the buildings they constructed and the excellence of their masonry—achievements that were realized to the fullest during the 11th and 12th centuries. Among the largest of the pueblos was Pueblo Bonito, built to a height of five stories on a floor plan exceeding three acres and capable of housing up to 1200 persons in about 800 rooms.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 21,509.40 acres

MORA COUNTY
Wagon Mound vicinity
WAGON MOUND
East of Wagon Mound on U.S. 85

Wagon Mound was the last great landmark of the high plains section of the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. First visible from Point of Rocks, it was the guidepost for caravans moving westward from the Rock Crossing of the Canadian River to Santa Fe. Two miles northwest of Wagon Mound is Santa Clara Spring, an important watering point. Beginning in the late 1840's these sites became the scene of frequent Indian ambushes. South and west of Wagon Mound are visible remains of the Santa Fe Trail.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MORA COUNTY
Watrous

WATROUS (LA JUNTA)

U.S. 85
1843, LaJunta; 1879, Watrous

The junction of the Mora and Sapello rivers was the rendezvous point for organizing wagon trains before the venture east into the hostile Indian territory of the open plain. Watrous, or LaJunta, was also the point at which the mountain and Cimarron Cutoff routes of the Santa Fe Trail divided. Extensive cultivation has obliterated much of the trail, but it is possible to trace its approximate route and to locate the main crossing of the two streams. Among the remaining buildings associated with the era are the Watrous Store and Ranch (1849), the Sapello stage station (1850's), and the Fort Union Corral (1850's).

Multiple private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MORA COUNTY
Watrous vicinity

FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT

9 miles north of Watrous on N.M. 477
1851

Located near the point where the Santa Fe Trail's mountain route and Cimarron Cutoff joined together, Fort Union was the principal quartermaster depot supplying army operations in New Mexico. Soldiers at this post, the largest then guarding the southwestern frontier, saw action against Apache, Ute, Kiowa, Navajo, and Comanche Indians. At the battle of Glorieta Pass, March 28, 1862, Union volunteers based at Fort Union turned back the Confederacy's only serious threat to New Mexico and Colorado. Today only melted adobe walls and a few chimneys rise above ground level.

Federal
NPS; 720.60 acres

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY
Blanco vicinity

FRANCÉS CANYON RUIN

SE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 31, T. 30 N., R. 6 W.

Tree ring dates from Francés Canyon Ruin indicate that the structure was built sometime between 1716 and 1742. It is believed that Navajo Indians constructed the fortified village to protect themselves from raiding Utes and Comanches. The Francés Canyon Ruin is one of the largest known villages of these so-called refugee sites. Composed of 40 masonry-walled surface rooms of varying sizes, the site is arranged in a cluster of four house blocks. Artifacts of pottery, stone, bone, wood, leather, shell, metal, and glass—of Navajo, Pueblo, and Spanish origin—have been found here. Gobernador Polychrome and Dinetah scored were locally made pottery types discovered at the site. Intrusive pottery types include Jemez Black-on-white, Puname Polychrome, Bandelier Black-on-gray, and Hawikuh Polychrome.

Federal

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY
Cañones vicinity

TSIPING

1.3 miles south of Cañones on Pueblo Mesa

Tsiping is a large ruined pueblo situated atop Pueblo Mesa, 800 feet above the valleys of Polvadera and Cañones creeks. There are 200 to 300 rooms in the pueblo, which was constructed entirely of stone blocks cut from the volcanic tuff of Pueblo Mesa. These walls are in a good state of preservation, some standing a full story. Most of the pueblo was on the mesa top, but tiered masonry rooms and adjacent cavate dwellings occupy the east face of the cliff. Between 16 and 18 kivas exist at Tsiping, which takes its name ("Flaking Stone Mountain") from the many chips of colorful chalcedony and chert quarried from nearby Cerro Pedernal. The Tsiping site was probably chosen because it was easily defended, and there were apparently enemies to the northwest. Tree ring analyses of timbers used in constructing the pueblo have yielded dates from 1297 to 1323. Excavation at the site should reveal much about the daily life of 13th-century Indians.

Federal

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY
Española vicinity

PUYÉ RUINS

14 miles west of Española on N.M. 5 and 30, Santa Clara Indian Reservation
c. 1250–1550

Puyé Ruins is among the largest of the prehistoric Indian settlements on the Pajarito Plateau. This site exhibits a variety of architectural forms and building techniques. Cut into the volcanic tuff forming the mesa is a long row of cavates (rooms), in front of which are pueblo rooms. On the mesa top are the remains of a large pueblo with which three kivas (ceremonial structures) are associated. Among the other archeological features are an irrigation canal and a large reservoir dug into the volcanic tuff. Stabilization or restoration of a number of buildings has added to the site's interpretive significance.

Private
NHL

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY
Española vicinity

SAN GABRIEL DE YUNGUE-OUINGE

4 miles north of Española via U.S. 64 and secondary roads
c. 1599

The ruins of San Gabriel de Yungue-ouinge, a Tewa Indian pueblo, mark the site of the first Spanish-built capital of New Mexico, established by Don Juan de Oñate. Excavated remains at the site include the earliest European church and house remains yet found in the continental United States. The colony established here was unsuccessful, however, and the capital was removed to Santa Fe in 1610.

Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ROOSEVELT COUNTY
Clovis vicinity

ANDERSON BASIN (BLACKWATER DRAW)

12 miles south and 6 miles east of Clovis via U.S. 70 and secondary roads
c. 13000–8000 B.C.

The Anderson Basin and surrounding localities have produced scientific knowledge concerning man's life at the end of the last period of glaciation. Stratified areas of the site have offered evidence of mammoth-hunting peoples who used Clovis type spear points and preceded the Folsom bison hunters. This evidence apparently indicates a change in climate and in animal and plant life during the period following the retreat of the glaciers. The Anderson Basin is both large and undisturbed.

State; not accessible to the public
NHL

SANDOVAL COUNTY
Bernalillo vicinity

SANDIA CAVE

11 miles east of Bernalillo on N.M. 44, Cibola National Forest
c. 9000–8000 B.C.

Sandia Cave apparently represents one of the earliest occupations of the Americas. Excavations in 1936 yielded information on three distinct prehistoric groups, each separated from the other by a well-defined layer. The top level contained objects from the Pueblo occupation of New Mexico. The middle layer revealed artifacts of the Folsom bison hunter period, c. 9000–8000 B.C. The lowest layer contained the still older "Sandia Points," a type of early spearpoint notched on one side only. These points were associated with remains of extinct animals.

Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

SANDOVAL COUNTY
Casa Salazar vicinity

BIG BEAD MESA

West of Casa Salazar on secondary roads, Cibola National Forest
c. 1700

The Ute Indians and their Comanche allies drove the Navajos south from their homeland on the Upper San Juan River during the first half of the 18th century. The Navajos subsequently moved into the Big Bead Mesa region in the middle 1700's and began to plague the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma. By 1780 they had formed an alliance with the Gila Apaches. Their initial southern migration had thus enabled them to become an aggressive power in central New Mexico by the early 1800's. Big Bead Mesa commemorates this series of events which primarily involved inter-tribal conflict and alliance.
Federal
NHL

SANDOVAL COUNTY
Jemez Springs vicinity

SAN JUAN MESA RUIN

SE 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 28, T. 18 N., R. 3 E.
Pre-Columbian to 17th century

San Juan Mesa Ruin occupies an area 1,200 feet long by 300 feet wide along the eastern edge of San Juan Mesa. Portions of the site extend down the adjacent east slope of the mesa for a distance of several hundred feet. The site consists of several contiguous, masonry-walled room blocks. Walls are made of large, roughly shaped pieces of volcanic tuff. Two depressions each in two of the central plazas show locations of subterranean kivas. Indigenous pottery at the site is Jemez black-on-white. Intrusive pottery types include Rio Grande Glaze (group E and F). Pottery found at the site indicates that the greatest contact was with prehistoric and historic period Indians in the vicinity of the present-day pueblo of Zia, to the south.
Federal

SANDOVAL COUNTY
Los Alamos vicinity

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

12 miles south of Los Alamos on N.M. 4
13th to 16th centuries

The numerous ruins of Bandelier National Monument are characteristic of prehistoric Indian dwellings of the later Pueblo period. Following the drought of the late 13th century, several groups settled here on the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau. The present monument is an area crossed only by trails, the most accessible features being the ruins of Frijoles Canyon.
Federal
NPS; 29,661.20 acres
HABS

SAN JUAN COUNTY
Aztec vicinity

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

1 mile north of Aztec on secondary road
12th century

In Aztec Ruins National Monument are preserved the ruins of one of the largest pre-Spanish Indian villages in the Southwest. The largest of these ruins, which has undergone excavation, was a three-story building with 500 rooms and a great kiva. Several unexcavated pueblos appear today as mounds with parts of masonry wall protruding from them. The term Aztec was mistakenly applied to these prehistoric people, for they were actually ancestors of the present-day Pueblo Indians.
Federal
NPS; 27.14 acres

SAN JUAN COUNTY
Farmington vicinity

SALMON RUIN

9 miles east of Farmington off N.M. 17

The Salmon Ruin presently appears as a steep-sided mound measuring 500 feet in length by 10 to 30 feet high. Recognized as one of the last undisturbed large planned centers of Chacoan affiliation, Salmon Ruin is expected to yield much information on Chacoan culture. The mound covers a characteristic C-shaped great house form, believed to have been three to four stories high, which contained at least 500 rooms. Tree ring dating of one of the exposed beams indicates that the ruin dates back at least to 1089 A.D., making it one of the earliest Chacoan settlements in the Aztec-Bloomfield area. Ceramic fragments found are of the McElmo black-on-white type.
County

SAN JUAN COUNTY
La Plata vicinity

HOLMES SITE

East of La Plata on the east side of the La Plata River
1050

The Holmes Site is of interest because of the large number and variety of features represented. There are small and large pueblos, some of which are linear and other square or E-shaped, and towers on points of the mesa. These and a large kiva are strung from north to south along the mesa. Many of the buildings were used prior to 1050, but the presence of towers and dressed masonry in some buildings indicates later use. Most of the buildings have collapsed into mounds, but one pueblo still stands above the mesa. No excavations have been undertaken.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
Bell Ranch vicinity

BELL RANCH HEADQUARTERS

North and east of the Conchas Reservoir

The original Bell Ranch was made up of the Pablo Montoya grant (1824), the overlapping Baca Location No. 2, and other small properties. An Englishman, Wilson Waddingham, began consolidating the land, and in 1875 he recorded the Bell Grant. The brand and the ranch name came from a natural landmark in the country, a small bell-shaped hill called La Campana. Waddingham encountered financial difficulties, so his backers, Day and Stoddard, took over the property, acquired more land, and formed the Red River Valley Company (719,000 acres). Today the Bell Ranch encompasses 130,855 acres. The original ranch building, the center of the main house, consists of two adobe-walled rooms built about 1860. Adjoining rooms of brick date from 1873. The southwest wing was added in 1914. All these parts form a well-integrated, shallow, U-shaped structure measuring 204 feet across by 76 feet deep. Other buildings in the immediate vicinity are a post office, the ranch manager's office, the commissary, mess hall, kitchen, barns, and corrals. Pablo Montoya, recipient of the earlier grant, was alcalde of Sante Fe.
Private

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
Pecos vicinity

PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

South of Pecos on N.M. 63
Mission, c. 1620; pueblo, prior to 1540

The pueblo of Pecos, a landmark to many of the early Spanish explorers, was one of the largest in New Mexico in the 17th century. It was the point of departure for Francisco Coronado's expedition in 1540 from New Mexico to search for the wealth in legendary Quivira. By the 1620's the mission of Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula had been completed, only to be destroyed during the 1680 Pueblo Rebellion. Pecos began to decline in the

mid-18th century after being besieged by disease and hostile Indians. Today adobe walls of the "new" mission, built in the early 1700's following the Spanish reconquest, rise as high as 50 feet above the foundations of the earlier church. Both the mission complex and the pueblo have been partially excavated.
Federal
NPS; 340.90 acres

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY (also in Santa Fe County)
Santa Fe vicinity
GLORIETA PASS BATTLEFIELD
10 miles southeast of Santa Fe on U.S. 84–85
1862

The battle of Glorieta Pass, March 26–28, 1862, ended a Confederate invasion of New Mexico that attempted to seize a large portion of the Southwest and its resources. Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley's Confederate command achieved success in driving back Brigadier General E. S. Canby's forces, but a Union flanking column succeeded in destroying the Confederate wagon train and supplies from the rear thus forcing Confederate withdrawal from New Mexico. The building of a highway and one railroad line through the pass has impaired the integrity of the scene, but most key positions of the battle are identifiable.
Multiple public/private
NHL

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe
BARRIO DE ANALCO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the south by properties fronting on E. De Vargas Street, on the west by properties fronting on College Street, on the east by property lines on St. Michael's Dormitory and the San Miguel Chapel, and on the north by the San Miguel Chapel, E. De Vargas Street, the State Parks Building property, and the Santa Fe River
1620

The Barrio (or district) de Analco is one of the oldest settled areas of European inception in what is now the United States. It is unique because it represents a still active, working-class neighborhood of Spanish colonial heritage. The term "analco" means "the other side of the water" and contrasted the Barrio with the opposite side of the Santa Fe River, where officials and prominent citizens lived. Settled in 1620, the district contains numerous examples of Spanish Pueblo architecture, characterized by the adobe construction indigenous to the Southwest. This method of building was first used by Indians of the area in their cliffside dwellings. Though the Spanish moved away from the cliffs to flat land and built one-story structures, they continued to use adobe because of its proven practicality. The flat pueblo roof, with tamped earth and poles (*vigas*), was also retained. As in lower Mexico, the Spanish introduced the technique of adobe bricks—the Indians had puddled or hand-formed their adobe walls—and added an interior patio and a porch. This merging of Indian and Spanish styles produced an architecture which died out under United States jurisdiction but can be seen today in the Barrio de Analco.
Multiple public/private
NHL

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe
DAVEY, RANDALL, HOUSE
Upper Canyon Road
1847

The central portion of the Randall Davey House, located at the mouth of the Santa Fe Canyon, was originally built by the U.S. Army as a sawmill, the first in the New Mexico territory. The two-story adobe structure is unusual in that the ground floor is made of stone, which was necessary because a ditch surrounding the house carried the water needed to operate the mill. The mill had been sold to its first private owner by 1852, and in 1920 it was purchased by the painter Randall Davey, who converted it into a private residence. Surrounding the main building are other 19th-century adobe structures. The stables have been converted into a gallery to house Davey's paintings and prints.
Private; not accessible to the public

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
Old Santa Fe Trail
1939

The National Park Service's Southwest Region Office is believed to be the largest all-adobe office building in the United States. Stylistically the building is a revival of Spanish Colonial architecture. The two-story eastern section resembles a Spanish mission chapel in plan, while the one-story portion surrounding the patio corresponds to an old *convento*. Local youths of Spanish-American ancestry constructed the building as a Civilian Conservation Corps project. Furniture and tin lighting fixtures were fashioned by local craftsmen. The walls in the two-story section are more than three feet thick and rest on a foundation of native stone. Hand trimmed pine *vigas* support the roof.
Federal

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe
PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS
The Plaza
1610–1612

The Palace of the Governors, the oldest public building in the United States, served as the territorial capitol and governor's residence during Spanish, Mexican, and American regimes. Built by Don Pedro de Peralta, it was captured during the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680 and used by the Indians until the Spanish reconquest in 1692. The Mexican period, which began in 1821, was ended by General Stephen Watts Kearny's expedition in 1846. Except for a brief Confederate interlude, the building has been under the American flag since that time. Used as the governor's residence until 1909, it currently houses the Museum of New Mexico.
State
NHL; HABS

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe
REREDOS OF OUR LADY OF LIGHT
Cristo Rey Church, Canyon Road and Cristo Rey Street
c. 1760

The Spanish governor of New Mexico, Francisco Antonio Marin del Valle, had a military chapel, known as La Castrense, constructed on the Santa Fe Plaza in 1760. The chapel and its central interior decoration—a carved stone reredos—were paid for by the governor. Made of volcanic stone, the reredos was fashioned by artisans from Mexico. Measuring 25 feet 8 inches high by 18 feet 4 inches wide, the reredos was once painted, but the colors are no longer discernible. La Castrense was sold by the Catholic Church in 1859 and the reredos moved to the present cathedral site where it remained until 1940. Then it was placed in the recently constructed Cristo Rey Church. Representations on the reredos are the Lady of Valvanera (a favorite of the Benedictine order), Santiago (patron saint of Spain), St. Joseph with the infant Jesus, St. John Nepomuk (protector of the Jesuit order), St. Francis Solano (a Franciscan missionary), and St. Ignatius Loyola (founder of the Society of Jesus). The portrait niche contains the Lady of Light. This reredos is the only one of its kind dating from the Spanish period still extant in the United States.
Private

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe

SANTA FE PLAZA

c. 1610

In the heart of the capital of New Mexico is the Santa Fe Plaza, historically the city's commercial and social center. It was also the terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. The Palace of the Governors (1610) and nearby San Miguel Mission (c. 1640) are two other landmarks associated with the site. The palace, which housed the Spanish, Mexican, and American governors of New Mexico, was the site where General Stephen Watts Kearny raised the American flag in 1846 to establish American rule. All caravans entering Santa Fe via the Santa Fe Trail passed the mission, the oldest in Santa Fe and one of the oldest in the United States.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe vicinity

GLORIETA PASS BATTLEFIELD

Reference—see San Miguel County

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe vicinity

SAN LAZARO

25 miles south of Santa Fe via N.M. 10 and secondary road
Late prehistoric to c. 1690

San Lazaro's two pueblos, one from late prehistoric times and one from early historic times, represent the largest ruin in the Galisteo Basin. The earlier building is made up of irregular blocks of rooms and plazas. The later is a planned unit with four house blocks around a central plaza. Northeast of the pueblo is a reservoir with a dam through the base which supplemented the water supply. A mission church, abandoned about 1690, lies east of the historic site.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe vicinity

SETON VILLAGE

6 miles south of Santa Fe off U.S. 84–85 and secondary road
1930

Ernest Thompson Seton informed three generations of Americans concerning the world of nature through his paintings, writings, and lectures. Present-day conservation philosophy was partially shaped by men influenced by his ideas. He was chairman of the committee which brought the Boy Scout movement to the United States. On his ranch he built a 45-room "castle" —a combination home, museum, art gallery, and institute for people in the creative disciplines. The community known as Seton Village grew up around the house, which until recently contained many of his paintings, books, mammal and bird specimens, and Indian artifacts.
Private
NHL

SANTA FE COUNTY
Truchas vicinity

EL SANTUARIO DE CHIMAYÓ

South of Truchas in Chimayó
1816

El Santuario de Chimayó is a well-preserved and unrestored small adobe pueblo church with original religious paintings. The low, flat-roofed church, set in a wall-enclosed garden, has twin tapering front towers with belfries. The interior is notable for its original Spanish-Indian decor: a heavy timber ceiling of closely spaced *vigas* (beams) supported on carved brackets, and the simple plaster walls lined with a low, painted dado and hung with numerous religious paintings. Behind the draped altar is a high reredos decorated with painted religious symbols. The Santuario is still an active church.
Private
NHL

SOCORRO COUNTY
Bingham vicinity

TRINITY SITE

25 miles south of U.S. 380 on White Sands Missile Range
1945

On what is now the White Sands Missile Range, the world's first nuclear device was exploded on July 16, 1945. The code name "Trinity" was chosen for the test by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the project. A "dress rehearsal" was held in May 1945 to provide data for the calibration of instruments for blast and shock measurements. The Ground Zero area, site of the actual test, is surrounded by a fence, and within are structures and objects associated with the historic event.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

SOCORRO COUNTY (also in Torrance County)
Gran Quivira vicinity

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT

1 mile east of Gran Quivira on N.M. 10
c. 800–1675

Mogollon Indians occupied the Gran Quivira area from about A.D. 800 to 1675, when severe drought and Apache raids forced their evacuation. Artifacts uncovered here demonstrate the influence of the Pueblo Indians and the Spanish on Mogollon culture. The earliest Indian community in the monument, constructed about 1300, was a single-story rectangular masonry unit. Later, larger one-story and multistory buildings were built on the ridge, and by the 1600's this pueblo was the largest in the region. Standing atop one of the ridges is the 17th-century Franciscan church, San Buenaventura. Beside it is the Pueblo de las Humanas, surrounded by yet another Franciscan church, San Isidro.
Federal
NPS; 610.94 acres

SOCORRO COUNTY
Magdalena vicinity

GALLINAS SPRINGS RUIN

SE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 27, T. 1 S., R. 6 W.

The significance of the Gallinas Springs site lies in the pottery discovered there. It is a local, much degenerated variant of Mesa Verde black-on-white. The Mesa Verde people abandoned the San Juan Basin area (Mesa Verde, San Juan Valley, and Chaco Canyon) during the 13th century. Studies of the Gallinas Springs pottery indicate that it is closely related to the Mesa Verde ware, and the theory has been advanced that migrating Mesa Verde people settled here. Nestled in the foothills of the Gallinas Mountains, the village site may have had as many as 400 or 500 multi-storied rooms. Blocks of volcanic tuff were employed for building, and construction appears to have been somewhat at random with three to six tiers of rooms around a semi-enclosed plaza.
Federal

SOCORRO COUNTY
Socorro vicinity

FORT CRAIG

37 miles south of Socorro
1854–1885

Fort Craig was established to protect area inhabitants from Navajo and Apache Indian attacks and to provide aid to travelers between Santa Fe and El Paso, Texas. At the outbreak of the Civil War Fort Craig was strengthened against Confederate attack, and troops from the fort saw action against the Texas army at the battle of Valverde, February 21, 1862. The Texans won, and the Federal troops retreated to Fort Craig. When Indian raids ceased, the fort was no longer necessary and it was abandoned in 1885. Walls of several deteriorating stone and adobe buildings are still visible as are the earth mounds and moat constructed at the time of the Civil War.
Private

TAOS COUNTY

Las Trampas

LAS TRAMPAS HISTORIC DISTRICT

1751

The village of Las Trampas, a Spanish-American agricultural community, preserves its 18th-century heritage in both appearance and culture. Tradition still guides its agrarian life, which until World War II was almost untouched by Anglo influence and mechanized techniques. The church of San Jose de Garcia de Las Trampas, completed about 1780, is the center of village communal life. It is an important and well-preserved example of Spanish Colonial church architecture. Around the plaza and along the edges of the valley floor are typical early Spanish Colonial adobe houses.

Multiple public/private

NHL; HABS

TAOS COUNTY

Las Trampas

SAN JOSÉ DE GRACIA CHURCH

North side of the Plaza

1760–1776

The church of San José de Gracia is one of the best preserved Spanish Colonial pueblo churches in New Mexico. The building has a single nave plan 100 feet long by 52 feet wide, with transepts and a projecting apse. A peculiar feature of this and other Spanish Colonial churches in New Mexico is the hidden clerestory window which provides additional light for the sanctuary and the altar. Other features of the church include old paintings on the reredos and along the side walls, and simple designs painted under the balcony at the rear of the sanctuary. The structure is still used by the parish.

Private

NHL

TAOS COUNTY

Ranchos de Taos

SAN FRANCISCO DE ASSISI MISSION CHURCH

The Plaza

c. 1772

San Francisco de Assisi Mission was founded in the early 18th century. The church itself is believed to have been built about 1772, and it is probable that the roof was replaced or rebuilt about 1816. The building, a good example of the New Mexican Spanish Colonial church, is of white-stuccoed adobe and has exceptionally massive walls. With a wide buttress against the apse at the west end and beehive-curved buttresses at the corners of the boldly projecting transepts, the structure almost resembles a piece of abstract sculpture. The church was thoroughly restored in 1967 and still serves the parish.

Private

NHL; HABS

TAOS COUNTY

TAOS

BLUMENSCHEIN, ERNEST L., HOUSE

Ledoux Street

18th century

Ernest L. Blumenschein was a co-founder of the Taos Art Colony in 1898. The modern art movement in the Southwest was inspired by the "Famous Seven" Taos artists, of whom Blumenschein and Bert G. Phillips were the leaders. In 1914 these men formalized their artistic and commercial association in the Taos Society of Artists. Their exhibitions spread the artistic attraction of the region across the United States and into Europe. Soon Taos became the most important art center west of the Mississippi River. Blumenschein's house is an 11-room adobe dating from Spanish times.

Private

NHL

TAOS COUNTY

Taos

CARSON, KIT, HOUSE

Kit Carson Avenue

1825

During the second quarter of the 19th century, Taos was the rendezvous point and winter quarters for many of the western and southwestern fur trappers. Kit Carson was one of the most renowned of these mountain men. His fame as a guide for exploring expeditions and as an army officer in the Southwest Indian wars equaled his earlier reputation as a trapper and mountain man. Carson bought this house in 1843 when he married Josefa Jaramillo. It became their permanent home until their deaths in 1868. The house was restored to its historic appearance after 1910 and stands today as a symbol and museum of the fur trade, the mountain men, and the free trappers of the Southwest.

Private

NHL; HABS

TAOS COUNTY

Taos vicinity

TAOS PUEBLO

3 miles north of Taos

c. 17th century

The Pueblo of Taos, still active today, commemorates Indian resistance to Spanish rule in the 17th century. This terraced pueblo of the Tigua was well known to Spanish explorers as early as 1540. The mission of San Geronimo, one of the earliest in New Mexico, was built near Taos Pueblo in the early 17th century. It was twice destroyed and rebuilt prior to the uprising of 1680. Fourteen years passed before Spanish rule was restored and the mission re-established. Though another revolt occurred in 1696, the mission continued until 1847 when it was bombarded by an American force under Colonel Sterling Price during the Taos Rebellion.

Private

NHL; HABS

TORRANCE COUNTY

Abó vicinity

ABÓ

3 miles west of Abó on U.S. 60 and secondary road

c. 1300–1670's

Abó was an Indian village among the Salinas pueblos east of the Manzano Mountains. In the early 17th century, the Spanish established among the Salinas people large missions which were abandoned by 1674. The ruin of Abó represents a relatively little-known period in Southwestern aboriginal culture history. Occupied from late prehistoric through early Spanish times, it typifies the period in which acculturation began in the Southwest. Excavation and archival research have provided vital data on this process. Remains so far uncovered at the pueblo include mounds of debris concealing pueblo walls and mission ruins.

State

NHL

TORRANCE COUNTY

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Reference—see Socorro County

TORRANCE COUNTY

Punta de Agua vicinity

QUARAI

1 mile south of Punta de Agua on secondary road

c. 1300–1670's

The pueblo and mission of Quarai commemorate Indian involvement in the controversies between church and state in the middle 1600's. Quarai was in the midst of the Salinas pueblos east of the Manzano Mountains. There appears to have been a resident priest here from about 1630 until the mission was abandoned in 1674. Troubles had begun here in the late 1660's, however. The Tiwas, caught in the middle of a church-state squabble, were discovered in a plot to revolt. The site contains two churches: a small early one whose walls remain, and a large sandstone church and monastery. Limited excavations have indicated that the site is significant in acculturation studies.

State

NHL

UNION COUNTY
Clayton vicinity
RABBIT EARS (CLAYTON COMPLEX)
North and west of Clayton

Rabbit Ears is a double-peaked eminence rising high above the level and featureless plains. This major landmark on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail was the guide to travelers westbound from the Upper Spring in Oklahoma to Turkey Creek in New Mexico, a four-day journey. It was also the focal point for a series of camps and other landmarks conveniently grouped as the Clayton Complex. These include McNee's Crossing, Turkey Creek Camp, Rabbit Ears Creek Camp, Mount Dora, and Round Mound. These sites, which dot a well-preserved portion of the trail, include a number of year-round springs which were of paramount importance to early travelers.
Multiple public/private
NHL

UNION COUNTY
Folsom vicinity
FOLSOM SITE
8 miles west of Folsom on the banks of Dead Horse Gulch
c. 13000–8000 B.C.

The Folsom Site has contributed greatly to the knowledge of prehistoric life in the western hemisphere. Here, in 1926, archeologists uncovered flint spear points embedded between the ribs of an extinct species of bison. This find confirmed the theory about man's early advent into the Americas. Early Man finds have now become commonplace in American archeology. As America's original confrontation with the evidence, Folsom stands as a significant landmark in archeological discovery.
State
NHL

VALENCIA COUNTY
Acoma
SAN ESTEVAN DEL REY MISSION CHURCH
On N.M. 23
1629–1642; 1799–1800 (repaired)

The church of San Estevan is an example of Spanish Colonial architecture blending European plan and form with Indian construction and decorative detail. Fray Juan Ramirez founded the mission in 1629 to serve the people of the Ácoma Pueblo. The pueblo itself stood atop a mesa which rose 350 feet above the surrounding desert. All construction materials were transported by the Indians to the mesa top. The walls are adobe brick rising 35 feet from the ground. The church itself measures 150 feet by 40 feet, and the facade is flanked by two square towers.
Private
NHL; HABS

VALENCIA COUNTY
Casa Blanca vicinity
ACOMA
13 miles south of Casa Blanca on N.M. 23
1300

Acoma Pueblo is believed to be the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States. It was a familiar landmark in the period of Spanish exploration from 1540 until the 17th century. The Ácoma Indians were generally successful in resisting the Spaniards because of their favorable location on a high mesa, but the San Estevan mission was finally established by the Franciscans in 1629. Though only a few families live at Ácoma today, the tribe reassembles here for periodic festivals. The mission is among the least-altered in New Mexico.
Private
NHL; HABS

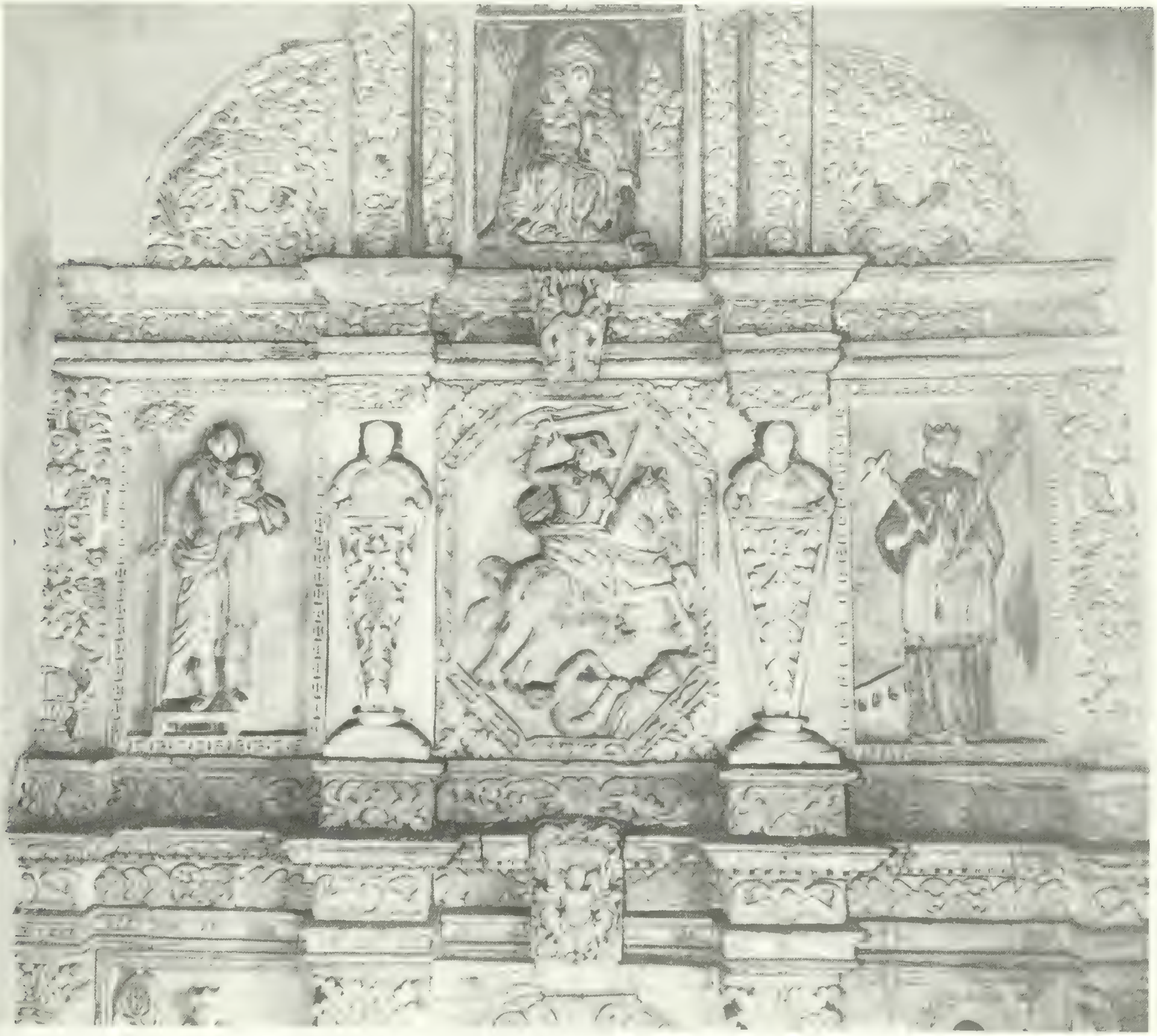
VALENCIA COUNTY
El Morro vicinity
EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT
2 miles west of El Morro via N.M. 53
1605

Alongside a prehistoric Indian petroglyph, Juan de Oñate, first governor of New Mexico, carved his name in 1605. For the next three centuries explorers, soldiers, emigrants, and settlers added hundreds of names to "Inscription Rock," or El Morro. The rock is a massive mesapoint of sandstone rising some 200 feet above the valley floor. The Spaniards were not, however, the first to record their presence, for many inscriptions of the ancient Zunis can be found here. Together the inscriptions are a register of the cultural mixtures that make up the Southwest.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 1,277.72 acres

VALENCIA COUNTY
Zuni vicinity
HAWIKUH
12 miles southwest of Zuni, Zuni Indian Reservation
16th century

The pueblo of Hawikuh was the largest of the "Cities of Cibola" and the first to be visited by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. Conquered by the conquistador in 1540, it remained a Spanish headquarters for several months. It was visited frequently by subsequent explorers. A few rock and adobe walls may still be seen in the ruin, which was excavated in 1917–1923.
Private
NHL

Reredos of Our Lady of Light, Cristo Rey Church, Santa Fe, New Mexico. *Museum of New Mexico*

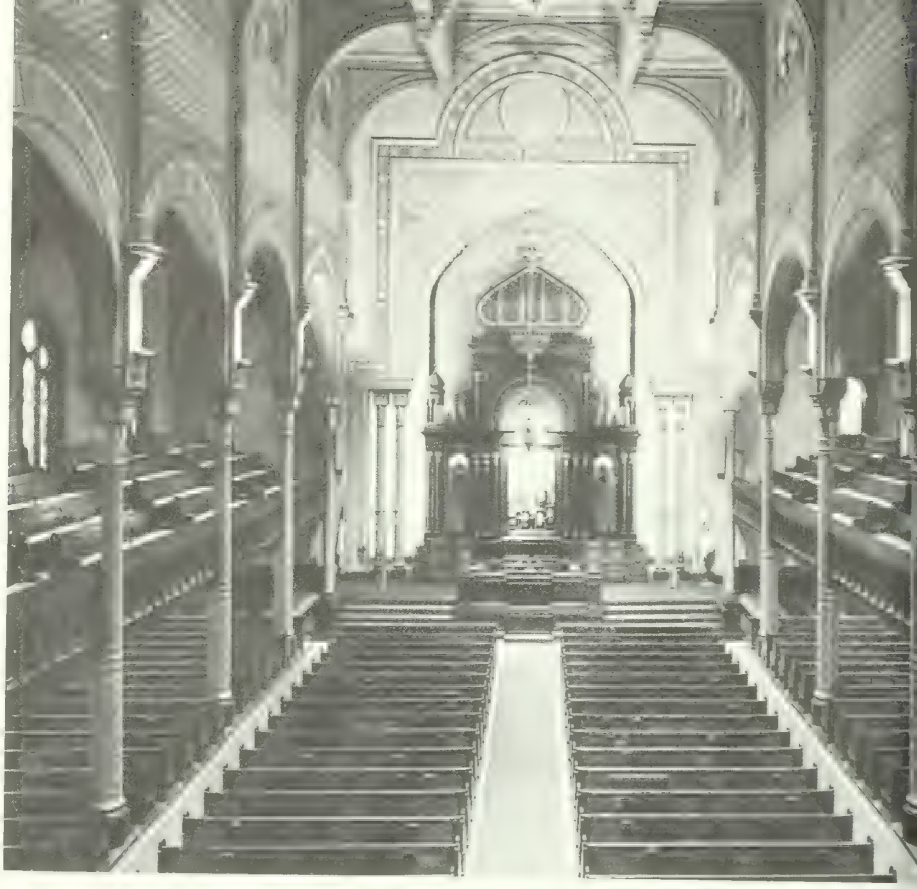


Hoyle House,
White Oaks Historic District,
New Mexico. *Jon Samuelson*

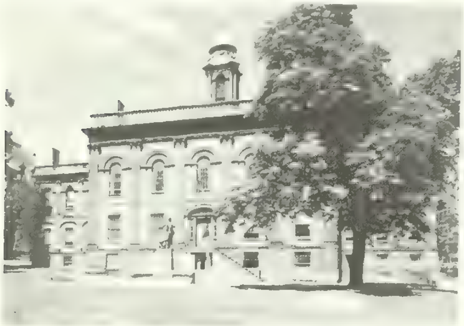
Randall Davey House,
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Karl Kernberger

New York

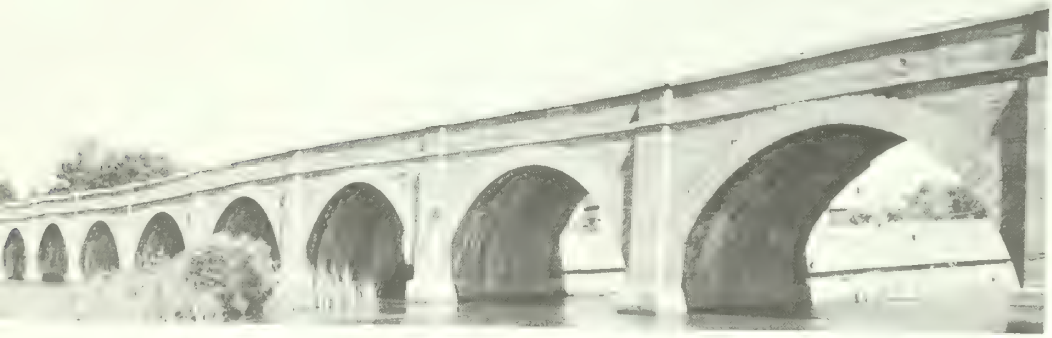
Fifth Avenue-Fulton Street Historic District,
Troy, New York. *John G. Waite*



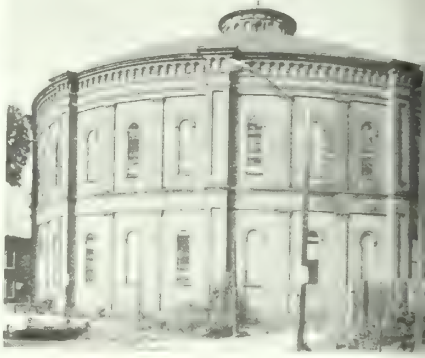
Central Synagogue,
New York, New York. *Jay Seymour*



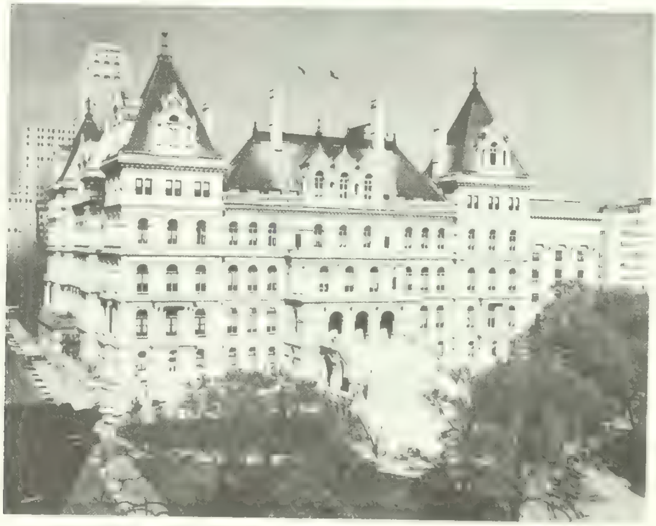
Albany Academy (Joseph Henry Memorial),
Albany, New York.
New York State Commerce Department



Schoharie Aqueduct,
Fort Hunter, New York.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS



Gasholder Hous
Troy Gas Light Compan
Troy, New Yor
Jack E. Boucher for HAB



New York State Capitol, Albany, New York.
New York State Department of Commerce

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
ALBANY ACADEMY (JOSEPH HENRY MEMORIAL)
Academy Park
1815–1817, Philip Hooker

The Albany Academy is one of two buildings by Philip Hooker remaining in the capital city (the other is the First Reformed Church). Its brownstone exterior is embellished by a belt course, round-arched second-floor windows, and two-story Ionic pilasters which separate the bays. A balustrade runs along the entire roofline, and the domed cupola has arched openings separated by paired Corinthian columns. Joseph Henry, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Academy, experimented in the field of electro-magnetics.
Municipal

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
ALBANY UNION STATION
East side of Broadway between
Columbia and Steuben Streets
1899–1900, Shepley, Rutan and
Coolidge

Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge were the successors to the firm of H. H. Richardson. They also designed Boston's South Station and Union Station in Springfield, Massachusetts. Albany's Union Station was constructed as part of a general rail transportation improvement program taking place throughout the east. The station itself is composed of two three-story sections which flank a large, one-story waiting room. The interior of the waiting room has a polished granite wainscot, an ornate plaster ceiling suspended from iron brackets, and a mosaic floor. Exterior walls are granite. Over the main entrance is a huge clock flanked by a carved replica of the state seal. Each of the four corner piers of the station is topped by a large stone globe surrounded by four stone lions. The three main doorways are iron framed, and a system of underground walkways connected the waiting room with all passenger loading platforms. Four major railroads (the New York Central, the Boston & Albany, the Hudson River, and the Delaware & Hudson) used the Union Station facilities.
State

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
CHERRY HILL
South Pearl Street between 1st and
McCarthy Avenues
1768

This two-and-one-half-story gambrel-roofed dwelling was built by a Dutch master builder. It is rectangular in plan and has a five-bay main facade. At a later date the north wing was completed and the balustrade removed from the roof. Colonel Philip Van Rensselaer built the house. Solomon Van Rensselaer, the later owner, was adjutant general of New York, postmaster of Albany, and a member of Congress. The house contains many family furnishings, portraits, silver, china, and documents.
Private

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
NEW YORK EXECUTIVE MANSION
138 Eagle Street
c. 1860

Various residences served as the New York governor's home before the present Executive Mansion was purchased by the state in 1883. Architect Isaac G. Perry was commissioned to redesign the house four years later. The resulting Queen Anne style brick dwelling is two and one-half stories high and has a four-story tower adjacent to the main entrance. A one-story wrap-around porch was added on the north side, and the entranceway has a small, carved portico. All four chimneys have corbeled caps. The Executive Mansion is still in use.
State

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Park
1867–1899, Thomas Fuller, H. H.
Richardson, Leopold Eidlitz, Isaac G.
Perry

The five-story New York State Capitol is an admixture of styles spanning the 32–year period of its construction. On the first three stories the building is Second Empire with both Doric and Corinthian columns, arched windows, and rusticated stone work. The fourth story is Romanesque with low window arches. The roofline is Chateauesque. A central courtyard is a notable feature. Thomas Fuller was the original architect, but when the building was partially complete, Richardson and Eidlitz replaced him and superimposed their design over the existing one. Isaac Perry was the state architect charged with completion of the capitol. Notable interior work was by Richardson (Senate Chamber) and Eidlitz (Assembly Room). The floors are inlaid marble, the lower walls are covered with ornamental tessera, and even the elevator shafts are elaborately carved. Measurements of the capitol's exterior are 400 by 300 feet. Perry did much of the exterior and interior stone carving, marble and wood paneling and carving.
State

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
NEW YORK STATE COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING (STATE HALL)
Eagle Street between Pine and
Columbia Streets
1839–1842, Henry Rector

The Court of Appeals is a temple-form, marble structure with a five-bay projecting portico on the west side. All three Greek orders appear on the exterior which also exhibits a molded stone cornice. Inside the three-story building are arched ceilings (a fireproofing measure) and marble flag flooring. The roof and dome were sheeted with copper. When the building served as the State Hall, it housed the chancellor, the supreme court judges, the secretary of state, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney general, and the Canal Board. It is now occupied by the highest court in New York state.
State
HABS

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUILDING
Washington Avenue between Hawk
and Swan Streets
1908–1912, Henry Hornbostel

The New York State Department of Education Building was the first major building in the United States constructed solely as headquarters for administrators of education. The monumental Neo-Classical structure has as its most prominent exterior features a colonnade on the front elevation containing 36 marble columns with terra-cotta Corinthian capitals and a wide entablature. Inside the T-shaped stone building is a 94–foot high central dome composed of metal tracery with glass infill. The remainder of the room has barrel-vaulted glass ceilings. R. Guastavino, inventor of the process of building masonry domes using specially shaped tiles, is credited with all the tile work in the 50–foot reading room dome.
State

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
SCHUYLER, PHILIP, MANSION
Clinton and Schuyler Streets
1761–1762

Also known as "The Pastures," the Schuyler Mansion is an example of a late Georgian house in the middle American colonies. The two-and-a-half-story brick house has a hip gambrel roof with six pedimented dormer windows, two large end chimneys, and a unique Chinese Chip-

pendale rail surrounding the roof. A hexagonal brick vestibule leading to the front door was added in 1810. The interior of the house features a highly ornamented center hall stairway and first floor wall paneling. Philip Schuyler was a major general in the Revolutionary War, member of the Second Continental Congress, and a United States Senator.
State
NHL; HABS

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany
WHIPPLE CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON BOWSTRING TRUSS BRIDGE
1000 Delaware Avenue, Normanskill Farm
1867

Squire Whipple (1804–1888) was one of the earliest engineers to evolve a scientific basis for American bridge construction. Whipple Trusses were prefabricated and assembled on site. Sections of the chords fitted together with the aid of locating pins held in place by compression when the vertical rods and the wrought iron bowstring links were tightened. Whipple patented the Iron Bowstring Truss in April of 1841. Bridges built in this manner were inexpensive, relatively lightweight, strong, durable, and available in standard lengths, so hundreds of imitators sprang up. The bridge on the Normanskill Farm was fabricated in 1867 by Simon De Graft. When the Albany and Delaware Turnpike was rerouted in 1899, the farm owners bought the bridge and re-erected it over a deep ravine separating the farm from the new highway. The bridge is one of the earliest iron bridges remaining in the country, a landmark in the history of American civil engineering.
Private; not accessible to the public
HAER

ALBANY COUNTY
Coeymans
COEYMANS SCHOOL (ACTON CIVILL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE)
Southwest corner of Westerlo Street and Civill Avenue
1873

The elaborate Second Empire structure built to house the Acton Civill Polytechnic Institute stands three stories above a raised basement. Its roofline is broken by window hoods and towerlike projections at each corner. A central octagonal tower on the north facade rises several levels above the mansard roof. Walls are brick, and there is an unusual amount of cast iron trim—water table, quoins, balustrades, towers, and chimneys. Acton Civill (1804–1889) was a New York businessman who maintained a summer home in Coeymans, where he decided to open an academy. The building was used as a school until 1963.
Private

ALBANY COUNTY
Cohoes
HARMONY MILL NO. 3 (MASTODON MILL)
100 N. Mohawk Street
1866–1868, D. H. Van Auken

The layout of the Harmony Mill is rectangular, although a wing has been added to the east side. Walls are brick, four stories high on a stone foundation, and the roof is a mansard. Trim is cast iron and stone. Each bay contains a hooded dormer, and the central block of the mill is flanked by twin six-story towers, which also have mansard roofs. In 1871 an addition on the south, which was part of the total plan, was begun. The name Mastodon Mill derived from discovery of a mastodon skeleton during the foundation excavations. Originally known as the Harmony Manufacturing Company, the Harmony Mills were incorporated in 1836.
Private
HAER

ALBANY COUNTY
Cohoes
LOCK 18 OF ENLARGED ERIE CANAL (DOUBLE LOCK)
West of 252 N. Mohawk Street, east of Reservoir Street near Manor Avenue
1837–1842

Plans were formulated in the 1830's for enlarging the existing Erie Canal. Canal promoters hoped that by widening the canal and increasing the size of the locks they could compete successfully with the railroads for passengers and freight. The number of locks between Albany and Schenectady, one of the most difficult sections of the canal, was to be reduced. Holmes Hutchinson (1794–1865) was chief engineer for the Erie Canal during the period of improvement, and under his direction Lock 18 was built. It was constructed of cut stone laid up in a random ashlar pattern. The wooden lock gates no longer exist.
State/private
HAER

ALBANY COUNTY
Cohoes
MUSIC HALL
Northwest corner of Remsen and Oneida Streets
1874

James Masten and William Acheson built the Music Hall as a business enterprise. Post office facilities occupied the north end of the structure, and the upper stories housed a theater (seating capacity 1,000). The city library and the First National Bank have also used the premises. Exterior walls are brick with stone trim, and the mansard roof has a bracketed cornice. It is the theater on the third and fourth levels which is the building's most outstanding feature. The walls and ceiling are covered with the original painted canvas, the gilded loge boxes remain, as do the dressing rooms under the sloping stage.
Municipal

ALBANY COUNTY
Cohoes
VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
Van Schaick Avenue and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad tract
c. 1735

The Van Schaick Mansion was built by Wessel Van Schaick. It was strategically located on the Kings Highway, then the main road north of Albany. The house served as military headquarters for several British generals during the French and Indian War and as headquarters for Generals Richard Montgomery and Horatio Gates during the Revolution. Governor George Clinton used it as the state capitol from August 22 to 25, 1777. The house is a rectangular, one-and-one-half-story Dutch residence. The walls are constructed of brick laid in English bond. Inside, it has a central hall plan. The porch over the main entrance is a 19th-century addition. The house is one of the earliest in the upper Hudson Valley to have a gambrel roof.
Private
HABS

ALBANY COUNTY
Watervliet
WATERVLIET ARSENAL
S. Broadway
1813

Though the War of 1812 stimulated its establishment, Watervliet Arsenal's busiest years occurred during the Mexican and Civil wars. In 1889 it became the government's cannon factory, famous for its production of large caliber seacoast defense guns. Of the post's buildings, the great gun factory is the most significant. Practically unchanged on the outside, the building's interior has been adapted to changing production needs. The Commandant's Quarters (1842) and the prefabricated, cast-iron building erected in 1859 are also noteworthy, as is the Arsenal's collection of historic ordnance.
Federal
NHL

BRONX COUNTY
The Bronx
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS
Southern and Bedford Park Boulevards
1896

The early growth of this leading botanical garden was largely due to the leadership of its first director, Nathaniel Lord Britton. The New York Botanical Garden has developed one of the world's largest herbariums; laboratories for research in ecology, plant geography, plant physiology, and systematic botany; an extensive education program; and the world's largest botanical library. Notable features of the 250-acre garden include a 40-acre virgin hemlock forest and the original conservatory and museum building.
Private
NHL

BRONX COUNTY
The Bronx
VAN CORTLANDT, FREDERICK, HOUSE
Van Cortlandt Park at 242nd Street
1748–1749

Built for Frederick Van Cortlandt, the Van Cortlandt House is an L-shaped early Georgian country house. The two-and-a-half-story house is constructed of dressed fieldstone with brick trim around the windows. The mansard roof is pierced by dormer windows. The paneling in the principal rooms is among the best surviving examples of mid-18th century paneling in New York City. The house has recently been restored.
Private
NHL

BROOME COUNTY
Binghamton
BINGHAMTON CITY HALL
Collier Street between Court and Academy Streets
1897–1898, Francis R. Almirall

The five-story, rectangular Binghamton City Hall was designed in the Second Empire style. Its Collier Street facade is masonry, while the sides and rear are of sandstone and brick with native sandstone trim. There are casement, fan, double-hung, and oculi windows juxtaposed on the four elevations. The mansard roof has dormers with ornately carved stone faces, and an ornamental cupola with metal railings and copper trim crowns the roof. Situated in a downtown urban renewal area, the City Hall provides a visual link between Binghamton's past and present.
Municipal
HABS

CAYUGA COUNTY
Auburn
FLATIRON BUILDING
1–3 Genessee Street
1829

Ezekiel Williams, an early developer of Auburn, built the Flatiron Building. The structure is three stories high and triangular in shape with a rounded apex. Walls are dressed limestone ashlar, and the plain facade is crowned by a wide wooden cornice. All of the first floor, except three bays at the western end of the north wall, has been covered by modern store fronts.
Private; not accessible to the public

CAYUGA COUNTY
Auburn
SEWARD, WILLIAM H., HOUSE
33 South Street
1816

With a background as state senator, governor of New York, and United States Senator, William H. Seward served as Secretary of State from 1861 to 1869. Aside from his record of wartime diplomacy, Seward is most commonly remembered for his part in the purchase of Alaska, ridiculed then as "Seward's Folly." This house was Seward's residence from 1824 until his death in 1872. One of his favorite rooms, the North Library, contains some original furnishings and much of his personal library.
Private
NHL

CAYUGA COUNTY
Poplar Ridge
WOOD, JETHRO, HOUSE
N.Y. 34B
Date unknown

Jethro Wood patented the first successful iron plow in 1819. This plow possessed two outstanding features: an improved moldboard which cut through the soil cleanly and easily, and it was made of three parts rather than one. The interchangeability of the parts was a major contribution to the development of the plow. His two-story clapboard and gabled house is still used as a residence.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
Chautauqua
MILLER, LEWIS, COTTAGE, CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
N.Y. 17J
1875

Inaugurated as the Methodist Sunday School Teachers' Assembly, the Chautauqua Institution soon became a secular, year-round program of adult education. The collaboration of Lewis Miller, an Ohio businessman, and John Heyl Vincent, a Methodist minister, marked the founding of the movement in 1874. Of the several early buildings, the Lewis Miller Cottage is of special significance. Within the two-story frame building resembling a Swiss chalet, Miller entertained many prominent visitors, including President Ulysses S. Grant. Remodeled in 1922, the cottage is still occupied by Miller's descendants. Also of interest in the early history of Chautauqua are the Atheneum Hotel, built in 1873, and Pioneer Hall and the Octagon House, both built in 1885.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CLINTON COUNTY (also in Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence and Warren counties)
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Northeastern New York State
1885

The Adirondack Forest Preserve became the first state forest preserve in the nation when New York established it as a wilderness area in 1885. Today it includes some 2,115,381 acres of state-owned land. In addition to providing for the continued protection of the forests, the preserve also serves as a recreational area. Roads make many areas accessible to the camper and hiker.
State
NHL

CLINTON COUNTY
Plattsburgh
KENT-DELORD HOUSE
17 Cumberland Avenue
1797

The Kent-Delord House is believed to be the oldest in Plattsburgh. The second owner was Elizabeth Bailey Kent, whose husband James Kent was chief justice of New York's state supreme court and wrote *Kent's Commentaries on American Law*. During the battle of Plattsburgh (September 11, 1814) the house was the headquarters for British officers. The frame dwelling is two stories high and has a gable roof. There is a one-story central entrance porch on the south facade.
Private

CLINTON COUNTY
Plattsburgh
OLD STONE BARRACKS
Rhode Island Avenue, Plattsburgh Air Force Base
1838–1840

Six months after the battle of Plattsburgh (September 11, 1814) the federal government purchased 200 acres along the shoreline of Lake Champlain on which to establish a military reservation, Plattsburgh Barracks. The present stone quarters were constructed as one side of a two-sided hollow square. The other barracks was demolished in 1964. The Old Stone Barracks has two-story limestone walls and is the oldest building still standing on the base, now Plattsburgh Air Force Base. Its gable roof has a wooden cornice, and a two-story wooden veranda covers the north facade.
Federal; not accessible to the public

CLINTON COUNTY
Plattsburgh vicinity
PLATTSBURGH BAY
Cumberland Bay, east of Plattsburgh
1814

The naval battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814, halted a major British thrust into the United States along the traditional invasion route of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. This victory in the War of 1812 resulted in the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain and compelled invading troops to withdraw to Canada, leaving behind a vast store of supplies. Overlooking the scene of the action is the Macdonough Memorial, commemorating Captain Thomas Macdonough, American naval commander at the battle.
State
NHL

CLINTON COUNTY
Plattsburgh vicinity
VALCOUR BAY
7 miles south of Plattsburgh on the west shore of Lake Champlain
1776

Benedict Arnold's fleet action off Valcour Island on October 11, 1776, had a far-reaching effect on the outcome of the Revolutionary War. Although the American force was defeated, its presence and its stubborn fight were strategically advantageous. The delay caused the British command to wait until the following year to carry out its projected movement toward Albany. By that time the Americans were better prepared, and they repulsed the British at Saratoga, the turning point of the Revolution. The only commemorative monument is on the mainland about five miles south of Plattsburgh.
State
NHL

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Church Hill
OLANA (FREDERIC E. CHURCH HOUSE)
Church Hill, east end of Rip Van Winkle Bridge
1874, Frederic Church and Calvert Vaux

Frederic E. Church was one of the leading American landscape artists of the 19th century. First becoming prominent through paintings of the Catskill Mountains, Church is noted for his treatment of light in sunsets, storms, and volcanic explosions. Extensive travel to South America, Labrador, Europe, and the Near East provided material for many of his paintings. Olana, overlooking the Hudson River, is reminiscent of these travels, reflecting Persian, Moorish, Italian, and East Indian styles. Many of his paintings are displayed in the house.
State
NHL

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Germantown
CLERMONT
Clermont State Park
18th and 19th centuries

Clermont was originally a 13,000–acre estate which Robert R. Livingston (1746–1813) inherited from his father. The present house was constructed sometime after 1777 and incorporated an earlier (c. 1730) dwelling into its fabric. In its present form the house is three stories high and has walls of brick covered with stucco scored to resemble stone. Alterations have been made through the early 20th century, most notably the addition of a combination third floor and hip roof. Robert Livingston was a delegate to the Continental Congress, the first Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and a negotiator for the Louisiana Purchase.
State
HABS

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Hudson
FRONT STREET-PARADE HILL-LOWER WARREN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Warren Street between 2nd Street and Parade Hill, both sides of N. Front and S. Front Streets between Diamond and Allen (Ferry) Streets, both sides of Prison Alley between N. Front Street and the bluff, Parade Hill, Franklin Square, and the north side of Fleet Street
18th–20th centuries

Hudson, originally called Claverack Landing, was established in the late 18th century as a commercial venture by a group of New England Proprietors. For this reason the architecture contrasts markedly with that of other Hudson River towns which were founded and settled by the Dutch. Hudson prospered as a whaling and shipbuilding port, until, by the 1840's, its economy was no longer tied to the sea but to industry. Within the district are many frame and brick buildings dating from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries that vary in architectural style as well as use. A common building type contains living quarters above a first floor business. On top of the bluff above the river are a number of late 18th-century commercial structures. Today the entire historic area retains much of its original character, scale, and land use. The environment, relatively unaltered by modern intrusion, relates strongly to the river which first engendered Hudson's prosperity.
Multiple public/private

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Kinderhook vicinity
LINDENWALD (MARTIN VAN BUREN HOUSE)
East of Kinderhook on N.Y. 9H
1797

Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, occupied Lindenwald from his retirement from the Presidency in 1841 until his death in 1862. Van Buren played a leading role in the emergence of Jacksonian democracy in the 1830's and remained a prominent political figure until the outbreak of the Civil War. His brick house, originally Georgian in style, was enlarged and renovated for Van Buren after 1840 by Richard Upjohn.
Private
NHL; HABS

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Kinderhook vicinity
VAN ALEN, LUYCAS, HOUSE
N.Y. 9H, 2.1 miles south of U.S. 9
1737–1750

The Van Alen House illustrates the type of Dutch Colonial brick house built in New York's northern counties during the 18th century. It is one of the few remaining examples that has not been severely altered by later additions and remodeling. Constructed by Luycas Van Alen, the farmhouse is a rectangular brick building with a sharply pitched roof. It has been restored by the Columbia County Historical Society.
Private
NHL; HABS

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Livingston
LIVINGSTON, HENRY W., HOUSE, THE HILL
At the intersection of U.S. 9 and N.Y. 82
c. 1803

The Classical architectural details of The Hill set the house apart from the Colonial dwellings of the previous century. A giant portico with two-story Ionic columns highlights the three bays of the west facade, and a modified dome roof covers the central block. Curved bays were built on the westernmost portions of the side elevations, and wings extend from the eastern portion of the sides and terminate in octagons. Walls are brick covered with stucco. Henry W. Livingston (1768–1810) was minister to France, county judge, and a member of the state assembly and of Congress.
Private; not accessible to the public

COLUMBIA COUNTY
New Lebanon
MOUNT LEBANON SHAKER SOCIETY
U.S. 20
1787

The Mount Lebanon Shaker Society was the first and most economically successful of the 19 Shaker communities in the United States. It was the central ministry which directed the affairs of the other communities. The Shakers lived in communal fashion, granted equality of the sexes, and practiced celibacy. Though the community had died out by the 1920's, a large number of the original buildings remain, most of which are owned by the Darrow School. Among the most important are the original meetinghouse, a five-story dormitory, the tannery, a chair factory, and a smithy.
Private
NHL; HABS

DELAWARE COUNTY
Roxbury vicinity
BURROUGHS, JOHN, HOME (WOODCHUCK LODGE)
2 miles from Roxbury
1908

John Burroughs was both a scientist and a literary critic, and the combination of these talents produced one of America's important nature writers. Some of his best-known nature essays include *Wake-Robin* (1871) and *Locusts and Wild Honey* (1879). In addition, he was an authority on his personal friend, the poet Walt Whitman. His summer retreat in the Catskills, a frame house with rustic trimmings, was used both for writing and for entertaining friends, among whom were Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Hyde Park
HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
2 miles south of Hyde Park on U.S. 9
1826

In this house at Hyde Park, Franklin D. Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882. Here he grew up, and here he made his home for much of his adult life. During his years as President of the United States, 1933–1945, it served as the "Summer White House." It was from this district that he first campaigned successfully for office, representing the district as New York state senator from 1911 to 1913. In subsequent years he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1913–1920) and governor of New York (1929–1933). To this home he came often while recuperating from infantile paralysis contracted in 1921. The site also includes Roosevelt's grave and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.
Federal
NPS, 187.69 acres
HABS

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Hyde Park
VANDERBILT MANSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
North edge of Hyde Park, U.S. 9
1896–1898, McKim, Mead, and White

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site is a significant example of the great estates developed by financial and industrial leaders in the era following the Civil War. The grounds have been maintained since colonial days as a country seat by prominent individuals including Dr. Samuel Bard, attending physician to George Washington, and heirs of John Jacob Astor. In 1895 the estate was purchased by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. The three-story Italian Renaissance mansion he built on the property is furnished predominantly in Continental motifs. Vanderbilt also improved the grounds and built new farm buildings, carriage houses, and entrance ways.
Federal
NPS; 211.65 acres
HABS

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
MORSE, SAMUEL F. B., HOUSE (LOCUST GROVE)
370 South Street
1830

Samuel F. B. Morse purchased Locust Grove in 1847, three years after the famous telegraph message had flashed over the wire from Washington to Baltimore. Although he was a painter and professor, he is chiefly noted for his pioneer work in telegraphy and development of the Morse code. He enlarged this summer residence by adding rooms on the north and south sides so that the house is octagon-shaped; another four-story addition forms a tower.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
SPRINGSIDE (MATTHEW VASSAR HOUSE)
Academy and Livingston Streets
1850–1852, Andrew Jackson Downing

When Matthew Vassar purchased a 43-acre tract in Poughkeepsie in 1850, he engaged the well-known landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing (1815–1852) to design what was to be Vassar's country estate. A large villa planned by Vassar was never built but the gatehouse and a cottage designed by Downing remain. About half of the original estate, or 26.5 acres, exists today as the sole evidence of Downing's work to have survived intact to the present. Downing is considered to be the first American landscape architect, and his ideas strongly influenced national tastes. The grounds of Springside encompass meandering drives and paths, and natural features are subtly blended with man-made ones to enhance the natural setting. The cottage is Gothic Revival, one and one-half stories with a projecting central gable and jerkinhead end gable.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; NABS

ERIE COUNTY
Buffalo
ALBRIGHT-KNOX ART GALLERY
1285 Elmwood Avenue
1900–1905, Edward B. Green

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy was founded in 1862 and a half century later commissioned Edward B. Green to design an art gallery. His building is two stories high and roughly L-shaped. Walls are faced with marble, and the roof is com-

posed of gabled and modified gambrel sections covered with tile and pierced by skylights. The east elevation has a central Ionic portico flanked on both sides by wings composed of colonnaded sections connecting projecting pedimented portions with four caryatid figures by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. On the west side is a hemicycle with Ionic columns also flanked by Ionic colonnaded wings.
Private

ERIE COUNTY
Buffalo
THEODORE ROOSEVELT INAUGURAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Delaware Avenue
c. 1838, c. 1901, Georgy Carey

The Ansley Wilcox House was originally part of an army post, Poinsett Barracks, established in 1838. In the late 1840's the house became a private residence. After a number of ownerships, it was purchased in 1883 by Dexter P. Rumsey. It was remodeled on the inside and an earlier frame addition rebuilt. In this Victorian period house Vice President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on September 14, 1901, following the assassination of President William McKinley.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NPS 1.03 acres
HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Reference—see Clinton County

ESSEX COUNTY
Crown Point
FORT ST. FREDERIC
Junction of N.Y. 8 and 9N
1731

For almost a quarter of a century Fort St. Frederic was a keystone of France's defense of Canada. During the French and Indian War, however, the fort was abandoned and destroyed after the fall of Fort Ticonderoga to the British in 1759. Though fragmentary, the ruins give an impression of the life in a frontier outpost on the shores of Lake Champlain. A museum contains artifacts found in and near Fort St. Frederic and nearby Fort Amherst.
State
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Crown Point vicinity
FORT CROWN POINT
Crown Point Reservation, west of the south end of the Lake Champlain Bridge and N.Y. 8
1760

Fort Crown Point, in its ruined, but unaltered state, is considered one of the best existing architectural and archeological examples of 18th-century military engineering in the United States. Included in the Crown Point Reservation are the ruins of Fort Crown Point, Fort St. Frederic (a post built and occupied by the French from 1731 to 1759), and the sites of 18th-century French and English villages. Construction was started on the British fort in 1760 after the capture of the site from the French during the French and Indian War. The fort was called Crown Point or Fort Amherst, after Gen. Lord Jeffrey Amherst, commander of the British forces that drove the French Army from the shores of Lake Champlain. Disaster struck the new fort in 1773. The powder magazine blew up, and the entire fortress was damaged by fire. Reconstruction began, but before the work was completed the Revolution broke out, and the fort was never rebuilt. The post played a minor role in the Revolution as an outpost of Fort Ticonderoga. Eventually the entire area of the fort reverted to pasture and orchard. The moat, wall, most of the stonework, and the five great bastions which extended from the corners are still largely intact, although overgrown with vegetation. Inside are the well-preserved remains of two of the three original stone two-story barracks.
State
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Port Kent
WATSON, ELKANAH, HOUSE
3 miles east of U.S. 9
1828

Remembered primarily as an originator of the agricultural fair, Elkanah Watson was also a diplomat, businessman, banker, canal promoter, and educator. With ideas far in advance of his time, he persistently supported the creation of a National Board of Agriculture. Watson's two-story stone house sits high above Lake Champlain, affording a view across the lake to Vermont. The house remains essentially unchanged.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Ticonderoga vicinity
FORT TICONDEROGA
2.5 miles south of Ticonderoga on N.Y. 22
1755–1757

Located at the junction of Lake Champlain and Lake George, Fort Ticonderoga was the key to both Canada and the Hudson River Valley in the 18th century. Built by the French and originally named Fort Vaudreuil, it was captured by the British in 1759 and renamed Ticonderoga. During the American Revolution it changed hands many times, first coming into American possession on May 10, 1775, when a small force of Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen defeated its British defenders. The fort has been largely restored.
Private
NHL

FRANKLIN COUNTY
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Reference—see Clinton County

FULTON COUNTY
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Reference—see Clinton County

FULTON COUNTY
Johnstown
JOHNSON HALL
Hall Street
1763

Johnson Hall was for the last 11 years of his life the home of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern colonies and a foremost frontier leader of pre-Revolutionary New York. Johnson's influence on the Indians of the Six Nations was significant in the defeat of French power in North America and in the westward advance of the English colonies. The rectangular frame building in Georgian style has been restored and contains some furnishings which belonged to the Johnson family. The adjacent blockhouse is one of the two which guarded Johnson's house.
State
NHL; HABS

GENESEE COUNTY
Batavia
HOLLAND LAND OFFICE
W. Main Street
1815

The Holland Land Company played a vital role in developing western New York and northern Pennsylvania in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Created by a group of Dutch investors in the 1790's, its land

office in Batavia was run for many years by a local agent, Joseph Ellicott. A responsible land company, the Holland Land Office provided orderly assignment of land to settlers, helped newcomers adjust to life on the frontier, and stimulated the federal government to provide good roads and protection for settlers.
County
NHL

GREENE COUNTY
Catskill
COLE, THOMAS, HOUSE
218 Spring Street
1812–1814

The Hudson River School of painting developed largely because of the work of Thomas Cole, an American landscape and allegorical painter of the 19th century. His European travels led to an increasing concentration on allegorical scenes, but his love for natural scenes never dwindled. The brick house in which he lived has been little altered since its construction. From his bedroom Cole could view the Catskill Mountains which he so often painted. To the east of the house is the two-story clapboard studio in which Cole worked until two years before his death.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

GREENE COUNTY
Coxsackie vicinity
BRONCK, PIETER, HOUSE
2 miles west of Coxsackie on the west side of U.S. 9W
1663, 1682, 1738

The Bronck House illustrates the architectural development of Dutch Colonial dwellings. Constructed by Pieter Bronck, the first house had fieldstone walls, a high gable roof, and tall casement windows. The dwelling contained one large room on each of the two floors and an attic. The first expansion in 1682 saw the addition of a one-and-a-half-story wing to the rear of the original house. In 1738 Leendent Bronck built a larger brick house to the north, connecting it to the original dwelling by a brick passageway. Still in excellent condition, the house is furnished with much of the original Bronck furniture.
Private
NHL

HAMILTON COUNTY
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Reference—see Clinton County

HERKIMER COUNTY
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Reference—see Clinton County

HERKIMER COUNTY
Danube
HERKIMER HOUSE
Near N.Y. 5S
1750's

Situated on the bank of the Mohawk River, Herkimer House was built by Nicholas Herkimer (1728–1777), brigadier general of the Tryon County militia. His command was ambushed at Oriskany while enroute to Fort Stanwix (August 6, 1977), and Herkimer was fatally wounded. His home is a two-story brick dwelling with a central hall plan. In the 1820's the house was remodeled inside and out for use as a canal tavern. A portion was destroyed by fire in 1908, and the state of New York bought the house five years later. Drastic alterations were undertaken in the 1960's to restore the structure to its 18th-century appearance. Steel framing was introduced, two wooden porches were added, and the two interior chimneys date from the 20th century. The wood Greek Revival cornice is early 19th century.
State

HERKIMER COUNTY
Indian Castle vicinity
INDIAN CASTLE CHURCH
East of Indian Castle on N.Y. 5S
c. 1769–1770

The Indian Castle Church was erected under the direction of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern colonies. It is a rectangular, one-story frame structure covered with clapboards. The present steeple and much of the other fabric have been extensively altered.
State

HERKIMER COUNTY
Little Falls
HERKIMER COUNTY TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
Corner of Ann and Albany Streets
1833, 1874

Originally called the Herkimer County Bank, the Herkimer County Trust Company is the oldest bank in the county. This Greek Revival building housed the bank until 1917. Only one story high and rectangular in shape, the structure's small scale makes it unusual. The facade is constructed of cut stone while the south wall and basement are broken range masonry. Four hand-carved stone columns support the pediment of the front portico, and a small addition on the north side was built in 1874 to provide living accommodations for a junior clerk who guarded the bank funds.
Private; not accessible to the public

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn across the East River
1883, John A. and Washington A. Roebling

Brooklyn Bridge was one of the world's first wire cable suspension bridges. During its construction numerous technical problems were faced, and their solutions established precedents in bridge building. For example, steel rather than wrought iron wire was used for the main cables and the individual wires were galvanized to protect them from the salt spray. The cables themselves are supported by two massive Gothic pylons, each with two pointed arches. The main span of the bridge is 1,595 feet long, but the overall length is 3,455 feet.
Municipal
NHL

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Borough of Brooklyn, bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Court Street, Fulton Street, and the East River
19th century

During the 19th century, Brooklyn Heights, situated on a bluff opposite the southeastern tip of Manhattan, was the leading residential district of New York City. The extant buildings reflect the architectural styles of the Victorian era as well as the opulence of the times. Within recent years Brooklyn Heights has been revived as a residential area. The influx of new residents has helped to preserve the architectural interest and residential character of the area.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
PLYMOUTH CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS
75 Hicks Street
1849

Established in 1847, Brooklyn's Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims was a foremost center of antislavery sentiment. From its pulpit spoke not only its well-known minister, Henry Ward Beecher, but also such other noted abolitionists as William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, and John Greenleaf Whittier. During the latter half of the 19th century, the church con-

tinued its prominence through support of social and cultural movements. The original building has changed little since its opening, the major alteration being the addition of stained glass windows.
Private
NHL; HABS

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
WYCKOFF, PIETER, HOUSE
5902 Canarsie Lane
1639

Pieter Wyckoff, builder of the Wyckoff House, was the superintendent of Peter Stuyvesant's estate. His Flemish Colonial residence illustrates the regional type of frame dwelling utilized by Dutch settlers on western Long Island. Expanded near the end of the 17th century and enlarged in 1730, this farmhouse is New York City's oldest house. The one-story building has a pair of end chimneys and a small one-story wing on the same axis at the west end.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

LEWIS COUNTY
Lowville
HOUGH, FRANKLIN B., HOUSE
Collins Street
c. 1861

Dr. Franklin B. Hough, the father of American forestry, so impressed upon the public and the federal government the danger of depletion of the nation's forests that in 1876 he was appointed Forestry Agent in the Department of Agriculture. In addition to being the first federal forestry official, Hough is credited with the first book on forestry prepared in the United States, the first American forestry journal, and with helping to write the bill that made the Adirondack Forest Preserve the nation's first state forest preserve. His brick residence is essentially the same as it was during his occupancy.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MADISON COUNTY
Cazenovia
LORENZO
Ledyard Street (U.S. 20)
1807–1809

Colonel John Linklaen, founder of Cazenovia, built Lorenzo. It is a two-story Georgian dwelling which exhibits, both inside and out, the influence of the Adam style. Exterior walls are brick. On the north or main facade the bays are separated by pilasters topped with elliptical arches forming a blind arcade. A pediment containing an elliptical window tops the three center bays of the main facade, and a balustrade runs along the roof of the central block. The rear ell lacks the balustrade. Inside, the wide hallway contains a spiral staircase. Woodwork and ceiling cornices are finely executed.
State
HABS

MADISON COUNTY
Oneida
ONEIDA COMMUNITY MANSION HOUSE
Sherrill Road
1860

The Oneida Community, founded in 1848 by John Humphrey Noyes, illustrates one of 19th-century America's communitarian experiments. Progressive in many ways, the community flourished until 1879. External social pressures and internal dissension led to the cessation of multiple marriage, and in 1881 the experiment ceased. The large brick mansion house of about 400 rooms remains essentially unchanged.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
ANTHONY, SUSAN B., HOUSE
17 Madison Street
c. 1866–1906

Susan B. Anthony, who was associated with many reform movements, was a leading figure in the women's rights movement during the second half of the 19th century. A teacher in her younger years, she was drawn away from the classroom by her interest in current issues. During her lifetime she supported the temperance movement, the abolitionist cause, and the move for Negro suffrage, as well as women's suffrage movements on state, national, and international levels. The two-story brick building in which Miss Anthony lived the last 40 years of her life is now a museum containing many original furnishings.
Private
NHL

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE
123 S. Fitzhugh Street
1835–1836, Minard Lafever

The Campbell-Whittlesey House is exemplary of the Greek Revival architecture popular in western New York state during the second quarter of the 19th century. A two-story pedimented portico with four, fluted Ionic columns graces the north elevation. All walls are brick and the windows and doors have stone lintels and sills. The cornice is wood and there are grilles in the frieze. Benjamin Campbell, a merchant and miller, built the house.
Private
HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
CHILD, JONATHAN, HOUSE AND BREWSTER-BURKE HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
37 S. Washington Street and 130 Spring Street
19th century

These two houses comprise a historic district because their styles are contemporary, and both are examples of Rochester residences fashionable when the city was expanding. The Jonathan Child House is a two-story Greek Revival dwelling with a full two-story portico across the front. There are five fluted columns on the main facade, and the wooden cornice has a carved egg and dart motif. It was built in 1837–1838. The companion Brewster-Burke House has a central block and west wing of two stories and a one-story wing on the extreme west elevation. Walls are brick, and the bracketed cornice, iron balconets, and low cupola are typical of Italian Villa architecture. An entrance porch on the south side features elaborately carved, Moorish style ornament. The house was built about the middle of the 19th century.
Private
HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
EASTMAN, GEORGE, HOUSE
900 East Avenue
1905, J. Foster Warner

George Eastman made photography a popular pastime by introducing film and a camera, the Kodak, which could be easily mastered by the general public. After marketing the first roll film in 1885, Eastman turned to the development of a simple camera which first appeared in 1888. The success of his products gave him the title "Kodak King," and the Eastman-Kodak Company has continued to be a leader in the industry. This two-story concrete residence presently houses a photographic museum.
Private
NHL

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
Southeast corner of S. Clinton Avenue and Court Street
1907–1908, Claude F. Bragdon

The First Universalist Church is a large, solid brick building of harmonizing pro-

portions and colors. Architectural detail is unusual, and this church is considered one of Claude Bragdon's outstanding works. A tower-like section rises from the center of the building above four gabled wings. The tower is surmounted by a low octagonal lantern and cupola. Exterior trim is stone and ceramic tile. The central tower has two corbeled cornices of brick with tile insets, and the four main gables have semicircular arched brick corbel cornices coped with tile. At each end of the west facade is a one-story, arcaded, gabled entrance porch.
Private
HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Amsterdam vicinity
ERIE CANAL
6 miles west of Amsterdam on N.Y. 5S
1825

The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 by the state of New York opened the Old Northwest to rapid settlement and gave western agriculture direct access to eastern markets. Aside from its role in the commercial development of the nation, the canal was one of the remarkable engineering feats of its time. Preserved in and near Fort Hunter are the ditch and a lock of the original canal (1820–1840); two locks, the Schoharie Aqueduct and Lock Grocery of the improved canal of 1841; and Lock 12 of the modern New York State Barge Canal.
Multiple public/private
NHL

NASSAU COUNTY
Oyster Bay, Long Island
SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
End of Cove Neck Road
1884–1885

This home built by Theodore Roosevelt in 1884–1885 was his permanent home for the rest of his life. Used as a "Summer White House," it was visited by many national and international figures. Before succeeding to the Presidency in 1901 on the assassination of William McKinley, Roosevelt had gained prominence as a state legislator, New York City Police Commissioner, United States Civil Service Commissioner, governor of New York, and a colonel of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War. After his tenure as President, 1901–1909, Roosevelt was an unsuccessful candidate for President on the Progressive Party ticket in 1912. He died in this house on January 6, 1919.
Federal
NPS; 85 acres
HABS

NASSAU COUNTY
Port Washington
SOUSA, JOHN PHILIP, HOUSE (WILDBANK)
14 Hicks Lane, Sands Point
c. 1907

John Philip Sousa made great contributions in the field of music as a band director and composer. Under his direction the Marine Band became one of the nation's foremost bands. During the Spanish-American and First World wars he served as director of military bands. As a composer he is best known for marches, including "Semper Fidelis," "Washington Post March," and "Stars and Stripes Forever." Sousa's three-story stucco house was his residence from 1910 until his death in 1932, and the house remains much as it was during his lifetime.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
ARTHUR, CHESTER A., HOUSE
123 Lexington Avenue
1885–1886

Although President Chester A. Arthur had risen to political prominence through a powerful Republican machine which depended on the spoils system, he supported civil service reform. In his first annual message he recommended the passage of a civil service law. In 1883 Congress passed a bill which removed many federal positions from the spoils list, forbade compulsory political contributions, and authorized the creation of a commission to enforce the law. Arthur returned to his five-story brownstone town house after his term as President, 1881–1885.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CARNEGIE, ANDREW, MANSION
2 E. 91st Street
1901, Babb, Cook, and Willard

When he retired in 1901, Andrew Carnegie, the "King of the Vulcans," sold his iron and steel properties for almost $500 million. He spent his remaining years giving away a major part of his fortune. His gifts to establish public libraries, to further education, and to promote scientific research and international peace reflect his love of books, the arts, and nature, and his desire for human progress. His 64-room brick mansion is presently occupied by the Columbia University School of Social Work.
Private
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CARNEGIE HALL
7th Avenue, 56th to 57th Streets
1891, William B. Tuthill

Originally called the Music Hall, the name was changed in 1898 to honor Andrew Carnegie, a principal benefactor. This important center for American musical activities has contributed greatly to New York City's musical eminence. Major artists such as Tchaikovsky and Paderewski have performed at Carnegie Hall through the years. Here also Arturo Toscanini conducted the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra for a decade beginning in 1926. This six-story Italian Renaissance building is topped by a 16-story tower containing studio apartments.
Municipal
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CASTLE CLINTON NATIONAL MONUMENT
South Ferry
1811

The harbor fortification of Castle Clinton at the southern end of Manhattan Island symbolizes a century and a half of American growth and change. It was built to protect New York in the tense years prior to the War of 1812, but was never tested during the war. In 1824 Castle Clinton was leased by New York as a place of public entertainment. Among those who performed here was Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," presented by P. T. Barnum in 1850. From 1855 to 1890 it was the greatest of 19th-century immigration depots. It served as the New York City Aquarium from 1896 to 1941. The original fort is being restored.
Federal
NPS; 1 acre

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CENTRAL PARK
Bounded by Central Park South, 5th Avenue, Central Park West, 110th Street
1859–1876, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux

Central Park occupies a pre-eminent position in the history of the park movement in the United States. It was the first to dramatize the need for and give impetus to

the nation's urban park movement. A design competition was held and won by Olmsted and Vaux. Their plan called for a forest atmosphere with all architectural features subordinated. Included in the park are woods, fields, gardens, ponds, bridle paths, and a network of paths for pedestrians and roads for vehicles. The park has been recognized as an outstanding example of the art of landscape architecture.
Municipal
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE (CONGREGATION AHAWATH CHESED-SHAAR HASHOMAYIM)
646–652 Lexington Avenue
1870–1872, Henry Fernback

The Ahawath Chesed congregation was organized in 1846. In 1864 land was acquired for a temple at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and East 55th Street. As completed, the synagogue is rectangular in shape and built of stone with contrasting stone trim. On the east facade are two minaret-like octagonal towers surmounted by multi-sided globes. Inside, cast iron columns support an arcade on either side of the main aisles, and there are stencil designs on the walls.
Private

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CITY HALL
Broadway and Chambers Street
1803–1811, Joseph Mangin and John McComb, Jr.

Since its completion, New York's City Hall has been the center for the administration of the nation's largest city. Apart from its historic role as a public building, it has equal significance in the history of American architecture. It is to Joseph Mangin, a Frenchman, that the strong Louis XVI French character of the building can be attributed. The two-story stone building has two symmetrical wings balanced against a raised central pavilion, which is further emphasized by a cupola and an open entry porch surmounting a grand flight of stairs. A focal point within is the central domed rotunda. The building houses the offices of the mayor and the president of the City Council, the chambers of the City Council and Board of Estimate, and the Governor's Room.
Municipal
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
COOPER UNION
Cooper Square, 7th Street and 4th Avenue
1850

Speaking at Cooper Union on February 27, 1860, about the crisis which threatened to destroy the Union, Abraham Lincoln established himself as a serious candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. At that time Cooper Union was a pioneer effort in private support of free public education. In addition to its role as an educational center for more than a century, Cooper Union has served as a forum for important issues throughout the last hundred years. Morever the structure incorporates innovative building technology into its plumbing, ventilation, and heating systems.
Private
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
DYCKMAN, WILLIAM, HOUSE
4881 Broadway
1783

The Dyckman House is an example of the final refinements of the Flemish Colonial style during the late 18th century. It displays the use which the Dutch made of varied building materials. William Dyckman built his farmhouse with end walls of uncoursed fieldstones in mortar, a front wall of brick, and gables covered with clapboards. Largely reconstructed, the house is the only 18th-century farmhouse extant on Manhattan Island.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Wall and Nassau Streets
1699–1703

On the site of this memorial stood Federal Hall, which served as the first seat of the new federal government from 1788 to 1790. Previously it had been the scene of other significant events. Here the printer John Peter Zenger was tried and acquitted in 1735. The Stamp Act Congress, which protested British "taxation without representation," met here in 1765. At this site the Continental Congress convened from 1785 to 1788. On the balcony of Federal Hall, George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States on April 30, 1789.
Federal
NPS; 0.45 acre
HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Riverside Drive and W. 122nd Street
1897, John H. Duncan

The General Grant National Memorial commemorates the life of Ulysses S. Grant. Within the classical-styled monument are the sarcophagi of Grant and his wife. Two trophy rooms display Union army battle flags and mural maps of Civil War campaigns. These illustrate Grant's career as a supreme commander of the Union army, 1863–1865. Between the arches of the rotunda are allegorical figures representing various phases of his life. In addition to his military honors, Grant was President of the United States for two terms, 1869–1877.
Federal
NPS; 0.76 acre
HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
HAMILTON GRANGE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
287 Convent Avenue
1801

Hamilton Grange, the only home ever owned by Alexander Hamilton, is a two-story frame house which has been moved from its original site. Hamilton, who occupied the house for only three years before his death, was a major draftsman and proponent of the Constitution and a foremost architect of American fiscal policy in the critical first years of the federal union. Despite minor modifications, the basic structure of this Federal period building is intact. Present plans call for enlarging its site and restoration of the house.
Federal
NPS; 0.71 acre

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
MORGAN, PIERPONT, LIBRARY
33 E. 36th Street
1906, McKim, Mead, and White

John Pierpont Morgan exemplifies the emergence of the financier as a major force in modern American industry. He acquired a powerful influence in the railroad industry after 1879, organized the

U.S. Steel Company in 1901, and helped to avert a financial panic in November 1907. The Renaissance style library and the annex, erected in 1927, contain literary and artistic collections acquired during and after Morgan's lifetime.
Private
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
MORRIS-JUMEL MANSION
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
1765

In addition to its importance as a pre-Revolutionary residence, the Morris-Jumel Mansion is the major surviving landmark of the battle of Harlem Heights. This battle on September 16, 1776, restored the offensive spirit of the American army, the patriots forcing the British to retreat. The house served as General George Washington's headquarters from September 14 to October 18, 1776. It was originally owned by Lt. Colonel Roger Morris, a Loyalist, whose property was confiscated and sold after the war. In 1810 Stephen Jumel purchased the house and restored it in the Federal style. The house has been recently renovated and refurnished.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
5th Avenue and 42nd Street
1911, Carrère and Hastings

Its extensive manuscript and rare book collections, plus some seven million volumes for general use, make the New York Public Library a major center of study and research in the United States. The library's reference department was formed in 1895 by the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries. In 1901, as the result of a gift of Andrew Carnegie, the New York Public Library consolidated with 10 independent circulation libraries to form the circulation department. The building sits well back from 5th Avenue, and two flights of steps lead from the sidewalk to the triple-arched and Corinthian-columned main entrance.
Municipal
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL PUBLIC THEATER (ASTOR LIBRARY)
425 Lafayette Street
1849–1853, (south wing), Alexander Saeltzer; 1856–1859 (central section), Griffith Thomas; 1879–1881 (north wing), Thomas Stent

Constructed in three sections, the Astor Library demonstrates the evolution of 19th-century building technique from solid stone to light iron. The central block is four stories high and each of the wings, three. Walls are brick with stone trim, and the older sections have masonry columns while the columns on the more recent portion are iron. Windows are round arched, and the architectural style of the building is Italianate. Important interior features are elaborate cornice panels and moldings, decorative cast iron columns, and ornamented skylights.
Private

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
OLD MERCHANT'S HOUSE (SEABURY TREDWELL HOUSE)
29 E. 4th Street
1832

Purchased in 1835 by Seabury Tredwell, a successful hardware merchant, the Old Merchant's House illustrates the life of the prosperous urban mercantile class of the mid–19th century. The three-story, three-bay brick town house, with its gable roof, is representative of the transition in architectural styles from the Federal to the Greek Revival period. The house, including its furnishings, has been preserved intact.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
170–176 JOHN STREET BUILDING
170–176 John Street
1840

This building was erected as a commercial facility and serves the same purpose today. It may be the only notable surviving structure from an era of flourishing international commerce in this area of lower Manhattan. Five stories high, the building is rectangular and has 13 granite columns at street level. The roof is flat and has a simple cornice.
Private

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
THE PLAYERS
16 Gramercy Park
1888, Stanford White

This landmark in American theatrical history was originally the home of Edwin Booth, founder and first president of the Players Club. The three-story building, redesigned for use of the club by architect Stanford White, houses a large collection of material pertaining to the theater. Memorabilia of the Booth family and other actors and actresses are on display, and the library includes bound volumes, letters, playbills, and photographs.
Private
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
PUPIN PHYSICS LABORATORIES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Broadway and 120th Street
1939

In this laboratory Enrico Fermi conducted his initial experiments on the nuclear fission of uranium. In addition, the uranium atom was split here for the first time in the Western Hemisphere on January 25, 1939, ten days after the world's first atom splitting in Copenhagen, Denmark. The experiment was carried out by Dr. John B. Dunning and several colleagues. The cyclotron control room contains the table which held the instruments used on that night.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey Streets
1764–1766, Thomas McBean; 1794, James C. Lawrence

The inspiration for this Georgian-style church was taken from London's St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The sole surviving church of New York's colonial era, St. Paul's has many important historical associations. Here Sir William Howe and other officers of the British army worshiped when New York was occupied by the British during the Revolutionary War. Following George Washington's inauguration, April 30, 1789, the President and members of the Congress assembled here for a special service.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK (NEW YORK STATE MARITIME MUSEUM BLOCK)
Bounded by Front, Fulton, and South Streets and Burling Slip
19th century

The group of buildings on Fulton Street originally known as Schermerhorn Row was financed and constructed by Peter Schermerhorn in 1811–1812. Schermerhorn, a ship's chandler, envisioned his block as one of the most important mercantile centers in New York City. These early structures were brick and of a uniform design, but, as the owners or tenants prospered, alterations were made to "update" the structures according to the popular architectural styles. A mansard roof was added to Nos. 92 and 93 South Street and 2 Fulton Street (1868). Other buildings in the block were erected at various times, mostly during the first half of the 19th century. These structures are the last on the waterfront dating from New York's sailing age.
State

NEW YORK COUNTY (also in Hudson County, New Jersey)
New York
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
Liberty Island, New York harbor
1886

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. Dedicated by President Grover Cleveland in 1886, it commemorates the alliance of France and the United States during the American Revolution. The colossal copper statue designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi is 152 feet high. The pedestal on which it rests is almost 150 feet in height. The base, originally a masonry fort, is in the form of an 11-pointed star. The tablet in the statue's left hand symbolizes freedom and liberty, to which the torch lights the way.
Federal
NPS; 58.38 acres

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
THEODORE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE NATICNAL HISTORIC SITE
28 E. 20th Street
mid-19th century

In this four-story brownstone house Theodore Roosevelt spent the first 15 years of his life, 1858–1873. Here to improve his health he embarked on a program of physical fitness with the vigor and enthusiasm which so characterized his adult life. Roosevelt gained acclaim as United States Civil Service Commissioner, New York Police Commissioner, and colonel of the "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-American War. Becoming President upon the assassination of William McKinley in 1901, he was elected to the Presidency in 1904. His tenure was marked by internal reforms to harness the industrial revolution, to conserve natural resources, and to control trusts, and by significant advances in foreign relations. The living rooms and two bedrooms in the reconstructed house have been restored to the period of Roosevelt's boyhood.
Federal
NPS; 0.11 acre

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
233 Broadway
1913, Cass Gilbert

Unperturbed by early business failures, Frank W. Woolworth eventually made his variety chain store, which featured innovations in merchandising techniques, into a multi-million dollar enterprise. Built as his corporate headquarters, the Woolworth Building was, at the time of its completion, the world's tallest edifice, 792 feet high. Architecturally, the building reflects the application of the verticality of the Gothic style to the skyscraper. Known as the "Cathedral of Commerce," the building is still used for commercial purposes.
Private
NHL

NIAGARA COUNTY
Niagara Falls
NIAGARA RESERVATION
1885

Creation of the Niagara Reservation and subsequent elimination of environmental eyesores near the falls was the first use of a State's power of eminent domain to acquire land for aesthetic purposes. Although the town of Niagara surrounds the reservation, the visitor may view Niagara Falls from an area free of commercial distractions. The reservation, which covers 430 acres, includes an observation tower and numerous paths from which the falls are visible.
State
NHL

NIAGARA COUNTY
Youngstown vicinity
OLD FORT NIAGARA
North of Youngstown on N.Y. 18
1678, 1725–1726

Throughout the colonial period and the early years of the United States, the strategic site of Fort Niagara made its control the goal of major military operations by France, England, the United States, and the great Iroquois federation. First built by order of Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, it was twice rebuilt. Restored features include the Stone House, a fortified building resembling a French provincial chateau; the moat, drawbridge, and blockhouse; earthen ramparts and masonry casements; and parade ground.
Private
NHL

ONEIDA COUNTY
Rome
FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT
Bounded by Dominick, Spring, Liberty, and James Streets
1758

The stand by an American garrison at Fort Stanwix in August 1777 during the Revolutionary War disrupted British strategy and contributed to the defeat of General John Burgoyne at Saratoga a few months later. It was also the site of a treaty with the Iroquois in 1768 which cleared the way for a new surge of westward expansion. The fort was razed early in the 19th century, but recent archeological excavation has uncovered many artifacts.
Non-federal; not accessible to the public
NPS (authorized but not acquired); 18 acres

ONEIDA COUNTY
Rome vicinity
ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD
5 miles east of Rome on N.Y. 69
1777

At Oriskany on August 6, 1777, was fought a significant Revolutionary War action between American militiamen attempting to relieve Fort Stanwix and a combined force of Loyalists and Indians. Although the Americans failed, they held their ground, and the British were forced to retreat. The three-fold strategic plan of the British suffered its initial setback here, followed by General John Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. A monument commemorates the action, and the area has a minimum of modern encroachments.
State
NHL

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse

ONONDAGA COUNTY SAVINGS BANK BUILDING (GRIDLEY BUILDING)

101 S. Salina Street
1869, Horatio N. White

The Onondaga County Savings Bank has a mansard roof and walls of Onondaga limestone. Windows in the roof have hooded or pedimented dormers. The main entrance was originally on the west side but has been changed. Ornately carved stone quoins mark the first-floor corners of the exterior. Above them are inversely tapered two-story pilasters that are repeated for one story at either side of the third floor balconies. In 1875–1876 a 50–foot addition was made on the east elevation but carefully matched to the existing structure. Iron beams resting on masonry-bearing partitions constitute the frame of the bank building.
Municipal
HABS

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse

SYRACUSE SAVINGS BANK

102 N. Salina Street
1876, Joseph Lyman Silsbee

The five-and-one-half-story Syracuse Savings Bank building is among the best-known landmarks of the city. Architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee incorporated Gothic details into his design of the rectangular building, among which are several intersecting gable, hip, and pyramidal roofs, windows with pointed arches, and a central tower rising to a height of 170 feet. The buff colored Ohio sandstone walls are decorated with red sandstone. The Syracuse Savings Bank was the first office building in the city built with a passenger elevator. The exterior remains as designed, except for a few entrance alterations. In 1930 the interior was rebuilt with steel framing.
Private

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse

WEIGHLOCK BUILDING

Southeast corner of Erie Boulevard and Montgomery Street
1849–1850

Weighlocks were constructed as part of the Erie Canal for inspection purposes and the collection of tolls. After a boat entered the lock, both gates were closed and the water drained out. The boat then settled onto a large cradle suspended from the balance beam overhead. Gross weight of boat and load were recorded, and tolls were calculated on the basis of cargo weight. On January 1, 1883, tolls on all New York state canals were abolished. This weighlock was retained to weigh cargoes when desired and to provide an emergency drydock. In 1906 the scales were removed, and the second floor was extended over the lock. Thirty years later the portico which housed the lock was enclosed on the first floor. The Weighlock Building is two stories high; its brick walls measure 80 feet long by 59 feet wide.
County

ONTARIO COUNTY
Victor vicinity

BOUGHTON HILL

1.25 miles south of Victor
c. 1675–1687

Boughton Hill is the site of Gannagaro, the "great town" of the Seneca. These Indians were the westernmost of the five-nation League of the Iroquois during the period of European contact. Although the Seneca returned to this area after their defeat in 1687 by the French and their Indian allies, they were greatly weakened and never rebuilt their large villages.
Multiple private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ORANGE COUNTY (also in Sullivan and Ulster counties)

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL

1828

Completed in 1828, the Delaware and Hudson Canal was the main waterway connecting the anthracite coalfields of northeastern Pennsylvania with the industrial and domestic furnaces of New York. Stretching 108 miles from Honesdale, Pa., to Kingston, N.Y., the canal proved to be enormously profitable during the mid–19th century. In the 1860's when anthracite was the main source of power for industrial America, northeastern Pennsylvania produced from 40 to 50 percent of the entire supply, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal carried the greater share of it to other sources of transport such as the Hudson River. The growth of railroads led to the demise of the canal in 1899. Especially noteworthy elements of the canal still extant are the company offices at Honesdale; the Roebling aqueduct (now a vehicular bridge) between Minisink Ford, N.Y., and Lackawaxen, Pa., the basin and canal bed at Cuddebackville, N.Y., a 5,000–foot section of canal at Alligerville, N.Y., and locks 15 through 20 at High Falls, N.Y.
State/private
NHL

ORANGE COUNTY
Goshen

HISTORIC TRACK

Main Street
1854

Harness racing originated in the United States at the beginning of the 19th century and by 1875 was popular throughout most of the nation. Although not the first trotting track, Historic Track is one of the older active courses in the United States. Races were first held on what is now Goshen's main street, and the present track site has been rebuilt and altered several times.
Private
NHL

ORANGE COUNTY
Harriman

ARDEN (E. H. HARRIMAN ESTATE)

N.Y. 17
1909

E. H. Harriman was a pre-eminent organizer and builder of railroads in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His financial acumen and practical knowledge are illustrated in his reorganization and development of the financially troubled Union Pacific Railroad in the early 20th century. Harriman's house crowning the ridge that rises from the Ramapo River was his residence for only a few months prior to his death.
Private
NHL

ORANGE COUNTY
Newburgh

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

Northeast corner of Grand and 3rd Streets
1835–1837, Alexander Jackson Davis

A. J. Davis patterned the Dutch Reformed Church upon the Eglise du Saint Esprit in New York City, designed by Ithiel Town and Davis in 1831. There are four giant Ionic columns, each 37 feet high, which carry a deep entablature across the front of the building. The entablature continues along the two sides. Tall untrimmed windows are set in the front and side elevations, and the main entrance is 30 feet high. Walls are stone covered with stucco, and the interior ceiling is formed by a segmental arched barrel vault with deeply recessed coffers. A high dome and lantern were removed before 1859, and the building was extended 20 feet at the rear and low transepts added in 1867–1868.
Municipal
HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Newburgh
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
Liberty and Washington Streets
1750

Hasbrouck House was George Washington's headquarters from April 1, 1782, to August 19, 1783. Washington drafted three memorable documents here. In these he reaffirmed the fundamental principle of subordination of the military establishment to civilian control and helped lay the foundation for orderly transition to peacetime. Here, too, Washington proposed the "Order of the Purple Heart" in 1782. The Hasbrouck House, a Dutch Colonial fieldstone residence, became (in 1850) the first historic site to be preserved by a state.
State
NHL; HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK
Reference—see Bergen County, New Jersey

ORANGE COUNTY
West Point
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
N.Y. 218
1778

The United States Military Academy, established at West Point in 1802 and operated continuously ever since, has trained the officers who have developed and commanded the Regular Army. Recognizing its strategic location on the Hudson River, George Washington urged that a regular garrison be posted here. During Benedict Arnold's command of the post during the Revolutionary War, he attempted to betray West Point to the British but fled to the enemy when his plot was discovered.
Federal
NHL

QUEENS COUNTY
Flushing
OLD QUAKER MEETINGHOUSE
South side of Northern Boulevard
1695

The Old Quaker Meetinghouse, the oldest portion of which dates from 1695, is the only surviving example in the state of New York of a typical 17th-century ecclesiastical frame building. It has served continuously since 1696 as a meetinghouse, except from 1776 to 1783 when the British army used it as a prison, hospital, and stable. The austere, gray-shingled frame building has a hip roof and is almost entirely devoid of ornamentation. The oblong, two-story building has a one-story porch and separate front entrances for men and women.
Private
NHL; HABS

QUEENS COUNTY
Richmond Hill
RIIS, JACOB, HOUSE
84-41 120th Street
1888

During the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century, Jacob Riis waged a single-handed but eventually successful campaign to ameliorate slum conditions in New York City and secure reform legislation to protect the downtrodden and exploited. A journalist by profession, Riis enunciated his philosophy in books, *How the Other Half Lives* (1890), *The Battle with the Slum* (1902), and *Children of the Tenements* (1903), which reached a national audience and helped prepare the way for urban reform in other cities. Somewhat modernized, the house he built in 1888 and the cottage study he erected some years later survive in good condition.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Rensselaer
FORT CRAILO
South of Columbia Street on Riverside Street
c. 1700

Fort Crailo stands near the center of what was once the estate of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. His was the first and only successful patroonship (proprietorship) established by the Dutch West India Company. The estate was founded in 1630 under terms of the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions, and the Van Rensselaer family occupied the house from as early as 1704 until 1871. Restoration of the brick manor house has eliminated most of the 19th-century alterations.
State
NHL; HABS

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
CANNON BUILDING
1 Broadway
1835, Alexander Jackson Davis

Although it has been heavily remodeled, Alexander Jackson Davis' Cannon Building still exhibits Greek Revival features. The window lintels and sills are original as are the piers on the eastern portion of the Broadway facade. Brackets under the roof and the mansard roof itself are later additions (1870's). Building material is brick.
Private

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
FIFTH AVENUE-FULTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Two blocks of 5th Avenue, on the eastern edge of the downtown Troy business district, bounded on the north by Grand Street, on the south by Broadway, on the east (between Grand and Fulton Streets) by 6th Avenue and (between Fulton Street and Broadway) by Union Street, and on the west by Williams Street
19th century

The Fifth Avenue-Fulton Street Historic District contains 37 residential, religious, industrial, and commercial buildings, constructed between 1862 and 1894, which are relatively consistent in scale and compatible in style. Brownstone row houses are the most common dwellings in the district. Many of them are patterned after designs by M. F. Cummings, a Troy architect who was commissioned to do the Second Presbyterian Church. The area was rebuilt following a fire in 1862, and it has not been significantly altered since that time.
Private

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
GASHOLDER HOUSE, TROY GAS LIGHT COMPANY
Northwest corner of Jefferson Street and Fifth Avenue
1873, Frederick A. Sabbaton

A gasholder house sheltered an iron holder containing coal gas until the gas was needed. Iron gasholders were double or single lift; the Troy house was a telescoping two-lift type. The weight of the holders provided the gas pressure in the mains. Although the gasholder has been removed, the gasholder house still stands. It is circular and approximately 46 feet high. The walls are brick ornamented by window arches, pilasters, and attached piers. Galvanized metal was used for the cornice, the roof dome, and the cupola.
Private
HAER

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
ILIUM BUILDING
Northeast corner of Fulton and 4th Streets
1904, M. F. Cummings & Son

This five-story landmark of downtown Troy was erected for the Ilium Realty Company. The walls are buff-colored brick, and the trim is stone and terra cotta. Romanesque double and single arched windows appear at the fourth and fifth floors, and the cornice is arcaded.
Private

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
McCARTHY BUILDING
255–257 River Street
1904

The McCarthy Building is a highly ornamented commercial structure in downtown Troy. Its five-story facade, of terra cotta, glass, and iron, is decorated by a massive window arch extending across the entire front of the first two stories. The elaborate cornice is topped by a classical scroll design pediment.
Private

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
NATIONAL STATE BANK BUILDING
297 River Street
1904, M. F. Cummings & Son

Several structures in downtown Troy—including the National State Bank—were erected during an early 20th-century building boom. This five-story building has a metal frame and an elevator, thus making it a precursor of the skyscraper. Various materials were employed on the five-story facade: rusticated stone on the first floor and brick with stone and terra cotta trim on the second through the fifth floors. There are carved stone panels under the third- and fourth-floor windows. Fenestration is similar to that of the Ilium Building.
Private

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
W. & L. E. GURLEY BUILDING
514 Fulton Street
1862

William and Lewis E. Gurley formed their partnership in 1852 for the manufacture of mathematical and later surveying instruments. The four-story structure is U-shape and is built around an open courtyard. The stylization of the window openings characterizes the building as High Victorian Italianate. It was originally designed to house Gurley manufacturing operations on the second floor and office space below. Floors three and four were rented to other manufacturing concerns.
Private

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Walloomsac vicinity
BENNINGTON BATTLEFIELD
N.Y. 67, on Vermont line
1777

The American milita's victory at the battle of Bennington was a significant contribution to the defeat of Burgoyne's British Army at Saratoga. This Revolutionary War battle cost the British about 10 percent of their entire strength, denied them supplies needed for the offensive down the Hudson River, discouraged Burgoyne's Indian allies, and encouraged enlistment in the American militia.
State
NHL

RICHMOND COUNTY
Rosebank
AUSTEN, ELIZABETH ALICE, HOUSE
2 Hylan Boulevard
18th and 19th centuries

The oldest portion of the Austen House, which has been incorporated into the central section of the present house, was constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century. Sometime prior to 1730 a second room, a hallway, and a large fireplace were added on the south end. The stone addition at the rear is pre-Revolutionary. A few years after 1844 another room with a fireplace was built onto the north end of the house to give the entire structure a T-shape. External carving on the front porch columns and the dormer bargeboards gives the house a Gothic Revival appearance. The one-and-one-half-story cottage is frame on a field stone foundation.
Private
HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Staten Island
THE VOORLEZER'S HOUSE
Arthur Kill Road, opposite Center Street
1690

The Voorlezer's House, an important surviving relic of 17th-century Dutch settlement in New York, is the oldest known elementary school building in the United States. The two-story clapboard building is two feet higher in front than in the rear, giving the roof an unequal pitch.
Private; accessible to the public by appointment only
NHL

RICHMOND COUNTY
Tottenville, Staten Island
CONFERENCE HOUSE
Hylan Boulevard
1680

On September 11, 1776, the Conference House, a large stone house with a steep gabled roof, was the scene of a meeting between British and American representatives. Admiral Lord Richard Howe, commander in chief of the British fleet in America, met with a committee of the Continental Congress composed of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Edward Rutledge. Howe offered peace and amnesty if the Americans dissolved their armies and congresses and withdrew the Declaration of Independence. The committee refused his offer.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

ROCKLAND COUNTY
PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK
Reference—see Bergen County, New Jersey

ROCKLAND COUNTY
Stony Point vicinity
STONY POINT BATTLEFIELD
North of Stony Point on U.S. 9W and 202
1779

The battle of Stony Point, July 16, 1779, was fought under the leadership of "Mad Anthony" Wayne. It was one of the last important military actions in the northern theater of war during the American Revolution. By the American victory of Stony Point, General George Washington retained control of the Hudson River and West Point. Extensive earthworks remain, and historical markers trace the course of the American assault. A museum displaying artifacts of the period tells the story of the action.
State
NHL

ROCKLAND COUNTY
Tappan
DE WINT HOUSE
Livingston Avenue and Oak Tree Road
1700

Four times during the closing years of the American Revolution, General George Washington stayed at the DeWint House. During his second visit, September 28 to October 7, 1780, he ordered the trial of the British spy, Major John Andre, who was executed on October 2. Built by Daniel DeClark, the house is an interesting example of Dutch Colonial architecture. Restored and furnished with furniture of the period, it is now maintained as a memorial to George Washington.
Private
NHL

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Reference—see Clinton County

SARATOGA COUNTY

Albany vicinity

SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

30 miles north of Albany via U.S. 4
and N.Y. 32
1777

Between September 19 and October 17, 1777, American Continentals and militiamen led by General Horatio Gates defeated and captured General John Burgoyne's army of British regulars and German mercenaries in the battle of Saratoga. The American success was followed by an alliance with France and the internationalization of the war. The victory thwarted the British invasion of the North and removed from the war an army that was necessary for British success. Called the "turning point of the Revolutionary War," the battle furnished the physical and psychological impetus that brightened a waning cause at a moment when failure would have been disastrous.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 5,500 acres

SARATOGA COUNTY

Ballston Spa

OLD SARATOGA COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX

46 W. High Street
1866 (county clerk's office) and 1889
(courthouse and jail), M. F.
Cummings; 1902–1903
(enlargements), R. Newton Brezee

The Saratoga County Courthouse Complex consists of three buildings which are now joined by connecting structures on the north side. These buildings are the county clerk's office, the Saratoga County courthouse and jail, and the jailer's residence. M. F. Cummings, a Troy architect, designed the masonry structures in the Romanesque Revival style. Other similarities among the buildings are their rectangular shape, their cut stone foundations, the brick walls all laid in common bond, and the hip roofs. The county clerk's office and courthouse both have square towers with pyramidal roofs.

County

SARATOGA COUNTY

Mount McGregor

GRANT COTTAGE

County Route 101 north of U.S. 9
1872

In June of 1885 the physicians attending Ulysses S. Grant recommended fresh mountain air for the general, who had cancer of the throat. Joseph W. Drexel, owner of this cottage, offered it as a retreat for Grant. Penniless and struggling to complete his memoirs so his widow might be left a source of revenue upon his death, Grant accepted the offer. He died at the cottage on July 23, 1885, after completing his valiant race against time. The memoirs were finished here. The cottage is maintained as it was during Grant's occupancy.

State

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Delanson vicinity

CHRISTMAN BIRD AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Southeast of Delanson on Schoharie
Turnpike

W. W. Christman (1865–1937) undertook a bird feeding program on his family's farm in 1888. The winter had been extremely severe, and Christman scattered feed in sheltered areas of his barn dooryard. The feeding continued, and in the 1920's Christman reforested portions of his 105-acre farm by planting pine, spruce, and larch trees. In June, 1931, under joint sponsorship of the New York State Conservation Department and the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club, the Christman farm was officially designated a bird and wildlife sanctuary. Still owned and operated by a Christman, the wooded tract in the Bozenkill Valley provides a refuge and feeding place for animal life and contains hiking trails for those desirous of observing nature. The Christman Sanctuary came into being at a time of revived interest in outdoor activity, and the Mohawk Hiking Club generated much public support. The sanctuary is also a tangible reminder of W. W. Christman's role in the conservation movement.

Private

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

North Blenheim

OLD BLENHEIM BRIDGE

N.Y. 30 over Schoharie Creek
1855

Constructed by Vermont's well-known bridge builder Nicholas Montgomery Powers, Old Blenheim Bridge is one of the longest single span wooden covered bridges in the world (232 feet). It remained in active service until 1932, when traffic was routed onto a new steel structure. The most unusual feature of the bridge is a single timber arch framed into the center truss and rising from below road level at the abutments to the ridgepole at the center of the span. It is formed of three separate ribs, one above the other.

County

NHL

SCHUYLER COUNTY

Tyrone vicinity

LAMOKA

2 miles west of Tyrone at northern
edge of Lamoka Lake
c. 3500 B.C.

This archeological site provided the first clear evidence of an Archaic hunting and gathering culture in the northeastern United States. It also furnished part of the basis for defining the Archaic cultural stage in the eastern United States as a whole. The Lamoka Site consists of about five acres of cultivated land near the head of Lamoka Lake and along a stream connecting Waneta and Lamoka Lakes.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

SENECA COUNTY

Seneca Falls

STANTON, ELIZABETH CADY, HOUSE

32 Washington Street
1846

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an important leader of the women's rights movement in the United States. In Seneca Falls in 1848 she made the opening speech and read a Declaration of Sentiments at the Women's Rights Convention, which formally launched the movement. For over 40 years, she continued to work for temperance and abolition, but eventually devoted most of her time to women's rights. She served as president of two of the movement's national organizations. This two-story, gabled frame house was her residence at the time of the Seneca Falls convention.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Cutchogue

THE OLD HOUSE

N.Y. 25
1649

The Old House is a surviving example of English colonial domestic architecture in America. After passing through various ownerships, it was finally donated to the Congregational Society of Cutchogue. Construction details throughout the house reflect the work of a master builder. The three part casement windows on the second floor are among the finest examples of their type in the country. Furnishings are of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Private

NHL; HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY

East Hampton, Long Island

MORAN, THOMAS, HOUSE

Main Street
1884

Thomas Moran was one of the first painters to bring Americans to an awareness of the natural splendors of the West. Following an expedition to the West in 1871, Moran painted "The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone." His exploration of the Grand Canyon two years later resulted in "The Chasm of the Colorado." The federal government bought the paintings to hang in the Capitol. Moran subsequently produced other notable paintings of the West. His house is a two-story shingled building with a windowed tower. His studio, which occupies the entire front of the first floor, contains paintings by artists who visited Moran.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY

East Hampton vicinity

MONTAUK POINT LIGHTHOUSE

Montauk Point
1797, 1860

The Montauk Point Lighthouse was one of the earliest lighthouses built by the federal government. The tower is 108 feet high and the light itself is situated 168 feet above the water. The massive octagonal tower is built of cut stone with walls three feet thick enlarging to 12 feet at the base. The Montauk Light beams 200,000 candlepower illumination. The stationary electric beacon was made a flashing one in 1958, giving off a light every ten seconds. Designed by John McComb, the lighthouse was authorized by President George Washington in January, 1796, on a site selected in 1792. Its location on a major sea approach to New York harbor has made it a landmark for ocean navigation for more than 170 years.
Federal

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Stony Brook

MOUNT, WILLIAM SYDNEY, HOUSE

Gould Road and N.Y. 25
1725

The genre paintings of William Sydney Mount reflect the artist's attachment to the people and land of his local environment. Favorable public reaction to his first painting, "The Rustic Dance" (1830), led him to concentrate on genre scenes. Among his best-known works is "Eel Spearing at Setauket," painted in 1845. Mount produced most of his outstanding works in this large frame house on Long Island.
Private; accessible to the public by appointment only
NHL

SULLIVAN COUNTY

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL

Reference—see Orange County

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Ithaca

BOARDMAN HOUSE

120 E. Buffalo Street
1867

The Boardman House was built by George McChain. The three-story structure constructed of dark red brick laid in Flemish bond is a good example of an Italianate mansion of the period. Notable architectural features are the bracketed roof overhang with a wood cornice and wide frieze below and the tall first- and second-story windows topped by console-bracketed lintels. The house has been slightly altered by the removal of three of the original five chimneys. Douglas Boardman, an attorney, bought the house in 1887 and lived there for many years. The Ithaca College Museum of Art now occupies the mansion.
County

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Ithaca

MORRILL HALL, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Cornell University campus
1866–1868, Henry W. Wilcox

The opening of Cornell University in 1868 marked a revolution in American higher education. The "Cornell Idea," aimed at preparing students for useful careers in post-Civil War society, offered training in various fields of knowledge on the basis of equality among disciplines. Morrill Hall is named for Justin S. Morrill, author of the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862. The four-story mansard-roofed stone building originally served as a combination dormitory, classrooms, and administration building. It now houses the departments of modern languages and sociology.
Private
NHL

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Ithaca

SECOND TOMPKINS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

121 E. Court Street
1854, John F. Maurice

The Second Tompkins County Courthouse is considered the oldest surviving Gothic Revival courthouse in New York state; it is also the oldest public building in Tompkins County. Architect John Maurice designed a rectangular, two-story building measuring 75 by 57 feet. Its red brick walls are divided into bays by buttresses and were covered with gray stucco sometime in the 1920's. The belfry tower, an architectural feature characteristic of English medieval castles, is three stories high. Pointed arch openings on all four of its sides are trimmed by hoodmolds. Similar arched entrances are centered on the north and south facades. Replaced in 1932 by a new courthouse, this building now houses court offices.
County
HABS

ULSTER COUNTY

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL

Reference—see Orange County

ULSTER COUNTY

Hurley

HURLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hurley Street, Hurley Mountain Road, and Schoonmaker Lane
17th and 18th centuries

Preserved in this town between the Hudson River and the Catskills is a collection of stone houses which illustrate the Dutch heritage of the region. Ten of these dwellings, many still occupied by descendants of early Dutch settlers, extend along Hurley Street and others are scattered nearby. Originally named Nieuw Dorp, the town was renamed after English domination began in the 1660's. For more than a century, however, Hurley remained a Dutch provincial town in language, customs, and architecture.
Private
NHL; HABS

ULSTER COUNTY

Kingston

CLINTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Includes all of Clinton Avenue between Westbrook Lane and N. Front Street, N. Front Street between Clinton Avenue and Fair Street, and the east side of Fair Street between N. Front and John Streets
17th–20th centuries

The Clinton Avenue Historic District is within an area laid out as a Dutch village in the mid-17th century. Peter Stuyvesant had a stockade built around the village in 1654, and all streets in the historic district follow the same general pattern as that laid out by the Dutch. The buildings in the district are representative of architecture from the late 17th through the early 20th centuries. Located in the district is the Senate House, a one-and-one-half-story

building dating from 1676. New York's first constitution was adopted here in 1777, and the state senate met in the house until driven out by British troops.
Multiple public/private

ULSTER COUNTY
New Paltz
HASBROUCK, JEAN, HOUSE
Huguenot Street, opposite its junction with North Street
1694

The Jean Hasbrouck House is an example of a Flemish Colonial stone residence. Constructed as a small, one-room house, the building was enlarged to its present size in 1712 by Jean Hasbrouck. Used as a store and residence, the one-story house is nearly square, with a full cellar, large attic, and a steeply pitched gable roof. The interior has a central hall plan with two rooms on each side.
Private
NHL; HABS

ULSTER COUNTY
New Paltz
HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Huguenot Street
17th and 18th centuries

Five stone houses clustered along Huguenot Street reflect the 17th- and 18th-century Walloon and French Huguenot cultures of the settlers. The Jean Hasbrouck House (1712) and Abraham Hasbrouck House (1717) are little altered. The Daniel de Bois House (1775) and the Bevier House (late 17th century) have undergone more extensive changes. The Freer House (early 18th century) is still another example of the Dutch Colonial architecture characteristic of this area.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

ULSTER COUNTY
West Park
BURROUGHS, JOHN, RIVERBY STUDY
Between N.Y. 9W and the Hudson River
1881

John Burroughs published his first significant nature essay in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1865 and, until his death in 1921, continued to produce articles and books in which he presented facts about the natural world in a realistic and interesting style. Burroughs did more than any other popular writer of this time to create a receptive climate for conservation legislation, and he is credited with establishing the nature essay as a literary form. In 1881 Burroughs built a small one-room study on his Riverby estate in West Park, N.Y. Until 1895 the study was his only writing studio, and he continued to use it sporadically thereafter until his death. The book-lined study, which contains many of the writer's mementos, is preserved exactly the way it was the day Burroughs died.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

ULSTER COUNTY
West Park vicinity
BURROUGHS, JOHN, CABIN (SLABSIDES)
Just west of West Park
1895

In 1895 John Burroughs built a cabin about 2 miles west of his home, Riverby, in Ulster County, N.Y. Called "Slabsides" because of its bark-covered siding, the cabin became the writer's summer residence and retreat. Here he observed nature and wrote many of the essays collected in *Ways of Nature* (1905), *Bird and Bough* (1906), and other books. Burroughs entertained many of the great men of his day at Slabsides, and the cabin soon became as well known as its builder. Although Burroughs began to spend the greater part of his summers at Woodchuck Lodge in Delaware County after 1908, he continued to stay at Slabsides intermittently until his death. Preserved exactly as it was during Burroughs' lifetime, the cabin contains furniture he made by hand.
Private; accessible to the public by appointment only
NHL

WARREN COUNTY
ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE
Reference—see Clinton County

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Croton-on-Hudson
VAN CORTLANDT MANOR
U.S. 9, north of intersection with U.S. 9A
c. 1650

The Van Cortlandt Manor is one of the most authentic survivals of the 18th-century Dutch-English manorial system in the Hudson River Valley. Its simplicity of line and detail sets it apart from more elaborate later houses. The house reflects the mid–18th century period, during which Pierre Van Cortlandt occupied and modified the building. Other extant buildings on the estate include an office building, the ferry house, and a tavern.
Private
NHL

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Mount Vernon
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Eastchester, Mount Vernon
1790

St. Paul's Church was founded in the new settlement of Eastchester in 1665. The present building, begun in 1763, served for a time as headquarters for Hessian troops during the Revolutionary War. Completed about 1790, it has been restored to its appearance at that date. The church is an example of the Renaissance Revival architectural style in the United States. On the town green was held the election of October 29, 1733, famous for its connection with the patriot printer, John Peter Zenger, and the establishment of an American free press.
Private
NPS; 6.09 acres
HABS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
North Tarrytown
DUTCH REFORMED (SLEEPY HOLLOW) CHURCH
North edge of Tarrytown on U.S. 9
c. 1700

This Dutch Reformed Church is a significant reminder of the Dutch in colonial America. Built of rubblestone, it has a rectangular plan and is covered by a flared Flemish gambrel roof. The open octagonal belfry and weathervane are prominent features on the roof. The pointed arch windows framed in brick are a result of an 1837 remodeling. Shortly after the Civil War another church replaced the original building as a regular place of worship. The adjacent burial ground includes the grave of Washington Irving, creator of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," from which the church takes its popular name.
Private
NHL; HABS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Tarrytown
LYNDHURST (JAY GOULD ESTATE)
635 S. Broadway
1838, Alexander Jackson Davis, Ithiel Town

Jay Gould was a post-Civil War financier whose shrewdness epitomizes the era of unrestrained capitalism known as the "Gilded Age." Notable among his activities was his battle with Cornelius Vanderbilt for the control of the Erie Railroad in 1867–1868, an attempt to corner the nation's gold supply in 1869, and his acquisition of the Western Union Company in 1881. In 1880 Gould acquired the mansion which had been

built for William Paulding, a former Congressman and mayor of New York City. Lyndhurst derives its architectural significance from its Gothic Revival style. Built of marble and wood sanded to imitate stone, the mansion contains 16 rooms, baths, kitchens, and servants' quarters. Additions were made to the house in 1864 after its purchase by George Merritt.
Private
NHL

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Tarrytown vicinity
SUNNYSIDE (WASHINGTON IRVING HOUSE)
Sunnyside Lane
c. 1780; 1836–1847 (remodeled)

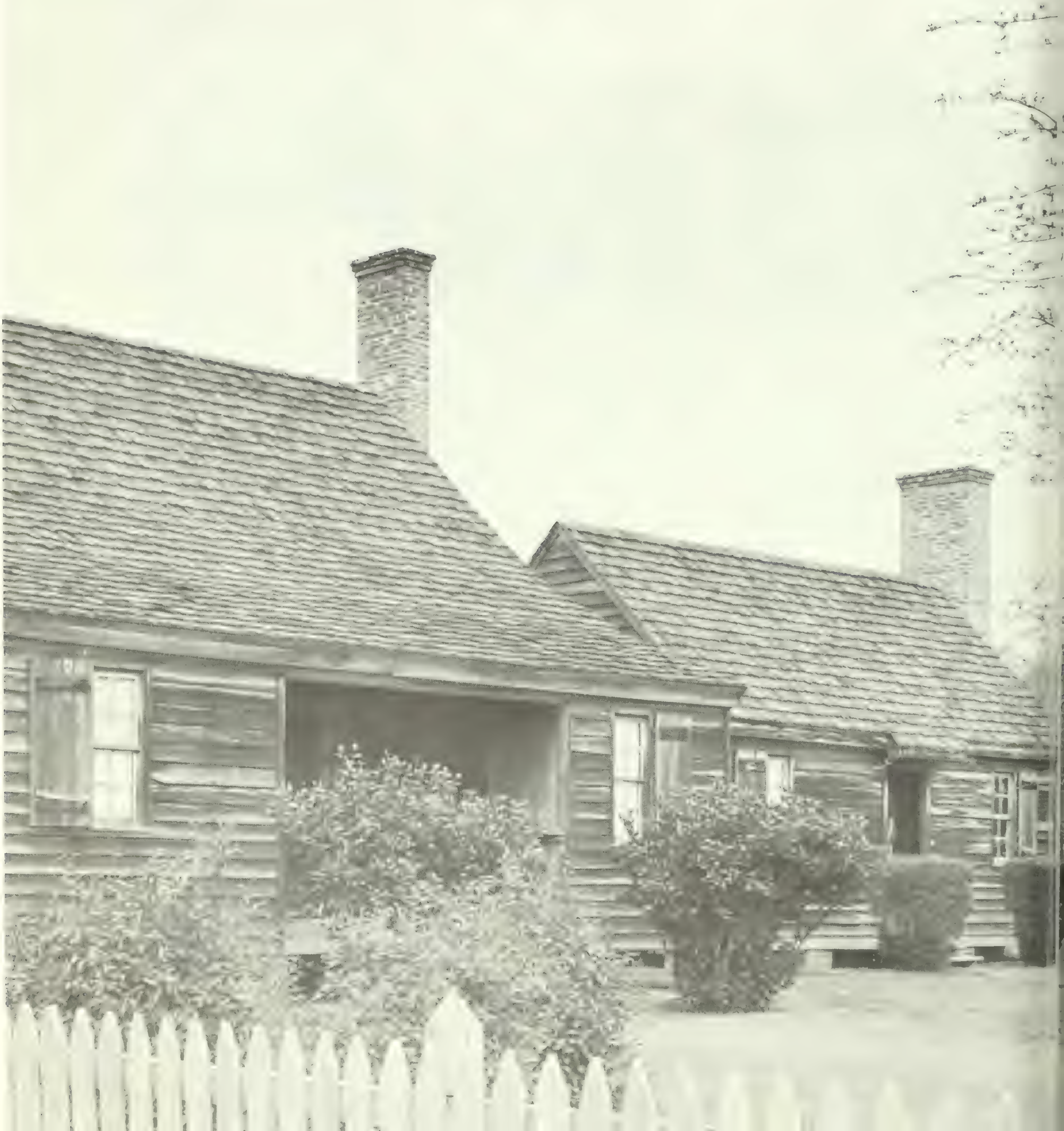
This stone house, built partially by the Van Tassel family, was purchased in 1835 by Washington Irving, who added to it and reworked it to reflect the romantic taste of the day. Though much of Irving's literary production resulted directly from extensive European travels, he first achieved widespread recognition for his humorous history of New York, supposedly written by Diedrich Knickerbocker. He is best remembered for his tales of the Hudson River Dutch settlements, chiefly "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Sunnyside was his residence for almost 25 years, during which time he served as Ambassador to Spain.
Private
NHL

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Upper Mills
PHILIPSBURG MANOR
381 Bellwood Avenue
c. 1683

Built by Frederick Philipse, this stone manor house was used as a permanent residence only by his son Adolphus. The house fell into disuse after Adolphus Philipse's death, although a frame wing was added in 1785. Recent restoration has preserved the building as an example of country life in the Dutch settlement of the lower Hudson River Valley.
Private
NHL

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Yonkers
PHILIPSE MANOR
Warburton Avenue and Dock Street
c. 1700

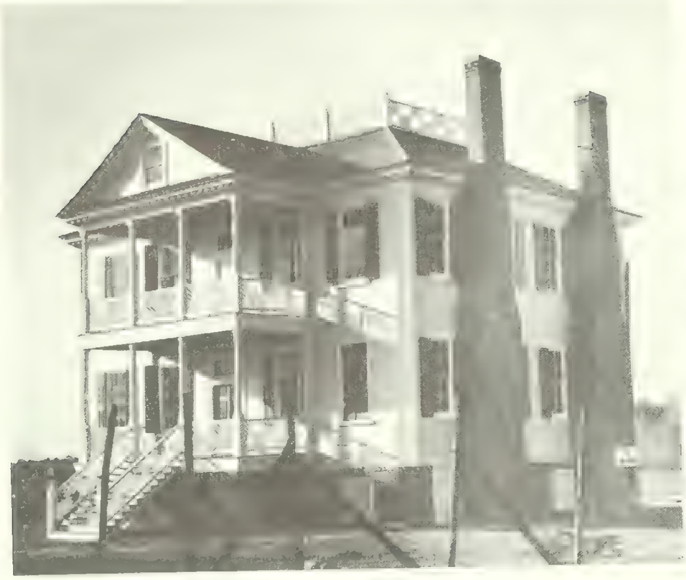
Philipse Manor is a survivor of the 18th-century Dutch manorial system in the lower Hudson River Valley. The mansion served as the social and administrative center of the great manor of Philipsburg, created under English rule in 1693. The manor estate extended more than 20 miles along the east side of the Hudson River and included some 156,000 acres. Frederick Philipse was its first lord. Erected in stages between 1682 and 1758, the building in its present form is a notable example of early Georgian architecture in the American colonies. This large, two-and-a-half-story brick and stone building has an L-shaped plan.
State
NHL

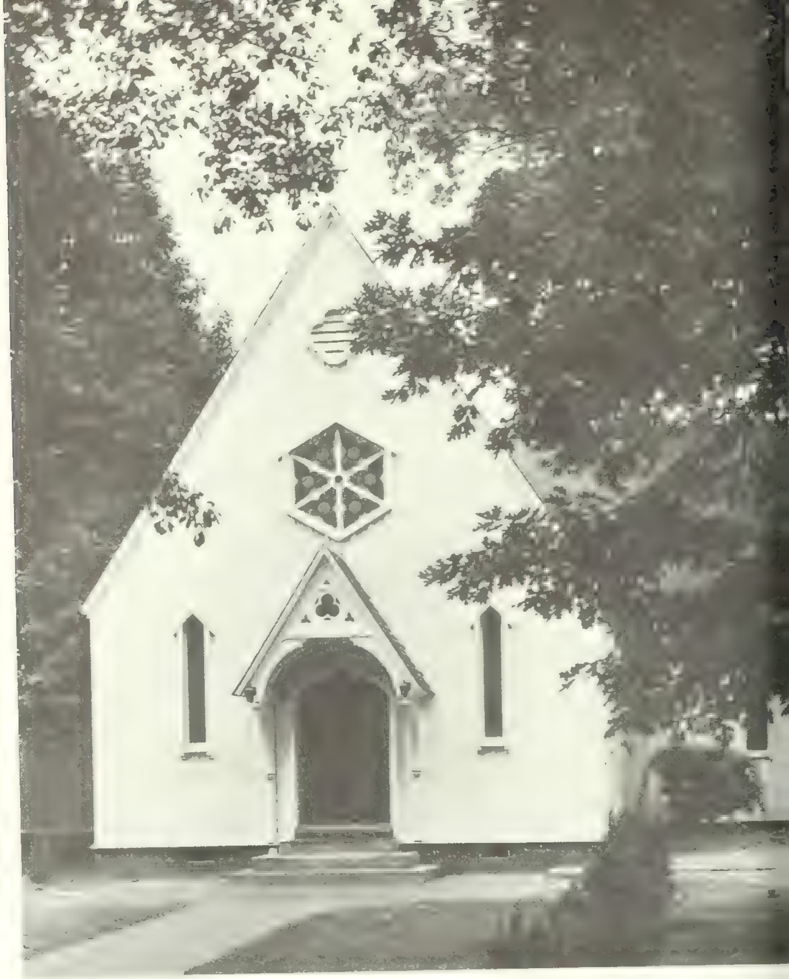


North Carolina

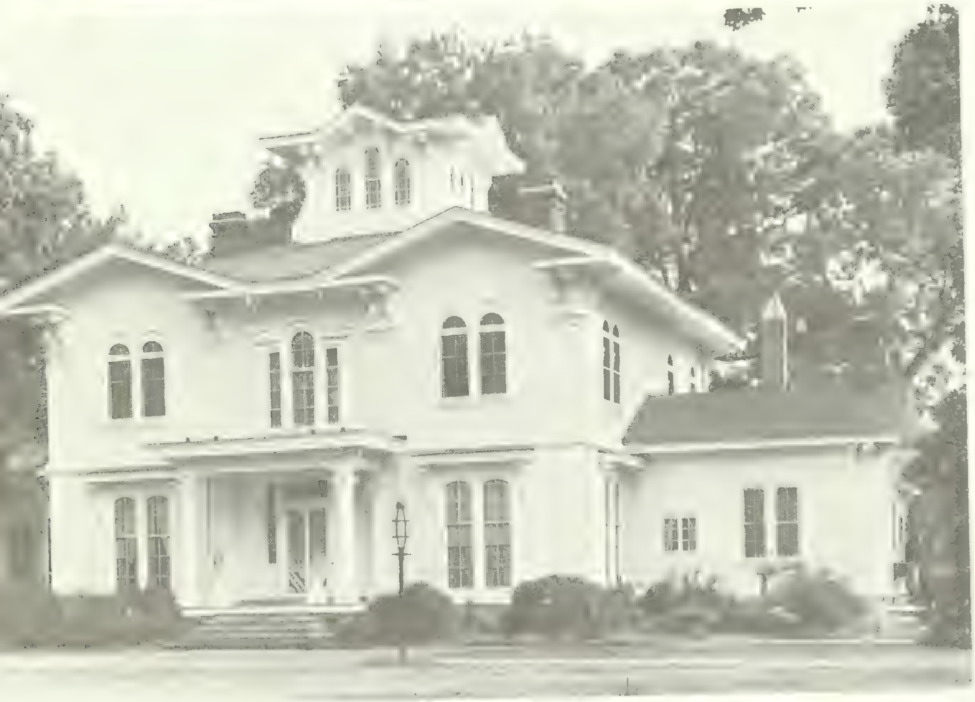
Charles B. Aycock Birthplace, Fremont, North Carolina. *Tony Vaughn*

Hope Plantation,
Windsor vicinity, North Carolina.
Stewart C. Schwartz



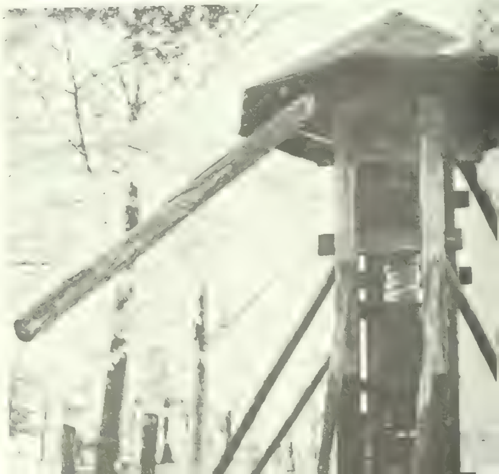


St. Mary's Chapel,
Raleigh, North Carolina. *Tony Vaughn*



Coolmore Plantation, Tarboro, North Carolina. *Tony Vaughn*

Cotton Press, Tarboro, North Carolina.
State Department of Archives and History



ALAMANCE COUNTY

Burlington vicinity

ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND

Southwest of Burlington on N.C. 62
1771

Alamance Battleground was the site of the defeat of a force of Regulators by colonial militia commanded by royal Governor William Tryon. The Regulators sought to challenge the misuse of power by judges, sheriffs, and tax collectors while objecting simultaneously to the eastern or tidewater planters' domination of the provincial government. Their first efforts through legal and peaceful channels were unsuccessful. Alarmed by incidents of mob violence the assembly passed a riot act aimed at the Regulators, who thereupon threatened greater outbreaks. The militia was called out, and 1,000 of them attacked a force of poorly armed Regulators numbering 2,000 on May 16, 1771. Their defeat marked the collapse of the Regulators' resistance, and shortly thereafter Governor Tryon offered clemency to all who would take an oath of allegiance. Social and economic differences between tidewater and piedmont were reflected in the uprising, and this mounting tension was evidence of the growing pains of the young colony.

State

ALAMANCE COUNTY

Burlington vicinity

ALLEN HOUSE

Southwest of Burlington on Route 1,
off S.C. 62 near the intersection with
Route 1129
Late 18th century

The Allen House is a two-story hewn log dwelling with a gable roof covered by wooden shingles. It rests on a stone foundation. The front facade is sheltered by a shed porch supported by crudely hewn wooden posts. Gable ends on the east and west sides are covered by lapped weatherboards. Interior walls are exposed logs. John Allen, builder of the house, was a supporter of the Regulator cause. The house was moved to the Alamance battleground in 1966.

State

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Bath

BATH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded on the west by Bath Creek,
on the north by N.C. 92, on the east
by King Street, and on the south by
Bath Creek
18th and 19th centuries

The town of Bath was incorporated in 1705 and ten years later was designated by the Lords Proprietors as a port of entry for the colony of North Carolina. Main or Water Street ran the length of town and was planned as the community's business center. Political and economic decline took place during the latter part of the 18th century. Vessels began unloading their cargoes 20 miles inland at Washington, and the county courthouse was moved there in 1785. Few modern intrusions have been introduced to mar the rural, 19th-century charm of present-day Bath. Three 18th-century structures (St. Thomas Episcopal Church, the Palmer-Marsh House, and the Van Der Veer House) still stand, and Main Street lacks both curbing and sidewalks. The church (c. 1734) is brick and measures 30 by 52 feet; the Palmer-Marsh House (c. 1750) is a two-story town house; the Van Der Veer House (c. 1790) is frame with a gambrel roof. Noteworthy 19th-century structures are the Williams (Glebe) House (c. 1830), frame; the Bonner House (c. 1835), a two-story frame structure with a gable roof; and Swindell's Store, a two-story brick commercial building.

Multiple public/private

HABS

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Bath

BONNER HOUSE

Front Street
c. 1830–1840

The Bonner House is a two-story residence covered with molded weatherboarding and set on a brick foundation. A one-story wing with a shed addition at the rear adjoins the east side, and both front and rear elevations have shed porches. Paneled corner posts and molded cornices with returns occur regularly on the exterior. There is a double-shoulder Flemish bond chimney at the west end. Inside, the house has a side hall plan. The second floor is divided into two small rooms and a larger bedroom. Baseboards, doors, and the upstairs newel post are decorated with wood graining, and Adam mantels are found in the parlor and wing room.

State

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Bath

PALMER-MARSH HOUSE

Main Street, south of N.C. 92
c. 1774

The Palmer-Marsh House is a large, two-story, frame town house designed for use as a place of business as well as a private residence. The house, which is about 54 feet long and 30 feet wide, rests on a full stone basement. A large room, located in the narrow west end and having its own street entrance, has served at various times as a store, a council room, a courthouse, and a parlor. On the east end are two great chimneys with a fine two-story brick pent between them. Although portions were considerably altered in the 19th century, the house has since been restored to its original condition.

State

NHL; HABS

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Bath

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Craven Street
Mid–18th century

This simple brick building with walls laid in Flemish bond is believed to be the earliest extant church in North Carolina. Dimensions of the church are 30 by 52 feet. Both east and west gable ends have been rebuilt, and the north and south sides are each four bays long and contain rectangular windows. Inside, the arrangement of the furniture and altar is probably original, although most of the fabric is not.

Private

HABS

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Washington

BANK OF WASHINGTON, WEST END BRANCH

216 W. Main Street
Mid–19th century

The Bank of Washington was incorporated by act of the North Carolina General Assembly on January 22, 1851. The bank building, a temple-form structure, was constructed shortly thereafter. There is a prostyle tetrastyle Ionic portico on the south facade which is rusticated stucco over brick. The central entrance and flanking windows are each surmounted by a small, unacademic pediment above a row of large dentils. The portico has a full entablature carried around three sides of the building. Both the east and west sides have four bays separated by pilasters. The single large interior room has been completely remodeled.

Private

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Washington

BEAUFORT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Corner of W. 2nd and Market
Streets
1786

The Beaufort County Courthouse was built as a two-story square with brick walls laid in Flemish bond. Later, a two-bay brick extension was added at the rear and a clock tower constructed on the gable roof. The central entrance contains a flat-panel double door which is framed by a

heavy molded architrave and surmounted by a six-pane transom. Over the east gable is the square clock tower, the top of which is adorned by a four-faced clock. The courthouse is one of the earliest permanent public buildings in North Carolina and has served continually as the seat of Beaufort County government.
County

BERTIE COUNTY
Windsor vicinity

HOPE PLANTATION

4 miles northwest of Windsor off N.C. 308
1803

The main house of Hope Plantation was built by David Stone (1770–1810), lawyer, judge, Congressman, U.S. Senator, and governor of North Carolina. Standing two stories above a raised basement, the plantation house is frame construction with beaded weatherboarding. The five-bay facade is highlighted by a pedimented, two-story portico, and a modillion cornice follows the entire roofline. A Chinese Chippendale railing stands atop the deck-on-hip roof.
Private

BRUNSWICK COUNTY
Orton vicinity

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH RUINS

South of Orton off N.C. 1533
Mid–18th century

The town of Brunswick on the Cape Fear River was laid out about 1727. When Brunswick County was formed in 1764, this town became the county seat. St. Philip's Church was dedicated in 1768. At the outbreak of the Revolution the inhabitants moved to more protected locations, and most of the buildings, including St. Philip's, were burned by the British. The site gradually became overgrown and the church itself, which was never rebuilt, now consists of the only four aboveground brick walls. The most striking feature of the church is the large Palladian window, once situated above the altar, which still dominates the east wall. St. Philip's is a reminder of a town, destroyed long ago, that played a vital role in North Carolina's history.
State
HABS

BUNCOMBE COUNTY
Asheville

BILTMORE ESTATE

Biltmore Plaza
1888, Frederick Law Olmsted

George W. Vanderbilt, owner of the Biltmore Estate, appointed Gifford Pinchot as superintendent of his forests in 1892. Here Pinchot demonstrated for the first time that scientific forest management could be good business practice. In 1898 Vanderbilt set up the Biltmore Forest School, the first of its kind in the United States. Nearly 87,000 acres of the estate's forest land is now included in the Pisgah National Forest, the first national forest created in the East. The large story-and-a-half building in which the Biltmore Forest School was conducted is substantially unchanged.
Municipal
NHL

BURKE COUNTY
Morganton

BURKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square, bounded on the northwest by Union Street, on the northeast by Sterling Street, on the southeast by Meeting Street, and on the southwest by Green Street
1835

Burke County was formed in 1777, and the present courthouse is the second on the site. Extensively remodeled in 1901, the courthouse has been used continuously since 1835. It stands one story high over a full basement. The exterior was originally native stone which was covered with stucco during the remodeling. Both pedimented porticos were raised four feet at that time to correspond to the roofline, and an elaborate Baroque style cupola constructed to replace its simpler predecessor. The carved cornice was added in 1901, and all interior courtroom furnishings were replaced then.
County

CABARRUS COUNTY
Concord vicinity

REED GOLD MINE

11 miles southeast of Concord on U.S. 601 and N.C. 200
1799

Several nuggets found at the site of Reed Gold Mine set off the first gold rush in the United States. The gold industry became second only to agriculture in North Carolina, which furnished all the gold minted at the Philadelphia Mint before 1829. Unspoiled by modern development, many of the diggings and structures still remain.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CALDWELL COUNTY
Lenoir vicinity

FORT DEFIANCE

North of Lenoir on N.C. 268

Fort Defiance, named for an early frontier fort on the site, was the home of Revolutionary Captain William Lenoir. Lenoir was active in North Carolina politics, serving in both houses of the state legislature, and was president of the University of North Carolina's first board of trustees. The main portion of Fort Defiance is a two-story frame structure which was originally a five-bay house with a one-story shed porch across both the front and rear elevations. A wing was added on the west end in 1823. Inside, the house has a central hall plan with four rooms on each floor, and these contain some well-executed mantels.
Private

CARTERET COUNTY
Atlantic Beach vicinity

FORT MACON

Bogue Point on Fort Macon Road, 4 miles east of Atlantic Beach
19th century

Surveys for a federal fort on Bogue Point were completed in 1821, but construction did not begin until 1826. Troops occupied Fort Macon, which was named for North Carolina Congressman Nathaniel Macon (1758–1837), from 1834 to 1836. Following an inspection in the 1840's, Captain Robert E. Lee recommended the construction of jetties to stabilize the fort site. The jetties were built, the fortifications were reinforced, and troops were again stationed here in 1842–1844 and 1848–1849. Confederate soldiers held the fort from April, 1861, to April, 1862, when it was retaken by Union forces. Fort Macon was active until 1876, serving also as a military prison. Given in 1924 to the state of North Carolina, it was reactivated during World War II, before being returned to the state. The pentagonal fort is primarily brick with Connecticut freestone used in ramps, lintels, sills, stairs, and string courses. The interior woodwork is Greek Revival.
State
HABS

CATAWBA COUNTY
Claremont vicinity

BUNKER HILL COVERED BRIDGE

2 miles east of Claremont on U.S. 70
1895

Originally constructed as an open span, the Bunker Hill Bridge is 80 feet long and built on dry wall stone ramps. The bridge

employs a combination of the multiple king post truss and the Haupt truss systems joined with trunnels. In 1900 the open span was covered. This bridge and three others of similar construction are the only ones to survive in the state.
County

CHOWAN COUNTY
Edenton
CHOWAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
E. King Street
1767

Edenton, known as Queen Anne's Town until it was incorporated in 1727, was founded in 1658 and was the site of the first permanent colonial settlement in North Carolina. The present courthouse replaced an earlier one completed in 1719. The two-story, late Georgian structure has a T-shaped plan with a one-story, semi-circular apse at the center rear. A two-story cupola topped by an ogival roof is a noteworthy feature of the south facade. Above the courtroom are offices and a large room once used as an assembly hall and ballroom. Although several features on the first floor were altered during the 19th century, the dado of the apse, the courtroom balustrade, and the judge's chair are original.
County
NHL; HABS

CHOWAN COUNTY
Edenton
CUPOLA HOUSE
408 S. Broad Street
c. 1725, 1750's (remodeled)

The two-story frame Cupola House illustrates the combining of 17th-century architectural forms with 18th-century Georgian motifs. It is a rare example of a colonial house in the South having a Jacobean second-story "jetty" or overhang. In combination with beaded clapboards and a steeply pitched gable roof, this feature is usually associated with 17th-century New England architecture. When the house was remodeled in the 1750's, Georgian features were added: fine interior Queen Anne paneling, sliding sash windows, a carved stairway, and a front portico. The roof is crowned by an octagonal wood cupola with carved cornice brackets and a tall terminal finial. Although the original paneling of two major first floor rooms was sold in 1918, this woodwork has been carefully restored and the house is in excellent condition.
Private
NHL; HABS

CHOWAN COUNTY
Edenton
IREDELL, JAMES, HOUSE
107 E. Church Street
18th and 19th centuries

The earliest extant portion of the James Iredell House was built about 1776 as a rectangular, two-story frame structure with its south gable end facing Church Street. About 1816 a two-story addition was constructed perpendicular to the west facade, thus forming the present configuration. Inside, the house has two separate floor plans. The east section contains a side hall across the south end; the west section has a central hall. Outbuildings are a kitchen, necessary house, carriage house, and a school. James Iredell (1751–1799) was a member of the North Carolina Provincial Congress, attorney general for the state, and associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.
State

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
STANLY, JOHN WRIGHT, HOUSE
307 George Street
Late 18th century

Although no longer on its original site, the Stanly House is an outstanding example of Georgian architecture in North Carolina. The hip roof, symmetrical facade, pedimented windows, and doorway articulation are characteristic of this style. Inside, the house has a central hall plan with four rooms on each of the two floors. Wood is the basic building material.
State
HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Fayetteville
MARKET HOUSE
Market Square
1838

The Fayetteville Market House is patterned after 18th-century English town halls having an open, arcaded ground floor and a second floor containing one or more public rooms. The hip roof of the two-story center section is surmounted by a two-story cupola. Meat and produce were originally sold by local farmers under the first-floor arcade, while the second floor served as the town hall. Two single-story wings flank the three-bay center block, and they are topped by a classical balustrade. Above the belt course of the main block are Ionic pilasters dividing the bays. The two-section cupola is square below and octagonal above, and an obelisk ornaments each corner of the splayed roof. The Market House is the focal point of downtown Fayetteville.
Municipal
HABS

DARE COUNTY
Kitty Hawk
WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL
1903

At Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright changed the technical complexion of the 20th century. Orville Wright's 12–second flight was the first in which a machine carrying a man had raised itself by its own power and had sailed forward without reduction of speed. The Wright Memorial Shaft on Kill Devil Hill commemorates the flight, and markers nearby indicate the take-off and landing spots. Two wooden structures nearby are reconstructions of the Wrights' 1903 camp based on research and photographs. On display in the visitor center is a reproduction of the Wrights' 1903 airplane.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 425.40 acres

DARE COUNTY
Manteo vicinity, Roanoke Island
FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
4 miles north of Manteo on U.S. 158
1585–1591

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is the scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated attempts to establish an English colony in America. The first settlement, 1585–1586, failed because of hardships and trouble with Indians. The "Lost Colony" settlement of 1587 was the birthplace of Virginia Dare, first child born of English parents in the New World. War with Spain isolated the colony until 1591, by which time the colonists had disappeared. Their fate was never determined. Among the men who figured in the history of the settlements were "sea dogs" Sir Richard Grenville and Sir Francis Drake. Based on historical and archeological evidence, Fort Raleigh was reconstructed in the early 1950's.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 159.66 acres

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Lexington
OLD DAVIDSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main and Center Streets
Mid–19th century

The Old Davidson County Courthouse is a grand scale temple building with stucco-covered walls of stone. Its full facade prostyle hexastyle portico has slightly attenuated, fluted, Roman Corinthian

columns which support a well executed entablature. The notable cartouche in the tympanum above is molded in high relief. There are only two openings in the front wall—the central pedimented portal and a triple window with round-arched heads above it. The rear elevation features a fully developed pediment and an entranceway flanked by rectangular windows.
County

DURHAM COUNTY
Durham
BENNETT PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE
At the intersection of State Routes
1313 and 1314

Following Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House (April 9, 1865), another force of Confederate soldiers, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, remained in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Johnston decided to surrender his command and met with Union General William Tecumseh Sherman in April to negotiate terms. The site selected was the Bennett farmhouse. Talks took place on April 17–18 and the final document was signed on April 26. In 1921 the Bennett house burned, but it has since been reconstructed by the state of North Carolina as the site of the event which virtually ended the Civil War in the southeast. The house is a one-story log structure covered by weatherboards. It has a gable roof and a rear shed addition and incorporates the original chimney. Other structures of the farm complex include a log kitchen and smokehouse.
State

DURHAM COUNTY
Durham vicinity
DUKE HOMESTEAD AND TOBACCO FACTORY
.5 mile north of Durham on Guess
Road and east on N.C. 1025
1851

Following the Civil War Washington Duke and his sons entered the tobacco industry, organizing the American Tobacco Company in 1890. Preeminent in its time, the company was dissolved by the Supreme Court in 1911. The frame house of the Dukes has been restored and refurnished. Also standing is the first tobacco "factory," a small log building near the house.
Private
NHI

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Battleboro
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
E. Main Street
1891

St. John's is a simple vernacular type of building found, at one time, throughout the rural South. The nave is a board-and-batten rectangle with a steep gable roof. At the east end is a three-part extension consisting of a central rectangular sanctuary flanked by two smaller projections, a baptistry, and a sacristy. The nave is four bays long, and all but the west bay contain lancet windows with diamond panes. In the fourth bay is a tower which rises in two distinct stages divided by a simple horizontal wooden stringer. The top of the tower is crenellated with primitive pinnacles at each corner. On the interior St. John's has a center aisle plan. The most interesting feature is the roof construction. It is essentially a tie-beam truss system consisting of a pair of rafters pitched against one another with a tie beam connecting their bases.
Private

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro
THE BARRACKS
1100 Albemarle Street
Mid–19th century, William Percival

William Percival was a retired British army officer who practiced architecture in Virginia and North Carolina. His very personalized style is evident in The Barracks, which exhibits a formalized version of the proportion and massing common to the Italian Villa style combined with an overlay of Greek Revival and Italianate detail. The main facade of The Barracks is dominated by a central projecting bay with a distyle pedimented portico. Two tall fluted columns of the portico support a heavy entablature which is carried around the entire house. The frieze is punctuated by elaborate brackets grouped in pairs. Centered in the spaces between these brackets are circular vents with decorative grates. Windows are set in frames of projecting unmolded brick, and projecting brick pilasters mark all corners. The single flanking bays feature one-story loggias with coupled columns of the same order as the main portico. Most of the original interiors are intact.
Private

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro
BLOUNT HOUSE (THE GROVE)
130 Bridgers Street
c. 1808

Thomas Blount, an Edgecombe County resident active in politics, built The Grove, which remained in the Blount family until 1831. The dwelling is a two-story, Federal style frame house on a raised basement. Both north and south facades are five bays wide, and the roof is gabled. In each gable there is a fanlight centered between a pair of brick, double-shouldered chimneys. The shed porch surrounding the house is a later addition. Now used as administrative offices for the city school system, the Blount House is a good example of an ambitious vernacular design in the Federal style.
Municipal

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro
CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD
411 E. Church Street
1867, William Percival

Calvary Episcopal Church may be characterized as "Early English" Gothic due to the minimal use of surface decoration on its exterior. Its brick walls are laid in common bond, and the roof is gabled. Buttresses with sloping shoulders divide the nave into six bays. Pointed-arch window and door openings are common. Steeples are located at the north and south corners of the west front. Inside there is a center aisle and a gallery above the west end of the nave. The sanctuary is framed by a broad chancel arch and has a simple timber roof. An outstanding interior feature is the hammerbeam roof. Hobart Upjohn designed a parish house (1922) which is similar in scale and material to the church.
Private

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro
COTTON PRESS
Town Common
c. 1840

Isaac Norfleet, a local planter, had the Cotton Press constructed on his property about two and one-half miles from Tarboro. It was used originally for pressing cider and wine and was converted to cotton baling about 1860. Standing 22 feet high, the Cotton Press was constructed of heart pine mortised and tenoned together. The sweeps were rotated by mules, thus driving the central shaft down onto a wooden packing block. Three hundred

pounds of cotton were placed under the packing block and compressed into single bales. The Cotton Press was moved into Tarboro in 1938 and is one of the few remaining pieces of 19th-century cotton processing machinery.
Municipal
HABS

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro

TARBORO TOWN COMMON

Bounded by Wilson Street, Albemarle Avenue, Park Avenue, and St. Patrick Street

In 1760 five proprietors purchased the present site of Tarboro for the purpose of laying out a town. Fifty acres were set aside as the town commons which surrounded the settled portions on three sides (north, south, and west). All but the northern common were whittled away as Tarboro grew. Two of the remaining nine acres were eventually sold and schools erected thereon. Today this unique example of early urban planning in the South survives as a park for Tarboro residents. The triangular-shaped park contains several memorials and a fountain.
Municipal

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro

WALSTON-BULLUCK HOUSE (PENDER MUSEUM)

1018 St. Andrews Street
19th century

This house is typical of eastern North Carolina farmhouses during the 18th and early 19th centuries. It is a one-story, three-bay frame structure covered with beaded weatherboards. The double-shouldered exterior end chimneys have been reconstructed. There are two shed rooms with a small porch between at the rear of the house and a shed porch supported by tapered columns with molded caps across the front. The interior consists of a hall and parlor with an enclosed stairway leading to the finished attic. These two principal rooms have two ranges of flat horizontal panels in the dado with horizontal sheathing above the chair rail.
County

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro vicinity

BRACEBRIDGE HALL

Near small crossroads of Macklesfield
c. 1826

Bracebridge Hall was originally a one-and-one-half-story frame house. During subsequent years a five-bay, two-story, Greek Revival style dwelling was built perpendicular to the eastern end of the older house. Its central entrance has an eight-panel door with sidelights which is framed by pilasters. The doorway is sheltered by a one-story pedimented porch featuring fluted Doric columns and a full entablature. In 1884 the earliest section was raised to two stories and a one-and-one-half-story brick section was added to the south of and parallel to the 1826 house. The plan is now essentially U-shaped. Elias Carr, grandson of the builder, was elected governor of North Carolina in 1893.
Private

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro vicinity

COOLMORE PLANTATION

West of Tarboro on U.S. 64
1861, E. G. Lind

Coolmore Plantation is an Italian Villa style two-story frame house with one-story wings. The main block has a hip roof intersected by decorative gables, and the wide roof overhang is supported by elaborate brackets. At the apex of the roof is a fanciful belvedere containing stained glass windows. On both floor levels there are coupled pairs of windows. Interior rooms are unusually ornate. The entrance hall is apsidal with a profusion of wooden and plaster ornament including a false half dome. An elliptical stairway ascends to and is lighted by the belvedere. The parlor contains its original furnishings, marble mantel, wallpaper, and a painted *trompe l'oeil* ceiling. Dr. Joseph J. Powell, a prominent county physician, undertook construction of the house in 1859.
Private
HABS

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro vicinity

PINEY PROSPECT (SUGG HOUSE)

5.7 miles south of Tarboro off Route 1601
18th and 19th centuries

Piney Prospect was built first (prior to 1800) as a rectangular one-and-one-half-story frame house with a lean-to addition at the rear. About 1820 this portion was raised to two stories, and a two-story addition was joined perpendicular to the west or front elevation. The main facade features a four-bay, two-tiered, recessed porch which is enclosed on the west end in the Charleston style. The porch is supported by three free-standing and two engaged columns on each level. Windows on the first floor of the west end are set beneath panels with volute-shaped ends decorated by central oval sunbursts. The main cornice has pierced mutules above a diminutive frieze and an architrave adorned by a row of small reeded panels resembling triglyphs. External detail makes Piney Prospect one of the best exercises of the late Adam style in eastern North Carolina.
Private; not accessible to the public

FORSYTH COUNTY
Winston-Salem

OLD SALEM HISTORIC DISTRICT

Salem College campus and area near Salem Square
c. 1770

Old Salem is a well-preserved example of an 18th-century German community. Established by a Moravian congregation, the town became the chief commercial center of the surrounding piedmont region. The main street was paralleled by several secondary streets; cross streets at regular intervals created a gridiron effect. Several of the extant buildings still serve their original purpose. Others, such as the Salem Tavern and the home and shop of John Vogler, the clockmaker and silversmith, have been restored for public exhibition.
Private
NHL; HABS

FORSYTH COUNTY
Winston-Salem

SALEM TAVERN

800 S. Main Street
1784

Salem Tavern was the first brick building in the Moravian settlement of Salem; its architectural character is that of the Moravian's Germanic building heritage. The main facade of this two-story building is graced by a plain open porch across its entire length. The gabled roof has twin-end chimneys at the ridge. A central hall divides the building with rooms to either side, and a rear wing on the lower level houses the kitchen. The tavern once enjoyed a widespread reputation for hospitality. Among its many distinguished guests was President George Washington, who stayed here during a southern tour in 1791.
Private
NHL

FORSYTH COUNTY
Winston-Salem

SINGLE BROTHERS' HOUSE

S. Main and Academy Streets
1768–1769, 1786

In 1766 Moravian settlers, originally from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, began constructing a new community which they called Salem, meaning "peace." The Single Brothers' House, a restored example of German half-timbered construction, is the oldest major building still standing in the

Moravian community of Old Salem. The two-story structure, erected in two stages, has a full basement and two attics. The basement and first floor contain nine craft shops where boys in their early teens learned trades and earned a living as journeymen. The building served as a dormitory for unmarried master craftsmen, journeymen, and apprentices.
Private
NHL; HABS

GUILFORD COUNTY
Greensboro
BLANDWOOD
411 W. Washington Street
Mid–19th century, Alexander Jackson Davis

The present Blandwood was originally a two-room house which Alexander Jackson Davis extensively altered and remodeled as an Italianate Tuscan villa. Noteworthy aspects of the house are the central, square entrance tower, the low pitched, projecting roof, casement windows, and unusual chimneys. The walls of the house are brick covered with stucco, and two dependencies (an office and a kitchen) were originally connected to the main block by arcades. John Motley Morehead (1796–1866), for whom the house was built, was a lawyer and businessman who served two terms as governor of North Carolina (1841–1845) and helped to establish the North Carolina Railroad, which ran westward from the coast to Morganton.
Public

GUILFORD COUNTY
Greensboro vicinity
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
6 miles northwest of Greensboro near U.S. 220
1781

The campaign which ended in the battle of Guilford Courthouse was itself part of a larger British campaign in the South which began at Savannah, Georgia, in 1778 and ended at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. Here on March 15, 1781, Lord Charles Cornwallis defeated General Nathanael Greene's American forces. Guilford was an instance of a battle lost but a campaign won. It proved to be Cornwallis' last major battle before he was surrounded and besieged at Yorktown. His surrender there on October 19, 1781, ended the major military operations of the Revolutionary War.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 233 acres

HALIFAX COUNTY
Halifax
HALIFAX HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the southwest by St. David Street, on the northwest by the Owens House drainage ditch, on the northeast by the Roanoke River, and on the southeast by the Magazine Spring Gut
18th and 19th centuries

Establishment of the town of Halifax dates from 1757, and it continued as a thriving commercial and political center until the end of the 18th century. Halifax was located at the junction of the Roanoke River and a main overland route from Virginia. In 1759 the town became the county seat for Halifax County. In 1776 the Fourth Provincial Congress of North Carolina met here and passed the Halifax Resolves, advocating separation from Great Britain. Following adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress (July 4, 1776), the Fifth Provincial Congress met in Halifax and drew up a state bill of rights and a constitution. The end of the Revolution brought a westward shift of population, and Halifax dwindled in size. Four structures remain as reminders of the past: the Constitution House, where North Carolina's first Constitution is reputed to have been drafted (restored); the Owens House (restored); the clerk's office (c. 1832); and the jail (c. 1838).
State/private
HABS

HENDERSON COUNTY
Flat Rock vicinity
CARL SANDBURG HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
.25 mile west of Flat Rock
1838

Carl Sandburg, one of America's most versatile writers, is the only American to have received Pulitzer prizes in two fields: one in history for *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years* (1939); and one in poetry for *Complete Poems* (1950). His publications include poetry, history, biography, children's stories, fiction, autobiography, and a collection of folk songs. Sandburg lived at Connemara Farm from 1945 until his death in 1967. Here he wrote his autobiography, *Always the Young Strangers;* a novel, *Remembrance Rock;* and several books of verse. The Sandburg house, built by Christopher G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederacy (1861–1864), contains all of the author's personal and literary effects.
NPS; 246.58 acres

HERTFORD COUNTY
Como vicinity
HARE PLANTATION HOUSE
1.6 miles west of the junction of Route 1317 and U.S. 258
c. 1815

Jacob Hare constructed this house in an area where his family had owned land since the mid-18th century. It is a two-story, gable-roofed house with a pedimented east end. A modillion cornice on the east end carries around the adjacent sides of the house. Both north and south facades have doors in the end bays suggesting that the house may have faced north originally. On the west end there are two common bond, single-shouldered chimneys. Inside, the house has essentially a side hall plan with two unequal rooms. All rooms have original molded chair rails above plastered dadoes and simple baseboards. The mantels and overmantels are elaborate.
Private

HERTFORD COUNTY
Como vicinity
RIDDICK HOUSE
1 mile south of the intersection of Routes 1319 and 1322
19th century

The present house was erected sometime after 1825 by Abram Riddick. It was originally a two-story, gable-roofed dwelling covered by beaded weatherboards. By the addition of curious full length pents, the house was raised to three stories. The south facade is five bays wide and has a central door with a three-light transom framed by a molded architrave. Along the front is a one-story shed porch (a later addition) supported by four massive reeded columns. Each of the gable ends has two double-shouldered chimneys. The original modillions of the cornice were altered in the late 19th century by the addition of molded bases to form simulated brackets. The house is noteworthy because it incorporates several unusual techniques and stylistic alterations.
Private

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
THE COLUMNS
Jones Drive
1852

Chowan Baptist Female Institute was established in 1848. The Columns originally contained all institute facilities, a chapel, classrooms, offices, and dormitory rooms. In 1910 the name of the school was changed to Chowan College. Built of brick, the Greek Revival structure is three stories high and has a low, hip roof sur-

mounted by an octagonal belvedere. The most distinctive feature is the large portico on the north facade. The eight fluted Doric columns originally supported two galleries but the upper one has been removed. All five bays on the main facade are separated by pilasters, and the main entrance features a double door with transom and sidelights. This arrangement is repeated on the second and third elevations, although the windows on each floor diminish in size. Some alterations have been made on the exterior and more extensive ones inside.
Private
HABS

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
FREEMAN HOUSE (HERTFORD ACADEMY)
200 E. Broad Street
1810

The first classes of Hertford Academy were held here in the spring of 1811. The rectangular, hip-roofed, two-story structure was built of brick laid in Flemish bond. A six-panel door with transom and sidelights and surmounted by a broken pediment has replaced the original doorway on the main facade. Brackets on the roof cornice have a scroll modillion profile, and the cornice also features a row of pierced dentils and an intricate band of fretwork. Windows are topped by jack arches, and those on the ground floor have decorative keys. From 1848 to 1852 the newly formed Baptist Female Institute, which later became Chowan College, occupied this building before moving to The Columns.
Private
HABS

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
MELROSE
100 E. Broad Street
Early 19th century

Melrose is a two-story, gable-roofed mansion probably built during the first decade of the 19th century. The main entrance was originally on the east facade until the addition of a pair of two-bay wings on the east and west facades transformed the house into a T-shaped structure. Dominating the front is a tetrastyle two-story Ionic portico. Melrose was built and owned until 1813 by the Murfrees, one of the South's most important early pioneer families.
Private

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
MYRICK HOUSE
402 Broad Street
Early 19th century

The Myrick House is an interesting example of a Federal town house in northeastern North Carolina. The two-story dwelling is constructed of brick laid in one-to-three American bond. The low hip roof has a corbeled brick cornice featuring a row of brick dentils. The three central bays of the five-bay front facade are covered by a one-story porch with a hip roof supported by four fluted columns and a pair of fluted pilasters. This was a later addition. The most unusual feature of the house is an enclosed barrel stairway which leads from the second floor hall to the attic. The front and rear entrances both have delicate decorative leaded lights.
Private

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
REA, WILLIAM, STORE
E. Williams Street
c. 1790

William Rea was a Boston merchant who traded extensively between Murfreesboro and New England. He and his four brothers outfitted ships at Murfreesboro and helped establish the town as an important export center of the Roanoke Valley. His two-story brick store is believed to be one of the oldest extant commercial buildings in North Carolina. The store measures 40 feet by 28 feet and has one room on each floor; the second floor was used for storage. An office wing was added to the store about 1803.
Private

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
ROBERTS-VAUGHAN HOUSE
130 E. Main Street
19th century

Built as a two-story frame residence, the Roberts-Vaughan House was enlarged in later years and a central Greek Revival portico was added on the main facade. It is a tetrastyle, pedimented portico and covers the three central bays. Reeded Doric columns support a reduced entablature which is carried around the house on all sides. It features brackets which resemble scroll modillions in profile, a row of pierced dentils, and a band of intricate fretwork. On the older (east) end of the dwelling the chimneys are laid in Flemish bond, while those on the west are American bond. A single-story frame kitchen with a gable roof and porches on its east and west sides has been added to the right side of the south wall.
Private

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
WHEELER, JOHN, HOUSE
403 E. Broad Street
Early 19th century

The Wheeler House is a good example of Federal vernacular architecture in North Carolina. The two-story gable-roofed structure has walls of brick laid in Flemish bond. The main feature of the facade is a two-story pedimented portico with four simple square columns. Inside it has a two-room, central hall plan. John Wheeler, town postmaster and a trustee of the Murfreesboro and Hertford academies, bought the house soon after its completion. His son John served as the first United States minister to Nicaragua while Samuel founded the *Murfreesboro Citizen*, and both occupied the house. In 1969 the house was donated to the Murfreesboro Historical Association.
Private

IREDELL COUNTY
Statesville vicinity
FORT DOBBS
Fort Dobbs Road
1756

Fort Dobbs was the only frontier post in North Carolina during the French and Indian War. The fortification was planned by and named for Governor Arthur Dobbs, who had arrived in the colony in the fall of 1754. Inspiration for the design of Fort Dobbs may well have come from 17th-century Irish bawns or fortified residences. The dominant feature was the loopholed and bastioned barracks which was a large log structure. It measured 40 by 53 feet and was three stories high. There may have been palisade flankers or bastions at the southeast and northwest corners of the blockhouse-barracks, and a star-shaped perimeter of ditch and parapet surrounded the entire fort. The perimeter defense is considered a later addition. Closest in appearance to Fort Dobbs were the New England garrison houses and palisaded blockhouses. A Cherokee uprising on the frontier in 1760 put the Fort Dobbs garrison on the alert, but the Indians were defeated the following summer, and the fort was gradually deactivated and completely abandoned in 1764. Archeological excavations have uncovered 85 per cent of the 18th-century remains.
Private

JOHNSTON COUNTY
Clayton vicinity
SANDERS-HAIRR HOUSE
Route 1525 south of Clayton
18th century

The Sanders-Hairr House is noteworthy because of the sophistication of its design and the excellent execution of its architectural detail. The two-story house is covered by molded weatherboards and has a fine cornice consisting of a row of pierced dentils above modillions. At either end of the house is a massive, double-shouldered exterior chimney. The five-bay front facade has a one-story shed porch across its full length. The porch has a concave ceiling and delicate supports composed of tapered fluted posts on pedestals. Both gable ends of the house are pedimented, and the complete cornice carries around the eaves. Each tympanum features a circular oculus, accented by a molded architrave and keystone, on either side of the chimney. The chimney is flanked by elaborately framed windows in each story. Each first-floor window is pedimented, has a molded architrave, a keystone, and is surmounted by a full entablature ornamented with pierced dentils. Reubin Sanders, who built the house, operated a sawmill and a gristmill and served as clerk of the superior court and as a state senator.
Private; not accessible to the public

JOHNSTON COUNTY
Princeton vicinity
BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND
South of Princeton, 3 miles off U.S. 701 and Route 1008

The battle of Bentonville (March 19–21, 1865) involved more men (about 80,000) than any other engagement fought in North Carolina. It was also the last full-scale action of the Civil War in which the Confederate command chose the ground and made the initial attack. General Joseph E. Johnston and his 20,000 troops attempted to stop General William Tecumseh Sherman enroute to join General Grant in Virginia. Johnston's army attacked Sherman's left wing of 30,000 men, but, as the battle continued, Sherman brought his right wing of equal strength into the fray. The Confederate forces withdrew and were not pursued. Within three weeks Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant, and Johnston himself surrendered on April 26 to Sherman.
State

LENOIR COUNTY
Kinston vicinity
JACKSON, JESSE, HOUSE
On U.S. 11, south of Kinston
c. 1840

This two-story frame house has a gable roof and a brick foundation. The east and west facades are five bays wide, and the latter has a central entrance in each story. Protecting the ground floor doorway is a flat-roofed, one-story porch. The rear facade is covered by a one-story shed porch. A concave-shouldered chimney separates each of the bays on the north and south elevations. Jesse Jackson was a planter.
Private; not accessible to the public

MCDOWELL COUNTY
Pleasant Gardens vicinity
CARSON HOUSE
East of Pleasant Gardens on U.S. 70

The Carson House reached its present form as the result of several expansions. The earliest section was a single-room, log dwelling built about 1810 by Colonel John Carson. Later, another one-room unit was added with a passage or "dog run" between the two. Probably two rear rooms were added and the dogtrot extended sometime later, and the house had completely evolved by the mid–19th century. There is a full length, two-story veranda with tapered wooden pillars along the main facade. The roof pediments extend over the veranda. In 1843 McDowell County was organized, and the Carson home served as the seat of county government until a courthouse was erected.
Private
HABS

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Charlotte
ALEXANDER, HEZEKIAH, HOUSE
3420 Shamrock Drive
1774

Hezekiah Alexander (1722–1801) built this home for his bride out of native Piedmont stone and oystershell mortar. The walls are two feet thick and plastered on the interior. Two interior end chimneys were connected to fireplaces on the first floor only. German houses in Pennsylvania and the Hudson River valley are similar in construction and appearance. Alexander emigrated from Maryland in the mid–18th century. Trained as a blacksmith, he became prosperous as a farmer and was a framer of North Carolina's first constitution.
Private

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Mount Gilead vicinity
TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND
4.5 miles southeast of Mount Gilead on N.C. 73
Late prehistoric

The Town Creek Indian Mound site was the ceremonial center for a group of people with a Mississippian-influenced culture who had moved northward into the area. On the site is a temple mound, the northernmost on the East coast. Parts of the aboriginal site have been reconstructed, and an on-site museum interprets the culture of the Indians who lived there.
State
NHL

MOORE COUNTY
Glendon vicinity
ALSTON HOUSE (HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE)
Southeast of Glendon on N.C. 1624
18th century

The House in the Horseshoe is so named because of its location in a horseshoe bend of the Deep River. It is a typical 18th-century plantation house particularly distinguished by the strikingly elaborate and well-executed detail of the doorways and some of the interior woodwork. The exterior of the two-story frame dwelling is covered with replacement lapped weatherboards except under the porches where the original flush siding remains. On the west side the central entrance has a six-panel door flanked by fluted pilasters and is surmounted by a fanlight. The rear entrance is also flanked by fluted pilasters and topped by a pediment. Chimneys are double-shouldered and have T-stacks. Inside, the north parlor is notable for its wainscot and mantel. Phil Alston is believed to have built the house in 1772 or 1773.
State

NASH COUNTY
Rocky Mount vicinity
STONEWALL
Falls Road Extension
c. 1830

Stonewall is the main house of what once was a typical antebellum plantation. It is a late Federal style brick house which stands two stories above a raised basement. The two-story Ionic portico on the five-bay north front was built in 1915. The central entranceway is a six-paneled Federal door framed by Ionic pilasters and crowned by a fanlight. Evidence indicates that the river front was originally the main facade, and it, too, had a portico. Bennett

Bunn, one of Nash County's wealthiest planters, built Stonewall, which derives its name from a heavy granite wall bordering the front lawn on the landward side.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEW HANOVER COUNTY
Wilmington
CITY HALL-THALIAN HALL
100 N. 3rd Street
1858

Wilmington's Thalian Hall was built by the town as a combination theater and city hall. The theater ceased to be used by professional companies in 1928. The two-story structure rests on a high basement and is made of brick covered with stucco. The stucco may not be original, and the walls may have been rusticated to resemble stone. A projecting pedimented, tetrastyle Corinthian portico with fluted columns covers the main entrance. Above the doorway is a pair of elongated, arched windows framed by an arched hood. The tympanum of the arch contains a blind roundel. All second floor bays are divided by pilasters, and coupled pilasters mark the building's corners. The interior decoration was executed in plaster, and the seating capacity of the theater, including two balconies is 950.
Municipal

NEW HANOVER COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity
FORT FISHER
18 miles south of Wilmington on U.S. 421
1861

Built at the southern tip of the peninsula between the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, the Confederate stronghold Fort Fisher formed an impassable barrier for the blockading Union fleet. When this last major Confederate coastal fortification fell on January 15, 1865, the Confederacy was virtually isolated from the outside world. The parapet is still well preserved, and the traverses and gun emplacements are clearly defined.
Multiple public/private
NHL

ORANGE COUNTY
Chapel Hill
OLD EAST, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
University of North Carolina campus
1795

Chartered in 1789, the University of North Carolina was the first state university in the United States. Old East, the first building constructed on the campus, has been remodeled but still retains its original lines. Several of the other original buildings are still in use on the 600-acre campus, which has grown to a complex of some 70 major buildings.
State
NHL

ORANGE COUNTY
Chapel Hill
PLAYMAKERS THEATRE (SMITH HALL)
Cameron Avenue, University of North Carolina
1850

Thought to have been designed by Alexander Jackson Davis of the firm of Town and Davis, Smith Hall is one of the oldest structures on the university campus. It was named for Governor Benjamin Smith. The temple-form building has rusticated stucco-covered brick walls and a prostyle tetrastyle Corinthian portico on the main facade. Its fluted columns have elaborate capitals of sculptured corn, wheat, and tobacco. The entablature above is simplified and embellished only by widely spaced stylized modillions. Pilasters separate the side bays. Little evidence exists of the original interior arrangement.
State

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
BURWELL SCHOOL
N. Churton Street

The Burwell School was a Presbyterian female boarding academy for young ladies from the ages of 8 to 18. It was operated for 20 years (1837–1857) by the Reverend Robert Burwell and his wife Anna. The school was originally the Presbyterian manse, which the Reverend Mr. Burwell had enlarged in 1848, and a smaller building. The man who did the work, Captain John Berry, was greatly influenced by designs found in 19th-century architectural books. His alterations resulted in the present central hall plan of the house and a five-bay main facade with a one-story shed porch. In the 1890's Victorian detailing was added, but this has been removed during recent restoration work.
Municipal

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
EAGLE LODGE
142 W. King Street
1823

Eagle Lodge was originally chartered as Masonic Lodge Number 19 in December 1791. Construction was begun on the hall in 1823. William Nichols is believed to have been the architect and John Berry the builder. It is a two-story square brick structure measuring 40 feet on each side. The walls are brick laid in Flemish bond, and the house has a low hip roof with a heavy box cornice. The central entrance on the south facade is covered by a one-story pedimented porch featuring Ionic columns. During the 19th century the structure served not only as a Masonic lodge, but also as the town's lecture hall, concert theater, and Civil War hospital.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
HAZEL-NASH HOUSE
116 W. Queen Street
c. 1820

The Hazel-Nash House is a three-part composition: a two-story pedimented central block with a pedimented single-story wing at each side. The influence of architect Robert Morris, author of *Rural Architecture* (London, 1750), is evident, and the house closely resembles Plate 37 of his book (with the exception of the wings which have been enlarged). In the attic are some of the earliest interiors in the house, including a board-and-batten door with HL hinges and rose-headed nails. The only later addition is a single-story porch on the main facade.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
OLD ORANGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
106 E. King Street
1845

John Berry, a native of Hillsborough and a builder, constructed the courthouse. The two-story, temple-form building has walls laid in Flemish bond with flat pilaster strips separating the individual bays. A well-proportioned Doric tetrastyle pedimented portico covers the north facade, and its four large columns support a full entablature which carries around the building. The two-stage clock tower on the roof has a square base and an octagonal upper section topped by a semispherical dome. The courthouse served as the seat of Orange County government until 1954.
County
HABS

ORANGE COUNTY

Hillsborough

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

St. Mary's Road
19th century

St. Matthew's is an early example of Gothic Revival architecture. Its chief stylistic elements are narrow pointed arches and a sharp spire. Over a period of 45 years the church evolved to its present form. The first three bays were built in 1825–1826. In 1830 a tower was added, in 1835 a gallery was built, the tower was rebuilt in 1850, in 1868 an exposed beam ceiling replaced the original flat one, and a spire was added in 1875. Windows contain stained galss. Inside, the church has a center aisle plan and dark stained woodwork.

Private

HABS

PENDER COUNTY

Wilmington vicinity

MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

25 miles northwest of Wilmington on
N.C. 210
1776

The battle of Moores Creek Bridge was fought on February 27, 1776, between North Carolina patriots and Loyalists. The American victory was a major factor in preventing a full-scale British invasion in the South in the opening phases of the American Revolution. The victory influenced North Carolina to instruct her delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence, thus becoming the first colony to take such action.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 49.68 acres

PERQUIMANS COUNTY

Hertford vicinity

NEWBOLD-WHITE HOUSE

Southeast of Hertford off Route 1336
north of junction with Route 1337
17th century

Architectural evidence indicates that the Newbold-White House is one of the oldest buildings in North Carolina. It is also notable for its fine exterior brickwork: the water table is English bond, and the rest of the walls are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The house has a steep gable roof and interior end chimneys. A floor division is marked on the gable ends by a two-course brick stringer. Present dormers are modern but believed to be replacements of the originals. A new shed addition encloses the rear facade.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

PITT COUNTY

Grimesland vicinity

GRIMESLAND PLANTATION

East of Grimesland on Route 2
Late 18th century

Grimesland Plantation is a two-story house covered by beaded weatherboards. Additions made during the period when Greek Revival architecture was popular include a single-story wing on each end, a two-story addition to the rear, and a one-story veranda across the front. The house was built by William Grimes, a prominent local politican who served several terms in the General Assembly. The plantation house and its accompanying outbuildings, which include a row of frame slave quarters and a stone smokehouse, are a well-preserved reminder of the antebellum era.

Private; not accessible to the public

POLK COUNTY

Tryon vicinity

BLOCK HOUSE SITE

.5 mile east of U.S. 176 on the
boundary between North and South
Carolina
c. 1756

The Block House was built as a "dogtrot" log cabin and had two rooms divided by an open-roofed passage. It first served as a trading post but was remodeled as a fortress during the French and Indian War. In 1772 the boundary between North and South Carolina was established, and the Block House served as its western terminus. A new line was drawn and accepted between 1813 and 1815. The 1813 stone still remains in its original position, but the Block House was moved 300 yards into North Carolina in 1942. The house has been remodeled and enlarged.

Private

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Wentworth

WRIGHT TAVERN (REID HOUSE)

N.C. 65

Sometime prior to 1814 William Wright constructed the original section of the Wright Tavern. This section was later replaced by the present three-bay eastern half, so the oldest extant portion of the tavern is the four-bay, two-story western end. The east and west portions together form a dogtrot or "dog-run" structure more typical of log dwellings and rarely seen in frame ones. The open stair hall, the dog-run, is framed by an elliptical arch resting on pilasters and featuring a keystone. The stairway itself is Federal. Several additions have been made to the rear of the tavern: an early, unheated shed was replaced by a larger one and eventually raised to two stories; the original dining room was enlarged; a porch was attached to the rear elevation and later extended across the east end of the dining room; and a board and batten kitchen was built onto the rear of the dining room (no longer extant).

Private

HABS

ROWAN COUNTY

Salisbury

COMMUNITY BUILDING (ROWAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE)

200 N. Main Street
Mid–19th century

This building is the third to serve Rowan County as a courthouse. It was dedicated in early 1857 and served its intended judicial purpose until 1914. Simplicity and symmetry characterize the courthouse. Notable classical elements are the hexastyle Doric portico, the carefully proportioned and elongated window openings, and the entablature ornamented by triglyphs. Building material is brick covered stucco.

County

HABS

UNION COUNTY

Monroe

UNION COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square
1886

Union County was formed in December, 1842, and this is the second courthouse to be constructed. It is a two-story brick building with low, hip roof surmounted by a large cupola, the structure's most arresting feature. The original section consisted of a five-bay main block and flanking two-bay wings. In 1922 the addition of two three-bay wings greatly enlarged the courthouse. Front and rear facades are identical and have projecting three-bay pedimented central pavilions. Each pavilion features a one-story arcaded wooden porch with a mansard roof.

County

VANCE COUNTY

Williamsboro

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Route 1329
1773

St. John's Church remains as the only colonial Anglican church building in the diocese of North Carolina, one of three dioceses in the state. Its construction predated the establishment of Williamsboro. By 1781 the community had developed around the church. The church

itself is a simple rectangle with molded weatherboards on a foundation of brick laid in Flemish bond. Contained in the west gable end is the original double door surmounted by a small pediment. Above the entrance is a row of four windows with molded sills and nine-over-nine sash. The interior of the church has remained basically unaltered and contains some of the best colonial church woodwork in North Carolina.
Private
HABS

VANCE COUNTY
Williamsboro vicinity
BURNSIDE PLANTATION HOUSE
On Route 1335 approximately 1.8 miles east of Williamsboro Crossroads
Early 19th century

Burnside Plantation is one of the best examples of Federal plantation architecture in central North Carolina. The house is a five-bay, two-story structure covered with beaded weatherboards and set on a stone foundation. The principal south facade features a slightly recessed central entrance containing a door with eight octagonal flat-panels. The entrance is covered by a one-story porch with a flat roof, supported by flanking pairs of reeded Doric pilasters on pedestals. The intricate plasterwork and Adam mantels in the interior reflect the influence of styles popular in Virginia at that time. Interesting outbuildings include a board and batten kitchen with Greek Revival interior trim and a large fireplace, plus a smokehouse with a gable roof.
Private
HABS

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
120 E. Edenton Street
1852, Richard Upjohn

Christ Church is a Gothic Revival granite building ornamented with lancet windows and angled corner buttresses. The plan of the church is a Latin cross with two side aisles. There are galleries over the west end of the nave and over each transept. Outstanding interior work includes the hammer-beam roof and truss-work, and the altar and reredos of Caen limestone installed in 1915. A bell tower was built in 1861, and a new chapel and parish house —of similar style—designed by Hobart Upjohn, grandson of the architect, were completed in 1921.
Private
HABS

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
FEDERAL BUILDING (RALEIGH POST OFFICE AND COURTROOM)
300 Fayetteville Street
Late 19th century, Alfred B. Mullett

Alfred B. Mullett, as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, drew the original plans for the U.S. Courtroom and Post Office in Raleigh. It was conceived as a second Empire style structure of granite-faced brick topped by a mansard roof. The three central bays of the east facade form a projecting pavilion accentuated by quoins which are repeated on the ends of the flanking three-bay wings. At the base of the roof is a curiously fashioned entablature featuring a band of dentils punctuated by stylized consoles beneath the cornice. Changes were made in 1908, 1912–1913, and 1937–1938. The pavilion entrance on the east side was replaced by double doors behind four massive Tuscan columns set *in antis* forming a loggia. Later the sides were extended from five to nine bays and another triple dormer was added. During the 1937–1938 construction phase a third section of four bays was added to the west. The present structure is almost twice the size of the original.
Federal

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
HAYWOOD HALL
211 New Bern Avenue
1790's

John Haywood (1755–1827), for whom Haywood Hall was constructed, was treasurer of the state (1787–1827), a founder and trustee of the University of North Carolina, and a founder, warden, and vestryman of Christ Church in Raleigh. His home is a two-story, Federal dwelling with a center passage plan. A central, two-story portico over the main entrance has attenuated, fluted Doric columns. Beneath the eavesline is a modillion cornice. Three dependencies behind the house include the former kitchen and two stables.
Private; not accessible to the public

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
HAYWOOD, RICHARD B., HOUSE
127 E. Edenton Street
c. 1850

Richard Benneham Haywood was a prominent Raleigh physician who, in 1849, helped to establish the North Carolina Medical Society. Haywood also served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. The Haywood House is a simple, two-story, brick, Greek Revival structure. On both sides of the house are beautifully executed bay windows, and a one-story portico with fluted Doric columns and a full entablature graces the main facade. Although a one-story wing containing a kitchen and a bathroom has been added, the house is otherwise little altered and contains many of its original furnishings.
Private

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
LANE, JOEL, HOUSE
728 W. Hargett Street
18th century

The Joel Lane House is a small frame dwelling with a gambrel roof pierced by shed dormers. Inside is a center passage with rooms opening off both sides. A wing was added in the 19th century, and the house was moved to its present location in 1927. At that time the original chimneys were damaged and incorrectly rebuilt. The present porch is a copy of a 19th-century design. Joel Lane was active in state and local politics until his death in 1795. He was one of the commissioners who laid out Wake County, he served on the local committee of safety during the Revolution, and he represented Wake County in the state senate and the state constitutional convention. Lane's own tract of 1,000 acres became the city of Raleigh.
Private
HABS

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
MORDECAI HOUSE
Mimosa Street
c. 1785

The older portion was built for Henry Lane, probably as a one-and-one-half-story hall and parlor frame dwelling. This section was eventually raised to two stories. Moses Mordecai, for whom the house was named, married two of Henry Lane's daughters. While owner, Mordecai hired architect William Nichols to enlarge the house. Nichols did so by constructing a Greek Revival, two-story addition on the south side of the existing house to make an L-shaped structure. A two-story pedimented portico projects from the center bay of the main facade. The second story columns are Ionic, and those on the first floor level are Doric.
Public

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA EXECUTIVE MANSION

210 N. Blount Street
1891, Samuel Sloan and Gustavus Adolphus Bauer

The North Carolina Executive Mansion has an irregularity of plan and massing typical of the Queen Anne style, although the verandas and covered balconies feature ornate posts, brackets, and openwork fascias characteristic of designs by the English architect Charles Eastlake. Shaped like an irregular cross, the house has many projecting bays with steep gable roofs. Chimneys of molded brick with corbelled courses and decorative bands project from the hip roof. The exterior is brick with sandstone trim. Two parlors, a dining room, library, and ballroom are located on the first floor, and the private family quarters are on the second floor.
State

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL

Capitol Square
1833–1840, Ithiel Town, A. J. Davis, and David Paton

Architecturally the North Carolina Capitol is an important example of the work of three outstanding 19th-century architects. The building is considered by critics to be an exceptionally fine version of the Greek Revival style. It is roughly cruciform in plan with Doric-columned pedimented porticos on the east and west facades. From the center of the low, hip roof rises the octagonal drum of the hemispherical dome. The ground floor features a central circular lobby directly above which, on the main floor, is a circular rotunda. The interior of the dome is coffered. The chambers of the Senate and the House of Representatives are two full stories in height.
State

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL

900 Hillsborough Street
1855, Richard Upjohn

St. Mary's Chapel is a simple board and batten, rectangular structure covered by a steep gable roof. The main or south gable contains a pointed segmental-arch portal flanked by narrow lancet windows. Above the entrance is a hood supported by curved brackets with geometric openwork featuring a trefoil in the gable. A cartwheel "rose" window is located in the center of the gable above the hood. Transepts were added to the church in 1905, so the plan is that of a Latin cross. Inside are stained glass windows set in deep splayed reveals, and the bays of the roof are divided by simple rafters resting on molded brackets. The chapel was originally built for St. Mary's School and has been altered.
Private

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh

SEABOARD COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OFFICE BUILDING

325 Halifax Street
19th century

The first railroad train reached Raleigh on March 21, 1840, as part of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. In November, 1893, the Raleigh & Gaston entered into an agreement with several associated railroads to form the Seaboard Air Line. This company, in turn, merged with the Atlantic Coast Line in 1967 and became the Seaboard Coast Line. The building itself was constructed in at least three stages which conform stylistically to one another. The three-story north section was begun in 1861, and the third floor was added in 1891. In 1886 a single-story, two-bay wing was added on the south side. It was raised a story and lengthened in the early 1940's. The entire structure is brick. It has been used for railroad administration for over a century and is one of the oldest commercial buildings in the state to continue to serve its intended purpose.
Private

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA (CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY)

11 New Bern Avenue
1813

The State Bank of North Carolina was incorporated in 1810, and three years later the present bank was built. The building continued to serve its original purpose until bankrupted by the Civil War. From 1873 to 1951 the structure was the rectory for Christ Church and was owned by the church until 1968. The North Carolina National Bank then purchased the building and moved it 100 feet southeast of its original site. The Federal style bank is two stories high and has lunettes in the roof gables. Window lintels and sills are granite. On the east and west elevations are superimposed, two-story pedimented porticos with modified Tuscan capitals. Overall, the bank exhibits the provincial adaptation of classical architectural forms. Inside, some original mantels and doors remain, although the vault is a replacement.
Private
HABS

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh

WHITE-HOLMAN HOUSE

209 E. Morgan Street
18th century

The White-Holman House is one of the finest and oldest residences in Raleigh and is essential to the study of architectural development in North Carolina. William White, secretary of state for North Carolina (1798–1810), began construction of the house in late 1798. The original two-story structure was covered by beaded weatherboards and had a single-story wing on each gable end. Late in the 19th century the east wing was destroyed and the west wing was enclosed in a two-story addition. The main entrance contains raised-panel double doors framed by a molded architrave surmounted by a transom. Along the rear of the house is a single-story weatherboard addition. The White-Holman House is one of a group of houses in Raleigh that has similar, elaborate interior woodwork.
Municipal

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh vicinity

MIDWAY PLANTATION

8 miles east of Raleigh on U.S. 64
1848

Charles Lewis Hinton built Midway Plantation and presented it as a wedding gift to his son Charles L. Hinton. The main house at Midway is a three-bay, frame structure with a low, hip roof. A one-story entrance porch on the south facade has four heavy, fluted Doric columns supporting a plain entablature. Three subsidiary rooms at the rear are later additions, although the wings at the east and north sides are believed to be original. All interior and exterior architectural detail on the house is vernacular Greek Revival. The mantels are particularly fine. Surviving dependencies are the carriage house, kitchen, schoolhouse, and east office.
Private
HABS

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh vicinity

YATES MILL

Lake Wheeler Road

The oldest portion of the mill was probably built in the mid-18th century. Sometime after 1820 this structure was rebuilt and modernized; it is presently a two-story, rectangular, weatherboard building. Attached to the east side is a one-story shed addition, and the building rests upon random coursed rubble piers and secondary wooden supports. Opera-

tive until 1953, the Yates Mill is one of the few examples of the early American milling industry in eastern North Carolina. Since construction it has been used for lumber manufacture, corn and wheat milling, and wool carding.
State; not accessible to the public

WARREN COUNTY
Vaughan vicinity
BUCK SPRING PLANTATION (NATHANIEL MACON HOUSE)
North of Vaughan on County Route 1348
Late 18th century

Nathaniel Macon (1758–1837), later a U. S. Representative and Senator, inherited the several hundred-acre nucleus of the Buck Spring Plantation in 1763. He had the small dwelling built in 1781 and lived in it the remainder of his life. Today 70 acres of Macon's enlarged 1,724–acre tract remain intact. On the site are the graves of Macon, his wife and son, an original corncrib, the reconstructed house, a more modern caretaker's house, and an externally reconstructed smokehouse. The log stable is believed to be late 19th- or early 20th-century.
County
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Creswell vicinity
SOMERSET PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE
19th century

Somerset Place was one of the most important antebellum plantations in North Carolina. Situated on Phelps Lake near the Scuppernong River, the plantation contained at the peak of its operation, several thousand acres of arable land, grist and sawmills, and a large labor supply to raise corn, the principal crop. In the 1780's the land, which was then mostly swamp, was drained and planted with rice. Eventually the lands were acquired by one owner. The present mansion house is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling almost entirely surrounded by full length porches raised to two stories on the front and two sides of the rear wing. The architecture is vernacular exhibiting Greek Revival details around the doorways. West Indian influence is evident in the open galleries on both floors and the extension of the roof to cover them. Nearby is the two-story Colony House, originally the main house. Extant dependencies surround the house, and foundations for others are visible.
State
HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Fremont
AYCOCK, CHARLES B., BIRTHPLACE
6 miles from the junction of Route 1542 and U.S. 117
19th century

The farm complex where Charles B. Aycock, forty-ninth governor of North Carolina, was born, consists of a house, kitchen, stable, several small outbuildings, and a late 19th-century weatherboard schoolhouse moved to the site in 1912. Constructed about 1840, the house is a single-story frame dwelling with a gable roof and exterior common bond end chimneys. Across the rear facade is a shed porch supported by simple wooden posts. The kitchen, to the east of the house, has a gable roof and a large common bond chimney on the east gable. Charles Aycock was a strong supporter of free public education.
State

WILKES COUNTY
Wilkesboro
OLD WILKES COUNTY JAIL
N. Bridge Street
1858–1859

The Old Wilkes County Jail is a rectangular, two-story brick building with interior end chimneys. Its hip roof is low with a wide overhang. The east or principal facade is three bays wide and has entrances through the center and left bays. Inside, the jail has a center passage plan. South of the hall is a flight of stairs, and on the north side there is one large cell. Upstairs the plan is similar. Much original hardware (including strap hinges and several early locks) is intact. Primitive security and sanitary devices remain. Rooms for the jailer were provided. Tom Dula (commemorated in the ballad "Tom Dooley") was incarcerated here briefly after the Civil War. The jail is presently unused.
Municipal

YADKIN COUNTY
Richmond Hill vicinity
RICHMOND HILL LAW SCHOOL
North of Richmond Hill on County Route 1530
Mid–19th century

Richmond Hill was the home and law school of Richmond M. Pearson (1805–1878). Pearson was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1826, served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1833, and was chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court from 1850 to 1878. His home is a two-story brick building with a low, hip roof. The central doorway is framed by sidelights, and the solid areas between the bays are emphasized by vertical, projecting brick panels extending from ground level to the roof. The interior plan is an unusual T-shape.
Private

North Dakota

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park,
Medora, North Dakota. *NPS*

Bison Herd,
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park,
Medora, North Dakota. *NPS*

Big Hidatsa Village Site, Stanton vicinity, North Dakota.
State Game and Fish Commission

BILLINGS COUNTY (also in McKenzie County)
Medora

THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

Theodore Roosevelt's contributions to the conservation of our country's natural resources for public benefit are commemorated in this park. Within the park are the Badlands along the Little Missouri River and the site of Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch headquarters. His ranching operations here, 1883–1887, were consistent with his philosophy of the rugged life, and experiences in this area made him aware of the necessity for conservation of natural resources. Here, too, his experiences and observations aided him in the writing of *The Winning of the West*, his major literary contribution to American history.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 70,436 acres

BURLEIGH COUNTY
Menoken vicinity

MENOKEN INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

1.25 miles north of Menoken,
Verendrye State Park
1738

The Menoken Indian Village Site is generally considered the site of the first Menoken Indian village reached by Pierre de la Verendrye's expedition of 1738. The ditch surrounding the site is still clearly visible, and archeological excavation has uncovered evidence of a palisade with four bastions.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

MC KENZIE COUNTY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

Reference—see Billings County

MERCER COUNTY
Stanton vicinity

BIG HIDATSA VILLAGE SITE

North bank of Knife River, 1 mile
north of Stanton
1740–1845

The Big Hidatsa Village Site, the largest of five Indian villages in the area, shows the effects of 100 years of contact with fur traders and the resulting acculturation. These five villages formed an extremely important center for the northern Plains fur trade. Several fortification trenches and depressions of more than 108 circular earth lodges are clearly visible.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WILLIAMS COUNTY (also in Roosevelt County, Montana)
Buford vicinity

FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

West of Buford
1828

As the principal Upper Missouri fur trade depot, Fort Union Trading Post afforded northern plains tribes their first long contact with the alien white culture. Built in 1828, it marked the opening of John Jacob Astor's campaign to secure the Upper Missouri and Rocky Mountain fur trade for the American Fur Company. The extensive, well-built post lasted until 1866, when the Army purchased it and used its materials to build its nearby post, Fort Buford. Little surface evidence of the site remains today.
Federal/non-federal; not accessible to the public
NPS; 380 acres

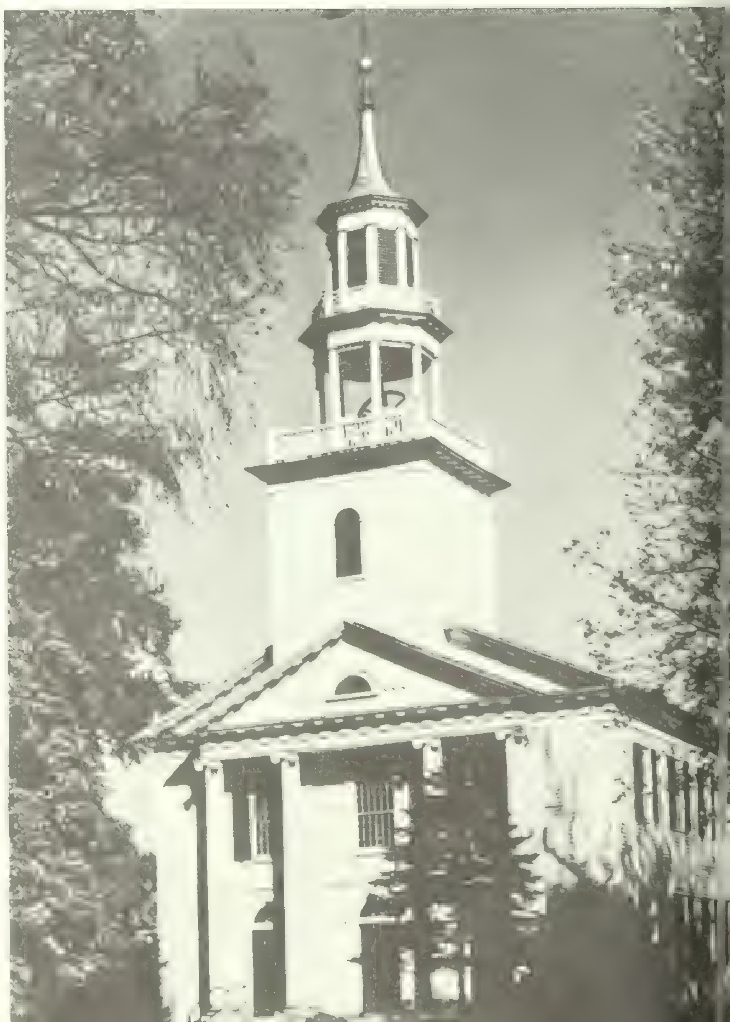
DELTA QUEEN

Ohio

S. S. *Delta Queen*, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Ohio Historical Society*

Seip Earthworks,
Paxton Township, Ohio.
Don E. Weaver

Old Courthouse, Dayton, Ohio.
Cox Heart Institute



First Congregational Church,
Tallmadge Town Square Historic District,
Tallmadge, Ohio. *Perry Borchers*

ADAMS COUNTY

Locust Grove vicinity

SERPENT MOUND

5 miles northwest of Locust Grove on Ohio 73

First century

The Great Serpent Mound, built by either the Adena or Hopewell peoples, is situated on a high, crescent-shaped hill. Conforming to the curve of the hill and occupying its summit is the serpent, its head resting near the top and its body winding back down a slight slope for 1300 feet. This earthen snake effigy site was one of the first areas in the United States to be set aside because of its prehistoric interest and scientific value. Following excavations in 1886, the site was purchased by Harvard's Peabody Museum, and in 1900 it was deeded to the Ohio Historical Society.

State

NHL

ALLEN COUNTY

Spencerville vicinity

MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL, DEEP CUT

2 miles south of Spencerville on Ohio 66

1825

The Deep Cut is a vestige of the Miami and Erie Canal, one of early Ohio's two major artificial waterways. By providing cheap, easy transportation, the canal helped to settle western Ohio and raised land values. It also gave agriculture and the infant industries of interior Ohio many markets, connecting them with Atlantic and southern seaports and, ultimately, with foreign trading centers. The canal thus contributed notably to Ohio's swift rise to a prominent position in the Nation by 1860.

State

NHL

ATHENS COUNTY

Athens

MANASSEH CUTLER HALL, OHIO UNIVERSITY

Ohio University campus

1819

Manasseh Cutler Hall, now the main administration building for Ohio University, is the oldest college building in the Old Northwest. It was named for the New England botanist, physician, and minister, Manasseh Cutler, who wrote the charter for the university in 1804. Among the occupants of the building was William Holmes McGuffey, author of the six *Eclectic Readers*, who was president of the university from 1839 to 1843. The three-story brick building with gable roof has been remodeled and restored.

State

NHL

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

Wapakoneta vicinity

FORT AMANDA SITE

9 miles northwest of Wapakoneta on Ohio 198

1813

Fort Amanda was constructed at the order of William Henry Harrison, commander of troops in the Northwest Territory. He had been charged with the recapture of Detroit from the British and needed a chain of supply depots on the Ohio to accomplish his purpose. Located near the head of navigation on the Auglaize River, Fort Amanda consisted of four two-story log blockhouses connected by an 11-foot palisade. Inside this enclosure was a large warehouse. At the conclusion of the War of 1812 Fort Amanda was abandoned.

State

BROWN COUNTY

Ripley vicinity

RANKIN, JOHN, HOUSE

East of Ripley, Liberty Hill

1828

The Reverend John Rankin was a leader of the abolitionist movement in Ohio. In 1826 he published *Letters on American Slavery*, a collection of 13 epistles written earlier for a local newspaper. Rankin was an active organizer of antislavery groups. During the 1820's he and others who opposed slavery began aiding fugitive slaves trying to escape to Canada. His home is a brick building 35 feet square and practically devoid of ornament. There are double chimneys at each gable end, and most interior woodwork is original.

State

HABS

BUTLER COUNTY

Oxford

FISHER HALL (OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE)

Miami University campus

1854–1856, James K. Wilson

The Reverend John Witherspoon Scott founded Oxford Female College. Scott had been a professor at Miami University but was forced to leave in 1845 because of his abolitionist views. Operated under the auspices of the Presbyterian synod of Cincinnati, Oxford Female College was chartered by the state of Ohio in 1852. The three-story building is brick trimmed in stone and is surmounted by a five-story central tower. Its central section is flanked by two wings, and the building as a whole may have been conceived in two stages, front and rear. Interior remodeling has been extensive. Oxford Female College had a student body of over 200. It was forced to close its doors in 1882 because of financial difficulties, and in 1926 the building was purchased by Miami University.

State; not accessible to the public

BUTLER COUNTY

Oxford

McGUFFEY, WILLIAM H., HOUSE

401 E. Spring Street

1833

While living here between 1833 and 1836, William Holmes McGuffey wrote the first three of his six *Eclectic Readers*, which sold 122 million copies over a 70-year period. During this period and in the seven years preceding, McGuffey was professor of modern languages at Miami University. Among the memorabilia preserved in the restored house are the octagonal table upon which he compiled the readers and the lectern he used at the university.

Private

NHL

CARROLL COUNTY

Carrollton

McCOOK, DANIEL, HOUSE

Public Square

1837

Daniel McCook erected this large ell-shaped two-story brick house, and his family occupied it until 1853. They were known as the "Fighting McCooks" during the Civil War, when 14 of them fought for the Union, 13 as officers. The main section of the house has a gable roof with a classical cornice. There is a single chimney at either end, and recessed in the center of the main facade is a stone-arched doorway with sidelights and fanlight. Window trim is also stone. Daniel McCook's sons served as an attorney general of Ohio and as an acting governor of Dakota territory. Among his nephews were a governor of Colorado territory, a congressman from New York, a theologian and natural historian, and a professor of modern languages.

State

CARROLL COUNTY

Carrollton vicinity

PETERSBURG MILL

4.3 miles south of Carrollton on Ohio 332

Mid-19th century

Once the hub of commercial milling activity in Carroll County, the Petersburg Mill was last operated in 1938. Originally powered by water from Little McGuire Creek, the gristmill was converted to a modern roller mill in the 1880's and

powered by steam. The main structure stands two-and-one-half stories above a full basement. A small community with its own post office grew up around the mill in its heyday of operation.
Private

COLUMBIANA COUNTY (also in Beaver County, Pennsylvania)
East Liverpool
THE BEGINNING POINT OF THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY
On the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary
1785

On September 30, 1785, Thomas Hutchins, the first Geographer to the United States, inaugurated the use of the rectangular land survey system which resulted from the Ordinance of 1785 "for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory." Accurate and convenient, the system has been utilized since that time in surveying the millions of acres of land making up the 31 states created out of the public domain.
Private
NHL

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Valley View Village
OHIO AND ERIE CANAL
Ohio 631
1832

The Ohio and Erie Canal was part of a thousand-mile canal network that connected Lake Erie to the Ohio River and gave access to New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana canals. For 20 years the system accelerated the growth of population, industry, and commerce, but eventually it could not compete with the greater speed, flexibility, and lower costs of the railroads. The one-and-a-half-mile section which includes locks 37 and 38 also includes the aqueduct over Tinkers Creek, a mill, and a house, all dating from the period of canal use.
State
NHL

ERIE COUNTY
Milan
EDISON, THOMAS ALVA, BIRTHPLACE
1841

Thomas A. Edison, one of America's most illustrious inventors, was born here on February 11, 1847. Uninterested in formal schooling, Edison worked hard to educate himself. Among his many inventions in electricity, sound, and other fields are the microphone, the phonograph, and the incandescent electric lamp. In 1928 Congress awarded him a gold medal for his contributions to mankind. This small brick cottage was his home for only seven years, and was purchased by Edison in 1906. Within are mementos of the Edison family and a few original furnishings.
Private
NHL; HABS

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Lancaster
SHERMAN, JOHN, BIRTHPLACE
137 E. Main Street
1825

Between 1855 and 1898 John Sherman served as Congressman, United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State. He was the author of the Silver Purchase Act (1890) and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890), which remains the Government's basic law against the undue centralization of business and industry. Sherman's older brother, William Tecumseh Sherman, was also born in this house. It was John Sherman's home until he was nine and then only intermittently between 1835 and 1840. The house consists of two sections, a two-story brick section in front and a two-story frame section behind it. The brick section may postdate Sherman's birth.
State
NHL

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Tarlton vicinity
TARLTON CROSS MOUND
.5 mile north of Tarlton on County Route 131
c. 300 B.C. to 500 A.D.

Tarlton Cross Mound and the four smaller mounds associated with it are a group erected by the Hopewell Indians. It is an effigy mound shaped like a Greek cross and is the only such prehistoric configuration in the state. Measuring 90 feet across its arms, the mound stands three feet high.
State

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
CAMPBELL MOUND
McKinley Avenue, .5 mile south of Trabue Road
c. 500 B.C. to 400 A.D.

Campbell Mound is a relatively large conical Indian burial mound measuring 20 feet in height and 100 feet in diameter. It was probably constructed during the Late Adena times, towards the end of the period 500 B.C.–400 A.D. Although the mound may have been erected within a short period, it may also have had additions over a period of several hundred years. If such is the case, future excavations may reveal changes in burial styles, artifact forms, and types of artifacts buried with the dead.
State

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
FORT HAYES
Cleveland Avenue and Int. 71
19th and 20th centuries

Fort Hayes was established by the U.S. War Department in 1863 for the manufacture and storage of war materials. Buildings of importance on the post are the gate house (late 1890's); the administration building (1910); post exchange and gymnasium (1907); general mess (1894); guardhouse; hospital (1908); living quarters for army dependents (begun in 1894); commandant's residence (1890–1895); and the arsenal itself. The arsenal is Tuscan Revival, three stories high, and built of brick. Its focal point is a five-story tower which originally contained a stairway and hoisting apparatus for elevators. The arsenal was built in 1864.
Federal

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
HAYES AND ORTON HALLS, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
The Oval
1893, Hayes and Orton Halls, Yost and Packard

These university buildings were constructed as a result of Justin S. Morrill's land grant college acts of 1862 and 1890. Morrill, a native of Vermont, sponsored congressional legislation which provided federal land and money for the establishment and support of agricultural and technical colleges in several states. Hayes Hall, named for Rutherford B. Hayes, a university trustee, is Richardsonian Romanesque. It was the first Ohio college building to be designed and used exclusively for manual, technical, and domestic instruction, which subjects represented a clear break with the heretofore classics-dominated system of American higher education. Orton Hall, named for Edward Orton, Sr., first president of the university (founded in 1870), was designed and built for laboratory work and as a museum. It was the earliest fire resistant structure on campus.
State

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Westerville
HANBY, BENJAMIN, HOUSE
160 W. Main Street
c. 1850

Benjamin Hanby (1833–1867), a native Ohioan, was a composer of popular songs and ballads. His best-known piece, "Darling Nelly Gray," was written while Hanby was a student at Otterbein College in Westerville, from which he graduated in 1858. The Hanby family moved to Westerville in 1853, and Benjamin's father was a founder of Otterbein. Although moved from its original site, the Hanby House remains unaltered and contains furniture and personal family items. It is a two-story frame building with a gable roof and a low kitchen wing at the rear.
State

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Westerville
TOWERS HALL, OTTERBEIN COLLEGE
West Main and Grove Streets,
Otterbein College campus
1872, Robert T. Brookes

Towers Hall has served since 1872 as the main classroom building of Otterbein College. The three-story Gothic structure has pointed windows, doorways, and towers. The masonry bearing walls have stone or brick footings. Architect Robert T. Brookes designed the building as a central block with dependent wings. Timber framed towers rise above the two main entrances located on the east side of the central block. The northern tower houses a bell apparatus. Addition of a library to the rear of the building in 1954 is the only alteration to the original structure. Renovation of the interior is planned.
Private

GALLIA COUNTY
Gallipolis
OUR HOUSE
434 1st Avenue
1819

Village life in early Gallipolis centered around the brick tavern built by Henry Cushing. The Federal style building has bridged chimneys at either end, each separated by a high, semicircular window. Unaltered since construction, the two-story tavern measures 46 by 35 feet. A separate kitchen structure is located at the rear of the tavern.
State

GREENE COUNTY
Fairborn vicinity
HUFFMAN FIELD
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1 mile southwest of Fairborn

Wilbur and Orville Wright, pioneers in the development of American aviation, built a hangar here in 1904–1905. Tests and experiments they carried out led gradually to the perfection of their original flying machine. The warping of the plane's wings and the operation of the tail rudder were first made independent of one another, while the major breakthrough was the invention of the aileron control system. Two "blinkers" were added between the surfaces of the front elevator to assist the rudder in making a turn. A 38-minute flight at an average speed of 38 miles per hour was made here by the Wrights in October, 1905. World War I Army pilots were trained at Huffman Field. Today the Wright hangar no longer exists, although its location is marked by a cement pylon. The rest of the area is covered with grass.
Regional

GUERNSEY COUNTY
Old Washington vicinity
S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD
4 miles east of Old Washington on U.S. 40
1828

The S Bridge, which spans a small stream on U.S. 40, is a tangible reminder of the National Road, built across Ohio between 1825 and 1838. The stone bridge is one of four of its kind extant in Ohio. Bridges of this plan are found where the direction of the road lies at an angle to that of the stream. The bridge proper is straight, crossing the water at right angles, and the approaches are curved. The arch thus is of minimum span and simple form.
State
NHL

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL
1243 Elm Street
1878

The Music Hall was built when Cincinnati was a bustling port and still one of the largest cities in the country. It is made of red brick, and the center section, under a tall, peaked roof, features a large rose window. Flanking the center section are two spires. Inside is a large auditorium foyer and various public rooms. The architectural style is best described as Victorian Gothic.
Municipal

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
DELTA QUEEN
Public Landing
1926

The sternwheeler *Delta Queen* still carries passengers on tourist excursions from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans, Louisiana. She is the last such vessel engaged in the overnight passenger trade on an American river. Built on the River Clyde (Scotland) in 1924 and transhipped to Sacramento, California, for assembly, the *Delta Queen* measures 285 feet length overall, 58 feet at the beam, rises 62 feet above the waterline, and draws 7.6 feet. The steamboat contains stateroom accommodations for 190 passengers and is driven by a paddlewheel connected to a cross-compound steam engine.
Private

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
LANGDON HOUSE
3626 Eastern Avenue
1855

The Langdon House is a mid-19th-century Gothic Revival residence, built by Henry Archer Langdon, a Civil War veteran. Langdon served as assistant surgeon to the 79th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war Langdon returned to Ohio and practiced medicine at his home until his death in 1876.
Private; not accessible to the public

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
PENDLETON, GEORGE HUNT, HOUSE
559 E. Liberty Street
1870

George Hunt Pendleton's most enduring contribution was his chairmanship of the Senate Civil Service Committee. In addition to his career in the Senate, Pendleton served as an Ohio legislator, a United States Congressman, and as United States Minister to Germany. Pendleton's house had direct associations with the final drafting of the Pendleton Act (1883), which created the Civil Service merit system. Here a Senate subcommittee completed revisions of the bill in 1882. In order to emphasize the separation of the new Commission from politics, the Commission met in the Pendleton House for the first two years of its existence.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
PITMAN, BENN, HOUSE
1852 Columbia Parkway
19th century

The Benn Pitman House is a Victorian residence elaborately ornamented with hand-carved woodwork. Benjamin Pitman, a wood carving instructor at the Art Academy of Cincinnati, was known for his efforts in perfecting the system of phonography; for many years the Pitman method was the only one used by stenographers. The intricate interior woodwork design of the house represents twenty years of patient labor, and can be seen throughout —on the doors, panels, wainscoting, and exposed ceiling beams.
Private

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, HOUSE
2950 Gilbert Avenue

Dr. Lyman Beecher, a Presbyterian minister, came to Cincinnati in 1832 to become head of the Lane Seminary. He was accompanied by his daughters Catherine and Harriet. While living here the latter (who later married Calvin Stowe) had her first insight and exposure to slavery and plantation life. Her experiences and impressions were later given in her well-known novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852). The Stowe House, although never occupied by Harriet Beecher after her marriage, is closely associated with her writing. It is a two-story brick dwelling with a gable roof and has been altered considerably since the 1830's.
State

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
WESLEY CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH
320 E. 5th Street
1831

The simple Classical Revival facade of the Wesley Chapel is broken only by three entrance doors above each of which is a stained glass window. Six pilasters and a large roof pediment give the brick structure a temple-like appearance. The funeral service for President William Henry Harrison was held here in 1841.
Private
HABS

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
2038 Auburn Avenue
c. 1850

Educated as a lawyer, William Howard Taft became a superior court judge in 1884 and Secretary of War in 1903. He served one term as President of the United States, 1909–1913. After eight years as professor of constitutional law at Yale University, he returned to public life as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, a position he held until his death in 1930. Taft spent his first 25 years in this brick house. It had been restored and furnished to interpret the early years of the 27th President.
Federal
NPS; .78 acre

HAMILTON COUNTY
Montgomery
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Montgomery Road from 9433 north to Remington Avenue

Four buildings constitute the historic district: the Universalist Church, a brick residence (9463–9465 Montgomery Road), the Old Manse (9449 Montgomery Road), and the Pioneer Building (9433 Montgomery Road). The church (1837) is Greek Revival in style with four brick columns across the main facade. An octagonal cupola surmounts the portico. Inside are the original box pews. The Federal style brick residence (1820's) has a hip roof and contrasting window lintels and sills. The Old Manse (1827) remains largely original inside and out. The Pioneer Building (early 1820's) is also brick and has been remodeled inside.
Private

HIGHLAND COUNTY
Sinking Spring vicinity
FORT HILL STATE PARK
North of Sinking Spring via Ohio 41
300 B.C. to 600 A.D.

Fort Hill is a large prehistoric Indian hilltop enclosure. The stone and earthen wall enclosing the top of Fort Hill measures more than one-and-one-half miles in length and is broken by 33 irregularly spaced openings or gateways. Varying in height from 6 to 15 feet, the wall was built slightly below the crest of the hill. Extensive excavations at two circular enclosures in the valley near the fort have produced pottery fragments, flint spear points, and other items characteristic of the prehistoric Hopewell culture. Also located here were an "arbor" (a circular structure around a central court in which the Indians lived) and a large rectangular edifice which may have been a workshop.
State

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Mount Pleasant
FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
Near Ohio 150
1814

There were Quakers in America as early as 1650, and many migrated to the southern colonies in the 18th century. Uncomfortable in an economic and social system that condoned slavery, the Quakers began moving west in large numbers during the 1790's and early 1800's. Mount Pleasant, founded in 1803, had become the center of Ohio Quaker business, flour milling, and farming by 1814. The Friends Meetinghouse was erected for the Ohio Yearly Meeting, which encompassed five quarterly meetings of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the Indiana Territory. It was the first yearly meeting west of the Alleghenies. The rectangular brick building has a steep gable roof and heavy, prominent window and door lintels. Inside is an auditorium with galleries above, and there is a hand-operated sliding partition to divide the room into two sections.
State

LAKE COUNTY
Kirtland
KIRTLAND TEMPLE
9020 Chillicothe Road
1833–1838

Rectangular in plan and measuring 59 feet by 79 feet, the full two-story (plus attic) Kirtland Temple is a blend of diverse architectural elements exhibiting Venetian, Georgian, Gothic, Egyptian, and Grecian structural motifs and decoration. The frame was constructed of oak beams, and the two-foot thick sandstone walls are covered with a white stucco plaster. The gables, dormers, and balustraded tower topped with an octagonal lantern are all frame. The corners of the building are strongly articulated with contrasting stone quoins, and stone trim of the same color frames the doors and windows. In the interior, the original hand-molded, carved, and painted pews, pulpits, doors, and stairs are made of white oak, walnut, and cherry wood. The first floor was the church area, the second served as an auditorium, and the third floor, or attic, contained schoolrooms. Built between 1833 and 1838 by Mormon residents of Kirtland, the Temple now belongs to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of

Latter-Day Saints and has an active congregation.
Private
HABS

LAKE COUNTY
Mentor
GARFIELD, JAMES A., HOME (LAWNFIELD)
1059 Mentor Avenue
1832

James A. Garfield became President of the United States in 1881 after serving as a major general in the Union Army and as a Republican Congressman from Ohio from 1863 to 1880. He ran his presidential campaign from Lawnfield. Near the main house is a small frame building that served as a telegraph center. Garfield was assassinated in 1881 after serving only a few months of his term. The first two floors of the house have been restored, and many personal belongings and furnishings associated with the President may be seen in his bedroom and study.
Private
NHL

LICKING COUNTY
Brownsville vicinity
FLINT RIDGE
1.5 miles north of Brownsville on County Route 668
10,000 B.C.

Outcroppings of the colorful flint found in a five- or six-square-mile area surrounding Flint Ridge caught the eye of roving Paleo-Indians about 8,000 to 10,000 years ago. The Indians laboriously quarried the flint and reduced it to easily transportable form before carrying any to their villages where it was fashioned into tools and weapons. The flint is found in a single stratum ranging from a few inches to one and one-half feet in depth. Pits in the prehistoric quarries vary from 2 to 20 feet in depth and from 10 to 60 feet in diameter.
State

LICKING COUNTY
Newark
NEWARK EARTHWORKS
Mound Builders State Memorial
c. 650 B.C.

The Newark Earthworks is notable for the precision of its layout and the magnitude of its plan. These prehistoric Hopewellian earthworks once covered an area of about two square miles. The site now consists of three main groups of circular and rectangular or octagonal works connected by a series of parallel earthen works.
Multiple public
NHL

LORAIN COUNTY
Oberlin
OBERLIN COLLEGE
Tappan Square
1837

The matriculation of four young women at Oberlin College in September 1837 marked the beginning of co-education on the collegiate level in the United States. With the graduation of three of them in 1841, the precedent of higher education for women began to spread throughout the country. The college was also a center of the abolition movement in the midwest and was one of the first colleges in the nation to admit Negro students. Although none of Oberlin's early buildings survive, Tappan Square, heart of the campus, has retained its original size.
Private
NHL

LUCAS COUNTY
Maumee
HULL-WOLCOTT HOUSE
1031 River Road
1827

The Hull-Wolcott House is an early Ohio interpretation of more sophisticated post-Revolutionary homes built in the seaboard colonies. Additions at the rear were constructed after the main house. A two-story porch on the south facade is crowned by a gable containing an elliptical arch, and both stories of the porch are surrounded by balustrades and supported by Doric columns. James A. Wolcott, merchant and civic leader, and his wife Mary built and occupied the house.
Municipal

LUCAS COUNTY
Maumee vicinity
FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD
2 miles west of Maumee on U.S. 24
1794

General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's victory over the Indians in Ohio and their Canadian militia allies here on August 20, 1794, established United States sovereignty in the Old Northwest and opened the Ohio country to settlement. The resulting Treaty of Greenville in 1795 cleared the way for settlers who occupied the area during the next decade.
State
NHL

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
NEUKOM, ALBERT, HOUSE
301 Broadway
1888

The Neukom House is one of the few, early, cut stone homes in Toledo. It was constructed for Albert Neukom, who operated a cut stone company. He himself did the stonework for the State Library Building and the Post Office in Ann Arbor, Michigan, courthouses in Coldwater, Michigan, and Rushville, Illinois, and the Toledo Public Library. Neukom's residence is constructed of sandstone and has marble Ionic columns on the front porch, small windows in the frieze, a roof gable with three small arched windows, and a balustraded balcony over the porch. Neukom's own work is visible in two carved ornamental panels between the first- and second-story windows on the main facade.
Private; not accessible to the public

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
SUCCESSFUL SALES COMPANY (OLIVER HOUSE)
27 Broadway
1859, Isaiah Rogers

The Oliver House, now the Successful Sales Company, is probably the only extant hotel designed by Isaiah Rogers. He is well known for his luxurious Tremont House in Boston and the Astor House in New York. This exterior is asymmetric due to the angular intersection of Broadway and Ottawa Street. A cylindrical bay and lobby entrance are situated at the junction of the two wings that parallel these streets. The building itself is brick with sandstone trim. Some major wooden beams have been replaced with steel I-beams, and the interior has been altered. Little original plaster or paneling remains. A sizable factory addition has been made on the side opposite the Broadway and Ottawa Street intersection.
Private

LUCAS COUNTY
Waterville
COLUMBIAN HOUSE
River and Farnsworth Roads
1825–1828

John Pray, owner and builder of the Columbian House, came to Ohio from Rhode Island in 1817. Three years after completing this house, Pray helped to plot the town of Waterville. He designed his trading post-tavern in the Federal mode with a modillion cornice, pediments at each gable end, and sash windows with eight over twelve lights. A three-story

frame structure covered with clapboards was a novelty on the Ohio frontier in the 1820's, when most buildings were of crude log construction. Orginally the bar and trading post were on the first floor, the sleeping rooms on the second, and a large ballroom with fireplaces at either end on the top floor. No alterations have been made in the Columbian House which is presently operated as a restaurant.
Private
HABS

MAHONING COUNTY
Coitsville Township
McGUFFEY, WILLIAM H., BOYHOOD HOME SITE
McGuffey Road, near Ohio 616
1802

William Holmes McGuffey, college professor and educator, is best known for his elementary school texts, the *Eclectic Readers*. These six readers were in common use in 37 states for over 70 years, some 122 million copies being sold. Born in Pennsylvania, McGuffey grew up on this Ohio farm. No buildings dating from McGuffey's youth remain.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MARION COUNTY
Marion
HARDING, WARREN G., HOME
380 Mount Vernon Avenue
1890

Warren G. Harding spent most of his adult life in this two-story clapboard house. It was his residence while he edited the Marion *Star* and progressed from state senator to lieutenant governor and eventually to United States Senator. From the front porch Harding conducted his presidential campaign in 1920, greeting visitors who gathered on the lawn. The Hardings left for Washington, D.C., in 1921, and three years later death struck the twenty-ninth President before his term had ended. His house has been restored and refurnished.
Private
NHL

MEDINA COUNTY
Medina
MEDINA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Liberty Street and Broadway, Public Square
1841; 1873 (enlarged), T. Dudley Allen

The earlier Medina County Courthouse was a two-story, rectangular, Greek Revival building surmounted by a cupola and a 16-inch gilt ball. In 1873 the county commissioners contracted to build a four-room addition on the front. The rooms were added, one above the other, at the ends of the courthouse with the intervening space now serving as an entrance portico. A mansard roof and an ornamental clock belfry were also put on at that time. The building is constructed of limestone and brick with cast iron detailing. Original masonry chimneys have been removed, and rear additions were made in 1906, 1933, and 1952.
Public

MEIGS COUNTY
Pomeroy vicinity
BUFFINGTON ISLAND
20 miles southeast of Pomeroy on Ohio 124

John Hunt Morgan, Confederate cavalry leader, audaciously carried the Civil War northwest into Ohio in July, 1863. Leading a force of 2,400 men, Morgan raided towns across southern Ohio in a rapid sweep towards Buffington Ford, opposite Buffington Island, from which to escape into West Virginia. On July 19, after reaching the river, Morgan found Federal gunboats awaiting him. A battle ensued and only a handful of Confederates crossed the Ohio River successfully. Morgan escaped into eastern Ohio and was finally forced to surrender on July 26. Buffington Island was the site of the only significant Civil War engagement in Ohio.
State

MERCER COUNTY
Fort Recovery
FORT RECOVERY SITE
Ohio 49

On November 4, 1791, the U.S. Army in the Northwest Territory was soundly defeated by Chiefs Little Turtle and Blue Jacket near the origin of the Wabash River. The American commander was General Arthur St. Clair. Two years after this rout Major General "Mad Anthony" Wayne decided to reoccupy the site of the defeat and construct a fortification impossible to capture. Completed in 1794, Fort Recovery withstood one fierce attack, but two months thereafter General Wayne won the battle of Fallen Timbers, the Treaty of Greenville (1795) was signed, and the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory were over. Fort Recovery had four 20-foot blockhouses connected by pickets. No original structures remain, but two blockhouse reproductions have been erected on the site.
State

MIAMI COUNTY (also in Shelby County)
Lockington and vicinity
LOCKINGTON LOCKS HISTORICAL AREA
T. 7 N., R. 6 E. of Washington Township (Shelby County); T. 6 N., R. 6 E. of Washington Township (Miami County)
1833–1845

The Lockington Locks Historical Area contains seven stone locks and several turning basins. Until 1877, when the canal was officially abandoned, the Lockington area was a part of the 249-mile Miami and Erie Canal between Dayton and Junction. The canal itself was built to connect Toledo and Lake Erie with Cincinnati on the Ohio River. Six locks were needed to raise river traffic to the height of the Lockington plateau. These six locks are located within a three-quarter-mile section of the canal. The remaining three miles contain the seventh lock. Lack of adequate water has prevented complete restoration of the locks to working condition.
State

MIAMI COUNTY
Piqua vicinity
PIQUA HISTORICAL AREA STATE MEMORIAL (JOHN JOHNSTON FARM AND INDIAN AGENCY)
1 mile north of Piqua
19th century

John Johnston acted as Indian agent at Fort Wayne before moving to this farm at Piqua. The original section of his house was completed in 1811, and the second section, in 1815. Johnston was Indian agent to the Shawnee during the war of 1812, charged with the supervision of all Indians who remained at peace with the United States. As many as 6,000 were on his farm at one time. When he was appointed agent of the combined agencies of Piqua and Fort Wayne in 1818, his house served as both a residence and agency headquarters. The Johnston House, now restored, is one of the few remaining Indian agency houses in the United States and the only one in Ohio. The entire farm complex, including brick house, log barn, fruit kiln, cider house, and smokehouse, is being restored.
State

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Dayton
DUNBAR, PAUL LAURENCE, HOUSE
219 N. Summit Street
c. 1890

Paul Laurence Dunbar was the first American Negro to attain eminence in the field of literature. *Majors and Minors,* a volume of poems published in 1895, was well received. Subsequently, he wrote several other volumes of verse, four novels, and many short stories. He lived in this house during the last three years of his life, 1903–1906. The two-story brick house contains many of the poet's personal belongings.
State
NHL

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Dayton
MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURTHOUSE (OLD COURTHOUSE)
Northwest corner, 3rd and Main Streets
1847–1850

Montgomery County's Old Courthouse is built of native limestone. The architecture is Greek Revival characterized by a single pediment on front and rear facades and a hexastyle portico on the entrance. Architectural treatment of the rear walls is unusual because the full colonnade has been omitted. In its stead, a single column was placed at each corner to serve as a center point for the hollow arc of the two corner walls. Four engaged pilasters ornament the central portion of the rear wall. No court sessions are held here now, and the few remaining county offices are gradually being located elsewhere.
County

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Miamisburg vicinity
MIAMISBURG MOUND
South of Miamisburg on Mound Road
500 B.C.–400 A.D.

This prehistoric burial mound, measuring 877 feet in circumference at its base and 70 feet high, was constructed by the Adena Indians. Although no scientific exploration has been conducted, in 1869 a shaft was sunk in the mound to a depth two feet below ground level. At eight feet a single skeleton was found, and at 24 feet flat over-lapped stones were encountered which appeared to be an altar. The mound and suronding area became a park in 1920, and the park was donated to the Ohio Historical Society in 1929 by Charles Kettering. Steps to the summit have been built and fences erected at the base and top of the mound.
State

MORGAN COUNTY
Morgan vicinity
BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE SITE
1 mile southeast of Stockport on Ohio 266

In the late 1780's the Ohio Company of Associates began granting land in the Old Northwest Territory for settlement. One such grant was made to a small group in 1790, and they undertook the erection of a blockhouse at Big Bottom, 35 miles below Marietta on the Muskingum River. Little acquainted with Indian warfare, these young men failed to encircle the blockhouse with a palisade and had no defense plan in the event of an attack. Indians, coming upon the settlement and realizing it could not be defended, fell upon the white men, killing 12. Survivors spread word of the disaster, and downriver outposts were quickly fortified. The attack at Big Bottom awakened frontiersmen to the danger from hostiles and signaled the beginning of Indian wars in the Old Northwest. No aboveground evidence remains of the blockhouse or cabin.
State

OTTAWA COUNTY
Gibraltar Island
COOKE, JAY, HOME
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie
1864–1865

Jay Cooke achieved eminence as a financier during the Civil War by selling millions of dollars worth of bonds for the Union. His success contributed to the stability and eventual victory of the federal government. Following the war, Cooke expanded his banking house and continued to prosper until his firm's failure caused the Panic of 1873. Cooke built his Gibraltar Island house in 1864–1865, using it as a summer residence until his death in 1905. It presently serves as a dormitory for the nearby Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, which conducts research relating to Ohio's fisheries.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

OTTAWA COUNTY
Marblehead
MARBLEHEAD LIGHTHOUSE
Ohio 163
1821

The Marblehead Lighthouse is now the oldest continuously operated light on the Great Lakes. Authorized by Congress in 1820, the 55-foot stone tower overlooks the entrance to Sandusky Bay. No alterations have been made in the tower except an addition at the top to contain an improved lighting system.
Federal

OTTAWA COUNTY
Put-in-Bay, South Bass Island
PERRY'S VICTORY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEMORIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT
1813, battle; 1915, peace memorial

At the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry won a decisive victory over a British naval squadron. It had far-reaching effects on both the War of 1812 and the future of the United States. Control of Lake Erie and the subsequent invasion of Canada strengthened the United States claim to the Old Northwest. In 1817 the Rush-Bagot Agreement inaugurated the move which resulted in the permanent disarmament of the 3000-mile land and water boundary between the United States and Canada. A memorial shaft commemorates Perry's victory.
Federal
NPS; 21.44 acres

PIKE COUNTY
Piketon
FRIENDLY GROVE
Ohio 220 east of Piketon
1824

Friendly Grove was built by Robert Lucas, a Virginian, and named for his wife Friendly Ashley Sumner. Similar farm houses were common in Ohio after the first wave of Virginians settled there. The Federal style brick house is two stories high and may have been built in stages. Various outbuildings no longer in existence once stood on the property, and the seamed metal roof is a recent addition. Inside, the house is largely original. Robert Lucas served two terms (1832–1836) as governor of Ohio and was appointed governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Iowa Territory in 1838.
Private

PREBLE COUNTY
Eaton vicinity
FORT ST. CLAIR SITE
1 mile west of Eaton
1792

Fort St. Clair, constructed at the order of General James Wilkinson, was named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory. Kekionga, an Indian village located near the present site of Fort Wayne, was designated as the objective of three major military expeditions. Fort St. Clair was built primarily as protection for the supply line, and convoys going to or returning from the expeditions camped beneath its walls. The only major action near the fort involved a battle in 1792 between Major John

Adair's convoy and a band of warriors led by Chief Little Turtle.
State

RICHLAND COUNTY
Mansfield
OAK HILL COTTAGE
310 Springmill Street
1847

The Gothic Revival Oak Hill Cottage is distinguished by its pointed arch windows (the center one containing quarries), the steep, pointed gables of its roof, the carved barge boards under the gables, the veranda and decorative carving of the spandrels of the veranda, and by its unusual window muntins. Only isolated examples of Gothic Revival cottages and villas appeared in the midwest during the first part of the 19th century. Extensive grounds which were once part of the estate have been reduced by subdivision, but the house itself remains in relatively good structural condition and has been altered only slightly.
Private

ROSS COUNTY
Bainbridge vicinity
SEIP EARTHWORKS
U.S. 50, about 3 miles east of Bainbridge
300 B.C. to 600 A.D.

When first described in 1820, the Seip Earthworks consisted of earthen walls enclosing a complex of 20 mounds. The works were constructed by prehistoric Hopewell Indians. Today the only preserved features of the site are the largest mound, Seip 1 (150 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 32 feet high), and one segment of the original embankment. Scientific exploration of the mounds from 1925 to 1927 yielded numerous artifacts—art objects, tools, and implements. More recent excavation has uncovered a Hopewell house post hole pattern revealing a floor littered with midden.
State/private

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe vicinity
ADENA
W. Allen Avenue extended
1807, Benjamin Henry Latrobe

Adena, originally called Mount Prospect Hill, was built for Thomas Worthington, sixth governor of Ohio. His home is a three-part, two-story quarried stone residence. The wings project forward from the center section to form a "U." The roofs are hip, and a one-story veranda runs across the main block inside the "U." Adena was once the center of a plantation complex.
State
HABS

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe vicinity
MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT
4 miles north of Chillicothe on Ohio 104
c. 1000

Mound City was primarily a ceremonial center for the disposal of the remains of prehistoric Hopewell Indians. The Hopewell peoples are best known for their artistic achievements and their practice of erecting mounds of earth over the remains of their dead. Excavations of these mounds have yielded much information about the Hopewellian burial customs. Many artifacts typical of the Indians' culture have been found in association with the graves. This site consists of a rectangular earth enclosure within which are located 24 burial mounds.
Federal
NPS; 67.50 acres

ROSS COUNTY
Hopetown vicinity
HOPETON EARTHWORKS
Near Mound City Group National Monument on U.S. 23
c. first century A.D.

The Hopeton Earthworks is the site of a large Hopewellian ceremonial center. It is composed of large conjoined circular and square earthen enclosures with attached small circular enclosures, four small mounds, and parallel earthen walls. Across the Scioto River is the Mound City Group National Monument, which was possibly the burial area for the same group.
Multiple private
NHL

SANDUSKY COUNTY
Fremont
HAYES, RUTHERFORD B., HOME, (SPIEGEL GROVE)
Hayes and Buckland Avenues
1859–1863

Rutherford B. Hayes, a native of Ohio, was a practicing lawyer before entering politics. He served as a Congressman from Ohio, governor of Ohio, and President of the United States, 1877–1881. Although Spiegel Grove is still the residence of the Hayes family, the estate is maintained as a memorial to the President and his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, who are buried on the grounds, A library and museum preserve personal collections, diaries, letters, and mementos of the Hayes family.
State
NHL

SHELBY COUNTY
LOCKINGTON LOCKS HISTORICAL AREA
Reference—see Miami County

STARK COUNTY
Canton
McKINLEY, WILLIAM, TOMB
7th Street, N.W.
1907, Harold Van Buren Magonigle

William McKinley (1843–1901) was elected President of the United States in 1896 but was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, early in his second term. McKinley is interred in this massive, domed, ashlar mausoleum. Heavy bronze doors lead into the interior containing the sarcophagi. The tomb itself was designed as the handle of a sheathed sword. The lawn, reflecting pool (now seeded), and walks form the blade.
State

SUMMIT COUNTY
Akron
FORT ISLAND WORKS
Approximately 600 feet west of the end of Fort Island Drive
1000–1500

Late Woodland Indians are believed to have constructed and inhabited the Fort Island Works. The oval or elliptical earthen enclosure is the only remaining one of its type in northern Ohio. No excavation of the site has been undertaken.
Private

SUMMIT COUNTY
Tallmadge
TALLMADGE TOWN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Public Square
1809–1859

The Tallmadge Town Square Historic District consists of the oval town green and two structures fronting on it, the First Congregational Church and the town hall. These two buildings are the best examples in the Western Reserve of the transplanting of New England architectural styles to that area of Ohio. The square and its eight radial roads was the idea of the Reverend David Bacon, a Congregational minister who came to Ohio in 1809. He envisioned a commonwealth governed by clergy and laymen. His town and road plan are unique to Ohio and rare in the nation. The church, designed by Lemuel Porter, has a high classic portico with four giant Ionic columns across the facade, and the entire structure is dominated by a 100-foot steeple. Many interior alterations have been made. The town hall and academy is an

1859 Greek Revival edifice ornamented by two-story pilasters. Neither building now serves its original purpose.
Municipal/private
HABS

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY
Bolivar vicinity
FORT LAURENS SITE
Near Ohio Route 212, .5 mile south of Bolivar

Fort Laurens, named for Henry Laurens, president of the Continental Congress, was erected in 1778 as a part of General Washington's "Great Trail" of blockhouses from Fort Pitt to the British stronghold at Detroit. Garrisoned by 176 men and 5 women, the fort withstood a month-long siege by a force of British-paid Indians led by renegade Simon Girty. In August, 1779, Fort Laurens was evacuated when it was decided that the resources of the new nation could not support an outpost so deep in enemy territory. Fort Laurens, roughly 130 feet square, was contained within a curtain formed by continuous rows of log cabins. A two-story blockhouse was the main defensive point. After its evacuation in 1779, the fort was left to deteriorate and no visible traces remain above ground. Archeological surveys have given promising results.
State

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY
Gnadenhutten vicinity
GNADENHUTTEN MASSACRE SITE
South of Gnadenhutten on County Route

The Delaware Indians moved to eastern Ohio in the mid–18th century and were relatively receptive, as a group, to the tenets of Christianity. Moravian David Zeisberger, founder of the Schoenbrunn Mission, also helped establish a religious outpost at Gnadenhutten in 1772. The Moravians and their Indian converts maintained strict neutrality during the Revolution, but frontiersmen began to believe rumors that the latter had sided with the British. Following a series of Shawnee raids in Pennsylvania, a company of 150 militiamen set out for the towns on the Tuscarawas River determined to seek revenge. At Gnadenhutten they found a dress belonging to a slain woman (which the Shawnee had sold to the Christian Indians) and thereupon held a council and voted to put the Indians to death. Through guile the white men disarmed the Indians and two by two killed and scalped them. According to mission records 90 Indians died. Nothing remains of the Gnadenhutten mission. The massacre site, marked by an obelisk, contains the graves of the Indians.
State

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY
Zoar
ZOAR HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by 5th Street, on the east by Foltz Street, on the south by 1st Street, and on the west by the rear property lines of properties fronting on West Street
19th century

The village of Zoar was settled in 1817 by a group of Separatists from Germany. Although founded primarily as a religious community, Zoar soon began operating on a communal basis so the settlers could pay their debts and insure some measure of economic security. The village contained a church, a bakery, a tin shop, a blacksmith shop, a store, a furniture shop, weaving and sewing houses, a pottery, several mills, a brewery, a large decorative garden with greenhouses, and residences. Under the leadership of Joseph Baumeler (Bimeler) the community prospered in agriculture and industry, and Baumeler reinvested all profits in society enterprises. At his death an economic decline began, and this, coupled with waning idealism and internal dissension, finally caused the dissolution of the colony in 1898. Several structures have been torn down, but the nucleus of the village remains intact. A number of the early log houses still stand as do the bakery, the tin shop, the garden and greenhouse, the sewing house, and Baumeler's residence.
Multiple public/private
HABS

WARREN COUNTY
Lebanon
GLENDOWER
U.S. 42 (Cincinnati Avenue)
1836

Glendower, a large, three-part Greek Revival house, was built in two sections. The three-bay center block preceded the flanking wings which just predate the Civil War. An elaborate entrance portico on the north facade has a dentil cornice and a roof balustrade at the second floor level. There are corner pilasters on the central block and a balustraded deck atop the low hip roof. Notable interior features are the central stairway and the finely carved mantels.
State

WARREN COUNTY
Lebanon vicinity
FORT ANCIENT
7 miles southeast of Lebanon on Ohio 350, Fort Ancient State Memorial
c. 4

Fort Ancient is a hilltop area with large surrounding earthworks which give the impression of a fortification. The site was first built and inhabited by people of the Hopewell culture. The name of Fort Ancient, however, applies to the culture of a people who reoccupied the site in late prehistoric times.
State
NHL

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Marietta
OHIO COMPANY LAND OFFICE
Washington and 2nd Streets, Campus Martius Museum
1788

On April 7, 1788, 47 men from New England, members and employees of the Ohio Company of Associates, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum River. Congress had granted this group 1.8 million acres in the Northwest Territory. They proceeded to lay out the town of Marietta, first permanent settlement and seat of government established in the territory after passage of the Ordinance of 1787. Rufus Putnam, a superintendent of the company, was appointed to handle the task of surveying and dividing this huge tract. He worked in the Land Office, which is believed to be among the first buildings constructed. It is a hewn log structure covered with siding and measuring 27 by 19 feet.
State

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Marietta
PUTNAM, RUFUS, HOUSE
Campus Martius Museum, corner of 2nd and Washington Streets
Late 18th century

After founding Marietta, the settlers, fearful of Indian attack, built a fortified village on a bluff above the river mouth which they named Campus Martius. Rufus Putnam, a superintendent of the Ohio Company, constructed a home within the fort which, though greatly altered, has survived on its original site. Built as a two-story, four-room residence with a three-bay facade, the house has been enlarged and its interior changed. It is believed to be the oldest house in Ohio.
State

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Marietta
W. P. SNYDER, JR.
On the Muskingum River at Sacra Via
1918

The *W. P. Snyder,* christened in 1918, is a sternwheeler "poolboat," so called because its pilothouse is set forward on the second deck, rather than on the roof. This innovation enabled her to tow coal barges under the low bridges over the Monongahela River. The steel boat, 175 feet by 32.3 feet, has a paddle wheel 21 feet in diameter. An elaborate "hog chain" support, composed of steel cables mounted on posts at each side of the boat, prevents her from buckling in the center. Other features include a pilotwheel, a bell signal system, and stateroom and cabin construction which remains just as it was a century ago. The *W. P. Snyder* is now open to the public as a museum.
State

WOOD COUNTY
Perrysburg
OLD WOOD COUNTY JAIL
240 W. Indiana Avenue
1847

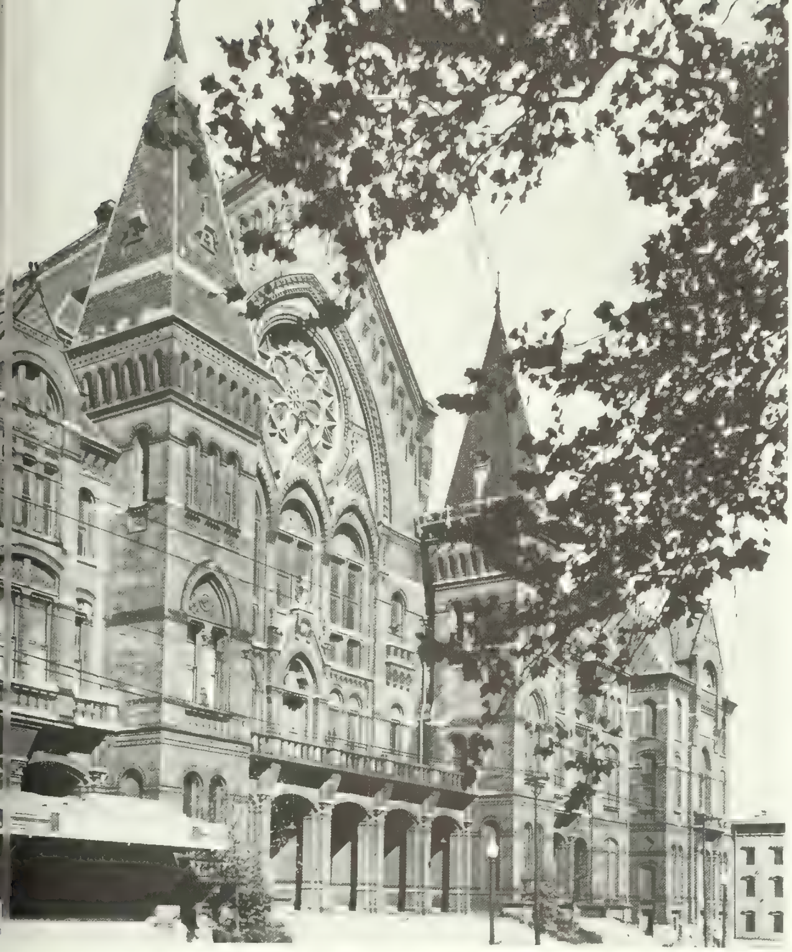
This Greek Revival and Federal style brick building served Wood County and Perrysburg as a jail until 1899. The interior and exterior walls were securely constructed of four layers of brick. The cell area was made "breakout" proof by cut stone walls and floors two feet thick. Escape through the ceiling was made difficult by the use of 16 inch by 18 inch black walnut beams laid solid side by side to form the floor of the second story. Despite alterations made when the building was converted to apartments, the Wood County Jail is a significant illustration of the provincial blending of styles.
Private
HABS

WOOD COUNTY
Perrysburg vicinity
FORT MEIGS
1.3 miles southwest of Perrysburg
1813–1815

War with Great Britain was declared by the United States on June 18, 1812. A principal American military objective was the occupation of Canada, which was believed to be extremely vulnerable to invasion. Contrary to expectations, Canada did not fall. Instead the British succeeded in capturing Fort Dearborn (Chicago) and Detroit. Attempts to recapture Detroit failed, and in the winter of 1813 the American commander, General William Henry Harrison, began constructing a fort on the Maumee River near Perrysburg, Ohio. The fort was situated on the route to Detroit and was named for the governor of Ohio. It covered approximately eight acres and was an irregular ellipse with walls of packed earth and sharpened pickets. Seven blockhouses and five batteries were located in the angles of the walls. In April of 1814 the garrison withstood a siege by British and Indians. Several subsequent American victories (including Oliver Hazard Perry's naval battle on Lake Erie) served to wrest control of the Old Northwest from the British. Fort Meigs was abandoned in May, 1815, a few months after the peace had been signed. Present structures on the site are reconstructions, but original earthworks remain.
State
NHL

WYANDOT COUNTY
Upper Sandusky vicinity
INDIAN MILL
3.5 miles northeast of Upper Sandusky on Crane Township Road
1861

The present mill, a three-story, oak-framed building, is unique in Ohio because of its construction. Covered bridge cross trusses secured by steel rods and bolts were employed. The name Indian Mill is derived from an earlier mill, located 300 feet upstream, built by the federal government for the Wyandot Indians. Restoration was undertaken in 1968, but a lack of water prohibits operation.
State



Cincinnati Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Barbara Hunt Associates

Zoar Historic District, Zoar, Ohio. *Ohio Historical Society*

Marblehead Lighthouse, Marblehead, Ohio
Ohio Historical Society

Oklahoma

Old North Tower, Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma. *Central State Library*

Erin Springs Mansion, Erin Springs, Oklahoma. *Lacy*

Wheelock Mission Church, Wheelock Academy, Millerstown vicinity, Oklahoma. *NPS*

Murrell House (Hunter's Home), Park Hill, Oklahoma. *Mike Shelton*

Will Rogers Birthplace, Oologah, Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Department*

ALFALFA COUNTY

Cleo Springs vicinity

SOD HOUSE

About 4 miles north of Cleo Springs
1894

Marshall McCully staked a claim to the quarter section on which the Sod House now stands in September, 1893, shortly after the Cherokee Outlet was opened. He built his two-room sod dwelling the following August and lived in it until 1909. At that time the McCully family moved into a larger frame house nearby. The Oklahoma Historical Society acquired the house in 1963, and it is now believed to be the only extant original example of this type of construction in the state. The walls were smoothed on the inside with plaster, and the original dirt floor was covered with wood in 1895. A sheet iron cover has been put over the house for protection, and the sod roof has been replaced. The furnishings inside are representative of the homesteading period.

State

BLAINE COUNTY

Canton vicinity

CANTONMENT

NW 1/4 sec. 29, T. 19 N., R. 13 W.
19th century

The Cantonment on the Canadian River was established by Colonel Richard I. Dodge in March, 1879. Northern Cheyennes under Dull Knife had moved south from Nebraska and the Dakotas the previous summer leaving death and destruction in their wake. Settlers appealed to the Army for help resulting in the new post. Troops remained here until 1882. Then the installation was turned over to Mennonite missionaries for the operation of an Indian school. It also served as a subagency for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Agency at Darlington. Government use ceased in the 1920's. Presently only one structure remains, a large stone building reduced to a roofless ruin by fire.

Federal trust land

BRYAN COUNTY

Kenefic vicinity

FORT McCULLOCH

Approximately 2 miles southwest of Kenefic
1861–1865

In 1862 General Albert Pike, commander of all Confederate troops in the Department of the Indian Territory, abandoned a strong military post on the Arkansas River and moved the major part of his force 250 miles south to set up a new defense post. Despite the fort's strategic location and its importance as the principal Confederate stronghold in southern Indian Territory, Federal troops never advanced within 100 miles of it, and the stronghold was completely abandoned after the surrender at Appomattox. The post consisted of clustered log buildings, walled-in tents, and other crude structures. Visible remains include an extensive system of earthen trenches and high breastworks.

Private

BRYAN COUNTY

Nida vicinity

FORT WASHITA

Southwest of Nida on Okla. 199
1842

General Zachary Taylor established Fort Washita, near the junction of the Washita and Red rivers, to protect the Chickasaw Indians and to serve as a way-station for emigrant, stage, and freighter travel over the Southern Overland Trail. It was also a base for exploration of the Southwest and a Confederate supply base and headquarters during the Civil War. Among the extant buildings are two barracks, the commissary warehouse, the quartermaster storehouse, and the officers' quarters.

State

NHL

CADDO COUNTY

Hinton vicinity

ROCK MARY

About 4 miles west of Hinton

Rock Mary was first described by Lieutenant James H. Simpson of the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, who was accompanying Captain R. B. Marcy and an emigrant party in 1849. The landmark was subsequently named for a young lady in the party. Simpson recorded the height of the rock formation as 60 feet and the diameter of its base as 200 feet. Two turret-like projections were noted at the top of Rock Mary. A sketch of the landmark was made by Baldwin Möllhausen, a botanist and artist, in 1853. Travelers and residents of the area have noticed Rock Mary because of its prominence on the landscape.

Private

CANADIAN COUNTY

El Reno vicinity

FORT RENO

3 miles west and 2 miles north of El Reno
19th century

Indian unrest, principally among the Cheyennes, prompted construction of Fort Reno in 1875. Northern Cheyenne, numbering over 900, were resettled here following the massacre of Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Custer and his immediate command at the Little Big Horn (June, 1876). The 40–acre site contains a military cemetery, an 1876 officers' quarters, barracks, a guardhouse, an 1878 school and chapel, a bakery, an ordnance magazine, and a storehouse. Most of the structures are brick, and those named date from the 1890's. The post was active militarily until 1949, when it became a U.S. Department of Agriculture experiment station.

Federal

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Park Hill

MURRELL HOME (HUNTER'S HOME)

N 1/2 sec. 22, T. 16 N., R. 22 E.
Mid–19th century

George M. Murrell, son-in-law to the brother of Cherokee chief John Ross, built this home in Indian Territory near the Cherokee capitol at Tahlequah. The Indians had been removed to present-day Oklahoma from the southeastern United States and here tried to reestablish their own culture. A mission was opened at Park Hill in 1836, and a quarter century later the Cherokee Female Seminary, also in Park Hill, admitted its first students. The Murrell Home is a two-story frame dwelling with two end chimneys and is distinguished by a projecting, two-story pedimented portico on the entrance facade. The main doorway has an arched fanlight and sidelights. In 1887 the Female Seminary burned, and Park Hill no longer rivaled the growing Tahlequah in importance. The Murrell Home is representative of the town's era of elegance and is unusual for its time and place.

State

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Tahlequah

CHEROKEE NATIONAL CAPITOL

1869

The Cherokee National Capitol symbolize the culmination of a successful period of adjustment beginning in colonial times. The Cherokee Indians apparently realized that their survival lay in peacefully adjusting their culture to a changing environment. As early as 1765 they established schools to educate their youth. In 1820 they adopted a republican form of government, and the following year they issued the first volume of laws ever published by an American aboriginal group. The brick capitol of Victorian style, presently serves as the courthouse of Cherokee County.

County

NHL

CHOCTAW COUNTY
Fort Towson vicinity
FORT TOWSON
1 mile northeast of Fort Towson
1830

The first Fort Towson was a temporary camp of tents and wooden shacks located about six miles south of the present site. It was established in 1824, abandoned in 1829, and reactivated in November, 1830, on the present location. It is Oklahoma's second oldest military post (Fort Gibson is older). The fort buildings were log on stone foundations, and the complex was not palisaded. There were officers' quarters, barracks, a quartermaster's office, a hospital, stables, a sutler's store, and a school. The fort was active during the Mexican War, abandoned in 1854, and occupied by Confederate soldiers from 1861 to 1865. On June 8, 1865, Cherokee General Stand Watie surrendered his Indian troops to Union soldiers here. Only a few sections of wall and the foundations of buildings remain to mark the site of this once-active outpost.
State

CHOCTAW COUNTY
Swink vicinity
CHIEF'S HOUSE
1.5 miles northeast of Swink
1830's

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek (1830) effected removal of the Choctaw Nation from Mississippi to what is now southeastern Oklahoma. Government funds were provided to construct a council house and residences for three district chiefs. Thomas LeFlore, cousin of Apukshenubbee District Chief Greenwood LeFlore, was chosen to serve in the latter's stead and occupied the Chief's House for many years. Specifications for the dwelling called for a 52-by-20-foot rectangle containing two 20–foot rooms connected by a dogtrot. Following disuse and neglect the northern half of the house was torn down, but the remaining section has been incorporated into the present restoration. One original mantel has survived. Thomas LeFlore supervised a 1,000–acre farm cared for by black slaves.
Private

CIMARRON COUNTY
Wheeless vicinity
CAMP NICHOLS
3 miles northeast of Wheeless on
Ranch Road
1865

Camp Nichols was established by Colonel Kit Carson to protect wagon trains using the dangerous Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. Situated in the heart of the Comanche and Kiowa Indian country, the camp provided a rallying point and furnished escorts for the caravans. It was abandoned in late September, 1865. Today the ruins consist of low stone walls outlining the breastworks and the foundations and walls of the officers' quarters and other buildings. About one-half mile south are clearly visible Sante Fe Trail remains.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

COMANCHE COUNTY
Cache vicinity
QUANAH PARKER'S STAR HOUSE
Eagle Park

Quanah Parker was the son of a white woman, Cynthia Ann Parker, who had been captured by Indians as a child, and Peta Nokoni, a Quahada Comanche chief. Eventually Parker himself became a chief and led his people in their resistance of the whites. The attempt was unsuccessful, and on June 24, 1892, the Comanches were given land allotments. Parker selected 160 acres south of Eagle Mountain where he built his home. The Star House consists of a two-story main section measuring approximately 50 feet square. There is an attic above and a two-room addition containing a kitchen and dining room. There are galleries on two sides of the house, which was moved from its original site in 1958. Some work has been done to restore the house as it was when Quanah Parker occupied it.
Private

COMANCHE COUNTY
Lawton vicinity
FORT SILL
North of Lawton
1870

Fort Sill was active in the pacification and control of the hostile southern Plains tribes during the 1870's, 1880's, and 1890's. From 1870 to 1878 it served as the Kiowa-Comanche Agency. Virtually all of the original fort survives. Still standing are the Old Corral (1870), the Old Chapel (1870), the Old Post, and the Post Commandant's Quarters. Still an active military installation, Fort Sill is the Army's artillery school center.
Federal
NHL

GARVIN COUNTY (also in Murray County)
Davis vicinity
INITIAL POINT
About 7.5 miles west of Davis on
Garvin-Murray county line
1871

In 1864 Congress initiated the division of Chickasaw Indian lands in present-day Oklahoma. To do so necessitated the establishing of a permanent survey reference point. The surveyors chose the present Initial Point in the center of Chickasaw land and from it divided the area into townships. The point was marked by a stone post that still stands.
Private

GARVIN COUNTY
Erin Springs
ERIN SPRINGS MANSION (FRANK MURRAY HOME)
South of the Washita River
1880

Frank Murray, the builder of Erin Springs and an early settler in the area, was born in Ireland. He married a woman of Chickasaw background and thus migrated to Indian Territory in the 1860's. He purchased property in present-day Erin Springs in 1871 and eventually became a wealthy landowner and cattleman. As first built the Erin Springs Mansion was two stories high. A 1902 remodeling added the dormered third story, the two-story columned portico, and stucco over the native stone walls.
State

HASKELL COUNTY
Kinta vicinity
McCURTAIN, GREEN, HOUSE
NE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 20 E.

The McCurtain family played an important role in Choctaw affairs beginning in the early 1800's. Green McCurtain, as the last elected chief of the Choctaw Nation, served from 1896 until his death in 1910. A widely respected leader, he was able to break Choctaw resistance to the Dawes Commission. The Commission was established by Congress in 1893 to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes over title to their tribal lands in preparation for statehood. Green McCurtain built a comfortable two-story, L-shaped frame house on his farm in the 1880's. The house, which became an unofficial capitol of the Choctaw Nation when McCurtain was chief, stands as a memorial to one of the Choctaws' most influential leaders.
State; not accessible to the public

KAY COUNTY

Newkirk vicinity

DEER CREEK SITE

6 miles northeast of Newkirk
1700–1750

The Deer Creek Site is believed to have been occupied by the Wichita or related Indian groups during the first half of the 18th century. Archeological remains identify it also as the site of a French trading post known as Ferdinandino about 1725–1750. Surface indications at this well-preserved site have yielded information concerning the chronological development of Plains tribes.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

KINGFISHER COUNTY

Kingfisher

SEAY MANSION

Corner of 11th Street and Zellers Avenue
1892

Abraham J. Seay was appointed associate justice of Oklahoma's third district court in 1890. Two years later he was sworn in as second governor of the state. His three-story red brick mansion was an impressive structure on what, until three years earlier, had been the raw frontier. The house contains a reception hall, formal parlor, library, a third-floor ballroom, and an unusual dome-roofed tower. Judge Seay retired from politics in 1893. His home has been restored by the state of Oklahoma as a memorial and as a symbol of the transformation of the sparsely settled Indian Territory into a new state.

State

LE FLORE COUNTY

Hodgens vicinity

CONSER, PETER, HOUSE

3.5. miles west of Hodgens
1894

Peter Conser (1850–1934) built this home and occupied it until his death. Restored by the Oklahoma Historical Society, the house serves as a memorial to the Lighthorsemen of the Five Civilized Tribes (Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Seminole and Chickasaw). The Lighthorsemen of the Choctaw were the most famous of these Indian lawmen, organized to maintain order on the frontier. Conser was Chief Lighthorseman, roughly equivalent to county sheriff. His home, a two-story, ell-shaped, frame dwelling with two tall cut-stone chimneys, is typical of farmhouses of the 1890's.

State

LE FLORE COUNTY

Spiro vicinity

SPIRO MOUND GROUP

NE 1/4 sec. 29, W 1/2 NW 1/4 sec. 28, T. 10 N., R. 26 E.
1150–1450

The Spiro Mound Group was originally composed of two large and seven smaller mounds. Archeological excavations between 1936 and 1941 permanently disturbed all but two of these mounds. The mounds themselves and the surrounding village site covered an area of approximately 80 acres. The inhabitants appear to have had contact with other prehistoric peoples in Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Superior regions.

Federal

LOGAN COUNTY

Guthrie

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Oklahoma Avenue and Ash Street
1901

The Carnegie Library in Guthrie was Oklahoma's first Carnegie library. The library played a notable role in both territorial and state politics when Guthrie served as the state's first capital. In 1905 Frank Frantz, the last territorial governor, took his oath of office on the library's front steps. Two years later when Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, Charles N. Haskell was sworn into office and delivered his inaugural address from the steps. The two-and-one-half-story brick and stone building has a massive dome and a three-bay columned portico over the front steps.

Municipal

MC CURTAIN COUNTY

Millerton vicinity

WHEELOCK ACADEMY

East of Millerton off U.S. 70
1832

Wheelock Academy was the archetype for the tribal school systems established by the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. As the first national academy founded under the Choctaw Nation's Education Act of 1842, Wheelock set the precedent for some 35 academies and seminaries. The school was closed in 1955, but the oldest building, Old Seminary (1839), and several other historically interesting buildings remain.

Federal; not accessible to the public

NHL

MC INTOSH COUNTY (also in Muskogee County)

Rentiesville vicinity

HONEY SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD

North of Rentiesville

Federal troops permanently occupied Fort Gibson (near present-day Muskogee, Oklahoma), Indian Territory, in 1863. A Confederate force was encamped at nearby Honey Springs Depot on the Texas Road. The Texas Road was the major artery of commerce and travel linking Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. Union commander Major General James G. Blunt decided to attack the enemy at Honey Springs before they attacked him or before their reinforcements could arrive. Six thousand poorly equipped Confederates faced a Federal force half as large but equipped with new uniforms and the most modern rifles and artillery. The battle occurred on July 17, 1863, and resulted in the defeat of the Southern soldiers and the burning of Honey Springs Depot. Black troops, the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, were engaged for one of the first times during the Civil War. Honey Springs was the most significant Civil War engagement in Indian Territory. The battlefield today is little changed since 1863, and the foundation of the powder magazine remains.

Multiple public/private

MURRAY COUNTY

INITIAL POINT

Reference—see Garvin County

MUSKOGEE COUNTY

Fort Gibson

FORT GIBSON

1824

Between 1824 and 1840 Fort Gibson played a dominant role in receiving and caring for the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians removed from the Southeast to the Indian Territory, and in attempting to keep peace between them and the wild Plains Indians. Abandoned just before the Civil War, it was shortly reoccupied by Union troops and remained an active military post until 1889. Although the original fort has disappeared, reconstructions of several buildings have been built.

Multiple public/private

NHL; HABS

MUSKOGEE COUNTY

HONEY SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD

Reference—see McIntosh County

OKLAHOMA COUNTY
Edmond

OLD NORTH TOWER, CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE

400 E. Hurd Street, Central State College campus
1893

Old North was the first structure in Oklahoma to be built expressly for normal school training and the first edifice erected for a state-supported institution of higher learning. Territorial Normal, established by law on December 24, 1890, now Central State College, is the oldest state-supported school in Oklahoma. Old North was first constructed as a three-story brick square. In 1894 the tower and wings of native red sandstone were added, and the center section has since been veneered with sandstone.
State

OKLAHOMA COUNTY
Jones vicinity

"RINGING THE WILD HORSE" SITE

W 1/2 sec. 17 and E 1/2 sec. 18, T. 13 N., R. 1 W.

From a vantage point on a section of Nine Mile Flat beside the North Canadian River, Washington Irving observed and later recorded an attempted roundup of wild horses. This account became a chapter in his book *A Tour on the Prairies*. Irving, in company with Charles J. Latrobe (an Englishman), Count Albert de Pourtales (a Swiss), and Henry L. Ellsworth (a government emissary) left Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, in early October, 1832. They joined a detachment of Rangers on a scouting expedition into the center of present-day Oklahoma. Irving described in his book the deployment of men to encircle a grazing band of wild horses, how one man broke the ring before it was completed, and the resulting stampede of men and animals. Today the site is meadow land.
Private

OKLAHOMA COUNTY
Oklahoma City

OVERHOLSER HOUSE

405 N.W. 15th Street
1903, W. S. Matthews

Henry Overholser (1846–1915), an early settler and entrepreneur in Oklahoma City, was the first owner of this Chateauesque style dwelling. The house is three stories high and built of brick. A large and rather elaborate porte-cochere is attached to the south side and there are porches on practically every exposure. The roof is tile and gable windows and an octagonal tower project from it. Overholser was responsible for much building and development in Oklahoma City—an opera house, the Overholser Theatre, the first hotel, and the First Presbyterian Church.
Private; not accessible to the public

OKMULGEE COUNTY
Okmulgee

CREEK NATIONAL CAPITOL

1878

The Creek National Capitol symbolizes the successful adjustment of a tribe whose culture and very existence were threatened by white pressure. Through their earlier confederacy, the Creeks had had a form of representative government which, after removal to Oklahoma, they developed into a government similar to the federal government. The capitol, of Victorian style, presently houses a museum of Creek history.
Private
NHL

PAYNE COUNTY
Yale

THORPE, JIM, HOUSE

704 E. Boston Street
1916–1917

Jim Thorpe (1888–1953) first achieved fame as an athlete while playing halfback at Pennsylvania's Carlisle Institute and won all-American honors in 1911 and 1912. He then gained world-wide recognition at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm as the first competitor ever to win both the pentathlon and decathlon. It was later disclosed that Thorpe had played semi-professional baseball in unknowing violation of the Olympic code of strict amateurism, and he was therefore stripped of his medals. The house which Thorpe occupied from 1917 to 1923 is a modest one-story clapboard building and is the only house he ever owned in Oklahoma. Yale has been officially designated as Thorpe's hometown, and the house has been purchased by the Oklahoma Historical Society and serves as a museum and memorial to one of the world's greatest athletes.
State

PUSHMATAHA COUNTY
Tuskahoma vicinity

TUSKAHOMA (CHOCTAW COUNCIL HOUSE)

2 miles north of Tuskahoma
1883

The Choctaw Council House served as the seat of government for the Choctaw Nation from 1884 to 1907. An earlier log structure at Nanih Waya served as capitol from 1838 to 1849, and from 1850 to 1883 the Choctaws had no established capitol. Measuring 70 feet by 70 feet, the three-story brick building has a mansard roof and rests on a stone foundation. Inside are rooms to accommodate the two branches of the council, executive offices, and the supreme court. The Choctaw people still own the building and use it for tribal purposes.
Public

ROGER MILLS COUNTY
Cheyenne vicinity

WASHITA BATTLEFIELD

Northwest of Cheyenne on U.S. 283
1868

General Philip H. Sheridan's six-month winter campaign was spearheaded by Colonel George A. Custer's Seventh Cavalry. At dawn, on November 27, 1868, Custer's troops attacked a Cheyenne Indian camp beside the Washita River. His victory demonstrated the effectiveness of the new strategy of winter-long campaigns against hostile Plains Indians—the key to the termination of the Indian wars. By spring all of the southern tribes had been forced onto the reservations set aside for them. The battlefield site, now under cultivation, has been marked.
Multiple public/private
NHL

ROGERS COUNTY
Oologah vicinity

ROGERS, WILL, BIRTHPLACE

About 4 miles northeast of Oologah

The original log dwelling which Clem V. Rogers, Will's father, began in 1873 evolved into the present two-story, seven-room frame structure. There is a lean-to at the rear and a two-story projecting portico on the front. Will Rogers was born here on November 4, 1879, and lived in the house until 1902. Construction of Oologah Dam caused flooding of the original home site, so the house was moved to this location in 1960. Now part of the Oklahoma state parks system, the Will Rogers Birthplace is being developed as a late 19th-century frontier ranch.
State

SEQUOYAH COUNTY
Akins vicinity

SEQUOYAH'S CABIN

Okla. 101, Sequoyah's Cabin State Park
1829

By his invention of the Cherokee syllabary, Sequoyah (George Gist), an American Indian teacher and scholar, gave to the Cherokee Indians the gift of literacy. The

syllabary, completed in 1821, has 86 characters, each of which represents a syllable. The giant sequoia trees of California were named for Sequoyah, and he is honored on the doors of the Library of Congress as one of the world's alphabet inventors. His frontier house of hewn logs has undergone minor restorations.
State
NHL

TEXAS COUNTY
Optima vicinity
STAMPER SITE
2.5 miles south of Optima on the south bank of the North Canadian River
1300–1450

The Stamper Site is one of the few excavated sites of the North Canadian River branch of the Panhandle culture. The surface shows numerous low ridges and knolls which are the remains of single-room buildings, of which the lower walls were of upright caliche and adobe. It represents a time when village culture extended across the southern plains from the Caddoan area in the eastern forests to the Pueblo area of New Mexico.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WASHITA COUNTY
Colony vicinity
McLEMORE SITE
4 miles southeast of Colony on Okla. 69
1300

The McLemore Site is among the best known and most carefully excavated sites of the Washita River Focus, a Plains village agricultural complex of central Oklahoma. Archeological excavations have revealed relationships with the Caddoan area to the east and with plains village cultures to the north, south, and west. Of the Washita River sites now known, this one has provided the most information on the activities of the prehistoric Wichita-speaking peoples.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

WOODWARD COUNTY
Fort Supply
FORT SUPPLY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Western State Hospital
19th century

This fort was established as Camp Supply in November, 1868, by General Alfred Sully. It was constructed as an advanced base of operations for General Phil Sheridan's campaign against the Cheyenne and Arapaho. The installation had nearly 100 buildings, all of wood except for the guardhouse which was brick. There were 9 double houses of 16 rooms each, 7 barracks, 25 6-room cottages, a hospital, an entertainment hall, and 50 additional houses, including the commandant's residence. Several of the buildings remain including one of the double houses (1879), the guardhouse, and a cabin (early 1870's) believed to be the oldest extant structure. After the military abandoned the installation in 1893 it was turned over to Oklahoma Territory. In 1903 it became the Western State Hospital.
State

Oregon

Pacific Coastline, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Astoria vicinity, Oregon. *NPS*

I.O.O.F.
No. 10
1860

Jacksonville Historic District,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

The Dining Room,
Dr. John McLoughlin House National Historic Site,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Jack E. Boucher for NPS

Jacksonville Historic District,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

STOVE
BLOCH
BRO'S

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Oregon City

McLOUGHLIN HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

McLoughlin Park, between 7th and 8th Streets
1845–1846

Here lived Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose aid to American settlers in the Oregon country won him enduring acclaim. His house is one of the few remaining pioneer dwellings in the region which once encompassed Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and part of Montana. Illustrative of Dr. McLoughlin's control over the area is the fact that during his administration, 1824–1846, there were few Indian outbreaks. He not only carried out his responsibilities associated with the fur trading industry, but he also developed agriculture, husbandry, and export markets. The house has been restored to its original condition.

Multiple public/private

NPS; .63 acre

HABS

CLATSOP COUNTY

Astoria

ELMORE, SAMUEL, CANNERY

On the waterfront at the foot of Flavel Street
1881

The Samuel Elmore Cannery is the oldest continuously operated salmon cannery in the United States. This example of a 19th-century cannery was established while Astoria was the salmon capital of the world, 1876–1887. The firm's equipment has been modernized, but the main canning and storage building is little altered and is used for its original purposes. Also standing and now used as an office is a two-story frame bunkhouse that formerly housed Chinese laborers.

Private

NHL

CLATSOP COUNTY

Astoria

FORT ASTORIA

15th and Exchange Streets
1812

Launched by John Jacob Astor, an influential figure of the American fur trade, Astoria represented, both initially and later, an important American claim to the Oregon country. Astor's bid to break the British fur trade monopoly in the Northwest was initially successful. However, the War of 1812 and the failure of supply ships to arrive forced Astor to sell the post in 1813. Although most of the site has been obscured by the modern city, one small plot of ground remains, featuring a reconstructed block house.

Municipal

NHL

CLATSOP COUNTY

Astoria vicinity

FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL

4.5 miles south of Astoria
1805–1806

Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark wintered here and built Fort Clatsop in 1805–1806, following their epoch-making journey from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Their expedition supplied the most detailed published knowledge of the American Northwest available at the time and generated interest in Oregon which led to occupation of the vast territory. Named Fort Clatsop after a local Indian tribe, the site was near the ocean, hunting grounds, timber, and friendly natives. Nothing of the original fort has survived, but a replica following Clark's floor plan dimensions was constructed in 1955.

Federal

NPS; 124.97 acres

JACKSON COUNTY

Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1852–1884

Founded because of a nearby gold strike, Jacksonville was the principal distribution, financial, and trading center of southern Oregon until the California and Oregon Railroad bypassed it. The numerous surviving and basically unaltered commercial and residential buildings make Jacksonville an important example of a mid–19th-century inland commercial town in the Pacific Northwest. Predominant architectural styles are Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italian Villa, which were popular during the later half of the 19th century.

Multiple public/private

NHL; HABS

KLAMATH COUNTY

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Reference—see Siskiyou County, California

LAKE COUNTY

Fort Rock vicinity

FORT ROCK CAVE

SW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 25, T. 25 S., R. 13 E.
7098 B.C.

In Fort Rock Cave archeologists discovered the famous "Fort Rock sandals," the oldest articles, dated by a direct method, so far found in the western hemisphere. The sandals, along with fragments of basketry, indicate a knowledge of weaving by the prehistoric people of the New World at an earlier date than is so far indicated in Europe or Asia. No archeological deposits remain in the cave.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

Pennsylvania

St. Peter's Walkway, Society Hill Historic District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *A. K. Strobl*

Ephrata Cloister,
Ephrata, Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Andalusia, Philadelphia vicinity, Pennsylvania.
Cortlandt V. D. Hubbard for HABS

Brinton's Mill,
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania.
George Eisenman

Skippack Bridge, Lower Providence Township, Pennsylvania.
Hefelfinger Studio

Old West, Dickinson College,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania. *NPS*

ADAMS COUNTY
Gettysburg
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
1863

At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, 75,000 Confederate soldiers of General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia were pitted against the 88,000 men in General George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac. The combined losses of both armies were 51,000 killed, wounded, and captured in the bloodiest battle ever fought on the North American continent. The defeat for the South marked the turning of the tide in the eastern theater of the war. Also commemorated in the park is the site of President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered on November 19, 1863. On the battlefield site is Gettysburg National Cemetery.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 3,671.77 acres
HABS

ADAMS COUNTY
Gettysburg vicinity
EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Southwest edge of Gettysburg
National Military Park
1950's, redesigned by George S. Brock

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, a 1915 graduate of the United States Military Academy, served in World War I and became supreme commander of Allied Forces in Western Europe in 1943. After the Second World War, he served as Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1945 to 1948. He then served as president of Columbia University for five years before his two terms as President of the United States, 1953–1961. The farm buildings consist of a brick and stone house, a large stock barn, and several small utility buildings.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NPS; 230 acres

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Pittsburgh
FORKS OF THE OHIO
Point Park
18th and 19th centuries

From the middle of the 18th century through the early 19th century, the Forks of the Ohio at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, was the strategic key to the Ohio Valley and the territory drained by the Mississippi River. The French built Fort Duquesne here in 1754, and an attempt by American colonials to capture it led to the opening battle of the French and Indian War. In 1758 Fort Duquesne was captured by the British, who erected Fort Pitt nearby. The sites of both forts are now part of Point Park in the Golden Triangle of Pittsburgh, the first permanent English settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains in the present United States.
State
NHL

BEAVER COUNTY
Ambridge
OLD ECONOMY
Pa. 65
1825

Of the many religiously inspired utopian experiments in the United States during the 19th century, the Harmony Society's settlement at Economy was one of the most successful. The society was a communitarian theocracy led by George Rapp, a German immigrant. Primarily an industrial community, Economy became wealthy through its manufactures and the use of labor-saving devices. Its membership began to decline in the 1860's, and in 1905 the society was dissolved. Seventeen of the original buildings survive, among them the Great House (1825) and the Music Hall or Feast Hall.
State
NHL; HABS

BEAVER COUNTY
THE BEGINNING POINT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC LAND SURVEY
Reference—see Columbiana County, Ohio

BERKS COUNTY
Morgantown vicinity
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
10 miles northeast of Morgantown
Interchange, Pa. Turnpike
1770–1883

Hopewell Village is representative of the industrial enterprise of colonial, Revolutionary, and 19th-century America. This iron-making village site includes the old furnace and numerous related buildings: an office-store, a barn, the blacksmith shop, and the ironmaster's house. The charcoal furnace iron industry was gradually supplanted during the 19th century by improved production methods.
Federal
NPS; 848.06 acres
HABS

BERKS COUNTY
Womelsdorf vicinity
WEISER, CONRAD, HOUSE
2 miles east of Womelsdorf on U.S. 422
1751

Conrad Weiser's understanding of Indian affairs and his knowledge of Indian languages promoted friendly relations between Iroquois and British. Weiser considered the Indian problem common to all the colonies and saw its solution on a colony-wide rather than a local basis. The Indian alliances he helped to form were a decisive factor in England's victory in the French and Indian War. Conrad Weiser Memorial Park preserves his restored house, now a museum; several outbuildings; and the graves of Weiser, his wife, and several Indian associates.
State
NHL

BLAIR COUNTY
Altoona vicinity
HORSESHOE CURVE
5 miles west of Altoona on Pa. 193
1854

Horseshoe Curve is a notable example of unusual railroad engineering construction. John Edgar Thomson surveyed the proposed route over the Allegheny Mountains, which had long hindered Pennsylvania's westward movement. The curve, with a central angle of 220 degrees, is 2,375 feet long and is graded 91 feet to the mile. Its completion joined the eastern and western divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Private
NHL

BLAIR COUNTY (also in Cambria County)
Johnstown vicinity
ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
U.S. 22
1831–1834

The Allegheny Portage Railroad was built to carry canal boats across a forested mountain divide and link the eastern and western divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, a 395-mile waterway between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The canal, built between 1826 and 1834 to connect the Ohio Valley and Pennsylvania's eastern seaboard, was the main Pennsylvania transportation line west for over two decades until the railroad made it obsolete. Ten inclined planes, a 901-foot tunnel, and long level stretches carried the double-tracked railroad 36 miles across the Alleghenies from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 950 acres

BUCKS COUNTY

Morrisville vicinity

PENNSBURY MANOR

On the Delaware River south of the Bordentown Road
1683–1699; rebuilt, 1932–1938

William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, instructed Deputy Governor William Markham, who came to America ahead of Penn, to select a site for the proprietor's country estate. Markham chose a location on the Delaware River that was then an Indian encampment. Penn arrived in the New World in 1682, whereupon he approved the site and ordered construction begun. Penn envisioned a self-supporting plantation complex containing a manor house and several dependencies: a bake and brew house, boathouse, sheep shelter, plantation manager's office, icehouse, toolhouse, stable, horse shelter, blacksmith shop, woodshed, family privy, and servants' privy. The house and plantation were recreated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the manor house rebuilt on the original foundation.

State

BUCKS COUNTY

New Hope vicinity

HONEY HOLLOW WATERSHED

2.5 miles south of the Delaware River on Pa. 263
1939

Honey Hollow Watershed was the first small watershed development in the country undertaken on privately owned farmland. In the spring of 1939 five farmers on adjoining farms banded together voluntarily and through the U.S. Soil Conservation Service requested help from the federal government in solving land-use problems caused by erosion. A general plan was formulated through the Service with each farmer working independently of the other. The objectives of the experimental program were soil, water, and wildlife conservation. Methods employed to combat erosion included terracing, contour plowing, diversion ditches, the introduction of wildlife hedges, and the creation of ponds and tree clumps. All lands involved in the watershed conservation area were part of original grants made by William Penn in 1682, and three 18th-century houses still stand on them.

Private

NHL

BUCKS COUNTY

Philadelphia vicinity

ANDALUSIA (NICHOLAS BIDDLE ESTATE)

1.4 miles north of Philadelphia on State Road
1794; 1834, Thomas U. Walter

Nicholas Biddle, the chief officer of the Second Bank of the United States, made the renewal of the bank's charter an issue in the 1832 presidential campaign. Andrew Jackson's victory doomed the bank and confirmed the triumph of "Jacksonian Democracy." Biddle's association with Andalusia began in 1811 with his marriage to Jane Craig, the daughter of the then owner of the estate. It became his permanent residence in 1821, and in the early 1830's he made a number of additions, employing Thomas U. Walter to add a wing designed in the Greek Revival style. The estate includes a number of outbuildings.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

BUCKS COUNTY (also in Mercer County, New Jersey)

Yardley vicinity

WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK

Between Yardley and New Hope, on the Delaware River
1776

General George Washington's crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, for the raid on Trenton, New Jersey, was a crucial episode in the struggle for American independence. Despite its almost legendary associations, it was a realistic and carefully planned effort to revive a waning cause. By taking the offensive, Washington gave the nation and the army a taste of victory at the Revolutionary War's lowest ebb. Washington Crossing State Park preserves the site of the embarkation of Washington's main force. It contains a number of stone farmhouses and the Ferry Inn, which occupies the site of the original ferry house.

State

NHL

CAMBRIA COUNTY

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Reference—see Blair County

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Johnstown vicinity

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Intersection of U.S. 219 and Pa. 869
1889

An immense earthen dam, weakened by days of steady rain, gave way on May 31, 1889, and poured millions of tons of water down the narrow valley of the Little Conemaugh River. The flood devastated the steel center of Johnstown and its nearby communities, and the nation rallied to aid the victims. The Johnstown Flood National Memorial was established to commemorate one of the nation's worst disasters and the first instance of the national organization of relief to aid disaster victims.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 55 acres

CENTRE COUNTY

Curtin

CURTIN VILLAGE (EAGLE IRONWORKS)

Route 14010
19th and 20th centuries

Curtin Village is a former ironmaster's plantation which functioned for over 100 years under the auspices of the Curtin family. In 1810 Roland Curtin and Miles Boggs formed a partnership for the purpose of constructing a forge on Bald Eagle Creek. Five years later Curtin bought out his partner. The site chosen was near relatively high quality iron deposits, and there were dense forests to provide fuel, a supply of limestone for a flux, and water for power. Charcoal, bloom, bar, and rod iron were produced here. Two thousand tons of pig iron were produced yearly. Curtin became a self-sustaining community with little or no dependence on the outside world except as a market for iron. The village had its own sawmill, gristmill, store, railroad station, church, and school. Workers' houses, many of which still stand, are one-and-one-half- or two-story frame dwellings. Curtin's mansion house (c. 1830) is a two-and-one-half-story Federal style building with stuccoed exterior stone walls. The ironworks closed in 1921, and the village has been abandoned as it was. The furnace stack (1847), four partial walls of the gristmill, and a late 19th-century Victorian house remain in addition to the mansion and workers' homes.

State/federal

CHESTER COUNTY
Chadds Ford vicinity
BRINTON'S MILL
1.5 miles north of Chadds Ford on U.S. 100
18th and 19th centuries

The most important buildings at Brinton's Mill are the mill, built prior to 1719 and remodeled and enlarged in the 1760's, and an early 19th-century granary. Both buildings are of random laid stone and have gable roofs. The mill, which is still operational, has played an important role in the commercial life of the area for over two centuries. The granary has been remodeled as an apartment.
Private; not accessible to the public

CHESTER COUNTY
Chadds Ford vicinity
HARVEY, WILLIAM, HOUSE
Northwest of Chadds Ford on Brinton's Bridge Road just north of U.S. 1
18th century

William Harvey built this fieldstone house sometime between 1715 and his death in 1754. It is the type of dwelling known as a bank house, being two and one-half stories on the north side and three and one-half on the south. Walls are laid in random ashlar. A frame wing on the east is a 20th-century addition, and the two-story porch on the south replaced an original pent eave.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester Springs vicinity
GOOD NEWS BUILDINGS (YELLOW SPRINGS SPA)
North of Chester Springs on Art School Road
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

Yellow Springs was selected as the site for construction of a three-story Revolutionary War soldiers' hospital in 1777. Used until 1781, it burned in 1902, but extensive stone foundations believed to be those of the original hospital still remain. Early in the next century Yellow Springs began to attract summer visitors and prospered as a health resort. The Good News Buildings (the old hotel, two large residences, a bath house, and a studio) are situated on 145 acres of ground. The hotel began operating in the 1820's and was improved in the 1830's. It is a three-story stone structure covered with stucco. A two-story residence across the road is roughly contemporary. The second residence (now known as the Jenny Lind House) was built in the 1830's or 1840's. There is a stone and stucco structure over one of the sulphur springs and a wooden summer house over the Iron Spring, both thought to date from 1839. The studio has been greatly altered.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Hamorton vicinity
BARNS-BRINTON HOUSE
East of Hamorton on U.S. 1
c. 1726

As early as 1722 William Barns operated a tavern along the road leading to Conestoga and Maryland. Architectural evidence indicates that this building was a tavern, although the exterior has been greatly altered. It is a two-and-one-half-story structure of brick laid in Flemish bond with black headers. Original window frames and cornice have been replaced and the pent roof removed. Much of the interior woodwork is original.
Private
HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Marshallton
MARSHALL, HUMPHRY, HOUSE
Strasburg Road (Pa. 162) at the intersection of Northbrook Road
1773

Humphry Marshall (1722–1801), botanist and stone mason by trade, constructed this house himself. Marshall was a practical man of many interests and designed his home according to his needs, thereby ignoring symmetry in the placement of windows and doorways. The two-and-one-half-story stone dwelling has a gabled main roof and pent roofs at the second floor. A wing on the west side is a later addition, and the house itself has undergone several alterations and modifications. A greenhouse and an observatory were incorporated into the original dwelling because Marshall was also an amateur astronomer. A bull's eye on the second floor contains a date stone.
Private
HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Mendenhall
PETERS, WILLIAM, HOUSE
Hillendale Road
1749–1750

Significant as an extant example of Georgian architecture in the middle colonies, this two-story pent-roofed house was moved to its present site in 1965. Although altered when moved, the house retains its architectural detail. It is five bays wide and has a central hall flanked by two rooms. The exterior bricks are laid in Flemish bond on the front and western facades and common bond on the rear and eastern facades. Additions made at the time of the move include a rear wing, and dormers in the attic.
Private

CHESTER COUNTY (also in Montgomery County)
Norristown vicinity
VALLEY FORGE
Valley Forge State Park
1777–1778

The bitter winter of 1777–1778 endured at Valley Forge by General George Washington's troops saw the emergence of a stronger, better-trained American Army from the defeated force which had set up camp on December 19, 1777. By spring, the Revolutionary Army was ready for the field as never before. At Monmouth, New Jersey, on June 28, 1778, it proved that it was able to defeat British regulars in open combat. In addition to the stone house in which Washington had his headquarters, Valley Forge State Park includes extensive remains of trenches, earthworks, and the Grand Parade Ground.
State
NHL; HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
West Chester
STRODE'S MILL (ETTER'S MILL)
Intersection of Pa. 100–52 and County Route 15087
1721

Strode's Mill ground grain for Chester County residents until the middle of the 20th century. Minimal structural changes have been made, and the present appearance is little changed from the original. Constructed of fieldstone, the mill is three and one-half stories on the south side and one and one-half stories on the north. A pent eave on the east side has been removed, and the dormer windows on the west were added in the 1960's. Interior woodwork is largely original but the old floor plan has been changed.
Private
HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Carlisle
CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL
East edge of Carlisle on U.S. 11
1879–1918

The founder of the Carlisle Indian School was Captain Richard Pratt, Civil War officer and later cavalry commander in Texas and the Indian Territory. The school gave thousands of young Indians an

elementary education and practical instruction in mechanical arts, agriculture, and home economics. Its efforts to educate Indians prompted the founding of similar schools elsewhere. Among the surviving school buildings now incorporated into the Army War College are the Commandant's Quarters (c. 1821), Thorpe Hall (named for alumnus Jim Thorpe, one of America's outstanding athletes), the Coven Apartments (1863, a girls' dormitory), Armstrong Hall, and Washington Hall.
Federal
NHL

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Carlisle
OLD WEST, DICKINSON COLLEGE
Dickinson College campus
1804–1822, Benjamin H. Latrobe

Chartered in 1783, Dickinson College was founded by Dr. Benjamin Rush and supported by such leaders as Thomas Jefferson. The institution took its name from John Dickinson, president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Old West, which now houses classrooms and administrative offices, retains its position as the physical and traditional heart of the campus. The U-shaped building has undergone only minor alterations.
Private
NHL

DELAWARE COUNTY
Broomall
MASSEY, THOMAS, HOUSE
Lawrence Road, opposite
Springhouse Road
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

Three centuries of Pennsylvania architecture are represented by the Thomas Massey House. A log house, the earliest on the site, was built between 1683 and 1696. No portions of it still stand, but evidence indicates that it was probably one and one-half stories high and had one room with a large fireplace and a loft room above. In 1696 a brick structure was added at the east end of the log house, and the log section was torn down sometime prior to 1730, when a stone addition was put up at the west end. A second stone addition was constructed in the mid–19th century (first floor, c. 1840; second story, c. 1860). Restoration work has been done inside revealing the original plaster and woodwork.
Municipal

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chadds Ford
BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD
Brandywine Battlefield Park
1777

The battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777, was the only major clash of the two main armies during the Revolutionary War campaign that resulted in the British capture of Philadelphia. Although the Americans were defeated, George Washington extricated his forces in good order, the colonists having demonstrated their ability to withstand the British regulars. Washington's headquarters has been reconstructed, and the house occupied by the Marquis de Lafayette has been restored. Several outbuildings have also been restored and appropriately furnished.
State
NHL

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chadds Ford
CHAD HOUSE
Pa. 100
Pre–1725

The Chad House stands today largely as it looked when built. It is a two-and-one-half-story stone house of irregular ashlar construction. The roof has a steep gable and a pent roof across the gable ends. John Wyeth, Jr., built the house before 1725, and his initials are visible carved in a stone by an upper window on the south facade. He may have been hired by John Chad (or Chads) to do the work.
Private
HABS

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chadds Ford
GILPIN HOMESTEAD
Harvey Road
18th century

The Gilpin Homestead is significant because it reflects the process and methods employed to adapt an 18th-century house to the needs of later generations. The original portion of the house is brick and contains a 1754 datestone. There are two basement rooms, two first-floor rooms, two bedrooms, and an attic. An addition forms the middle of the house, and a second addition forms the east end and is only half the width of the rest of the dwelling. Both additions are stone. The Gilpins were a Quaker family who first settled in the area in the late 17th century. Sir William Howe used the house as his headquarters following the battle of the Brandywine in September, 1777.
Private

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chester
PENN, WILLIAM, LANDING SITE
Penn and Front Streets
17th century

William Penn landed on this spot from the ship *Welcome* in late November, 1682. A memorial stone was placed on the site two hundred years later. The stone also marks the location of Robert Wade's log house, which was standing as early as 1676.
Municipal

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chester
1724 CHESTER COURTHOUSE
Market Street below 5th Street
1724, 1744

The Chester Courthouse was built as a two-and-one-half-story structure with no basement. Street facades are dressed stone, while rubble stone was used on the north and west sides. There are pent roofs above the first and second floors and a square cupola with louvered openings and a convex curved roof in the center of the main roof. A three-sided bay with large, multi-paned windows was built on in 1744. Inside, the first-floor courtroom has a stone paved floor; the grand and petit jury rooms upstairs both have fireplaces. Some restoration work has been done.
Municipal

DELAWARE COUNTY
Dilworthtown vicinity
1704 HOUSE
Oakland Road, near junction of U.S.
202 and County Route 15199
1704

This early stone house, although restored, retains much of its original architectural design and is representative of the larger type of dwelling house of a Chester County English Quaker. The two-and-one-half-story house has a basement kitchen, and a large unfinished attic. There are chimneys at each end of the steep gable roof. The quarried stone walls are laid in courses of various widths. Walnut was used for door and window frames as well as for interior partitions. The small one-and-one-half-story service wing was added in the early 19th century.
Private
NHL; HABS

DELAWARE COUNTY
Essington
THE PRINTZHOF
Taylor Avenue and 2nd Street
c. 1643

The colony of New Sweden was the first permanent white settlement in what later became the colony of Pennsylvania. In

1643 Governor Johan Printz selected Tinicum Island on the Delaware River as his home and built a fort, New Gothenberg. Here for 10 years he ruled New Sweden. Archeological excavations have uncovered the foundations of his house, as well as thousands of Swedish artifacts.
State
NHL

DELAWARE COUNTY
Haverford
NITRE HALL
Karakung Drive
c. 1805–1810

The Nitre Hall Gunpowder Mill complex was constructed shortly after 1800 by Israel Whelen. The plant included a refinery, a willow house for producing charcoal, a stamping mill, a dry house, a press house, a cylinder mill, a barrel mill, testing house, and powder magazine. All that remains today is the mansion house and portions of the powder magazine's exterior walls. The three-story residence is stone covered with stucco. A second-story porch has been removed from the main facade, but the interior is unaltered. Whelen's mill was one of the leading gunpowder producers until the owner's death (1839 or 1840), when operations ceased.
Municipal

DELAWARE COUNTY
Media vicinity
OLD ROSE TREE TAVERN
Junction of Rose Tree and
Providence Roads north of Media
1809, 1836

The first Rose Tree Tavern was operated as an inn in 1739 by Daniel Calvert. This later building is typical of taverns of the late 18th and early 19th centuries in eastern Pennsylvania. The two-and-one-half-story structure of local fieldstone was constructed in two stages: the first in 1809, the second in 1836. A shingled overhang, the length of the six-bay front facade, separates the first and second floors. The four dormer windows in the front of the gable roof have arched fanlights and the entrance door in the 1809 section has Georgian dog-eared molded framing and a four-light transom overhead.
County/private; not accessible to the public

DELAWARE COUNTY
Prospect Park
MORTON HOMESTEAD
100 Lincoln Avenue
Mid–17th to mid–19th centuries

The oldest part of the Morton Homestead is a one-story log cabin constructed in 1654. An adjacent structure of similar design was built in 1698. In the late 1790's the two buildings were connected by stone walls and a higher roof added to create a half story above the cabins. Interior alterations were made to the upstairs room in 1835. The homestead presently contains late 17th-century furniture.
State

DELAWARE COUNTY
Swarthmore
WEST, BENJAMIN, BIRTHPLACE
Swarthmore College campus
1724

Benjamin West, who lived and worked in England from 1763 until his death in 1820, made a major contribution to American art by his support of young American artists studying abroad. Among his protegés were Gilbert Stuart and Charles Willson Peale. An innovation he introduced in his painting "Death of Wolfe" (1771) was the use of contemporary costumes, rather than classical robes, in historical scenes. Other notable works include "Penn's Treaty with the Indians" (1772) and "Christ Healing the Sick" (1801). The interior of West's two-story stone house was restored following a fire in 1874.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

DELAWARE COUNTY
Upland
PUSEY, CALEB, HOUSE
15 Race Street
c. 1683

The Caleb Pusey House is the oldest surviving English-built house in Pennsylvania. Caleb Pusey (1651–1727) was born in England and came to America soon after 1680 to manage a mill for the Quakers. His home was standing by 1683. It was built in two sections; the eastern one is the earlier. Within its native stone walls was a single large room and a loft. The western portion may have been a roofless, enclosed area for animals or a garden, which was eventually roofed over. The gambrel roof over the eastern part replaced the original which was destroyed by fire. Inside, the walls are rough, unfinished stone, and furnishings date from the early 18th century.
Private
HABS

DELAWARE COUNTY
Wallingford
LEIPER, THOMAS, ESTATE
Avondale Road
18th century

Thomas Leiper (1745–1825), was an inventor, manufacturer and merchant who made his fortune in tobacco and snuff. In 1776 he bought land in Nether Providence Township and constructed two snuff mills. Four years later he purchased the adjoining stone quarries and in 1809 completed a railroad to convey the stone to Ridley Creek. Leiper's home (built in 1785) is a two-story, gable-roofed, stucco-covered stone dwelling typical of late 18th-century Pennsylvania country houses. Other buildings on the property are a barn, carriage house, smokehouse, warehouse, and a tenant's house.
Private
HABS

FAYETTE COUNTY
Mount Braddock vicinity
MEASON, ISAAC, HOUSE (DR. CHRISTOPHER GIST PLANTATION)
U.S. 119 North
1802

The Meason House is a two-and-one-half-story Georgian residence constructed of local stone. Its symmetrical central section is flanked by two wings, and a detached stone outbuilding is situated some distance from each wing. There is a pediment containing a fan transom above the main entrance. Pilasters with Ionic capitals support the pediment. Both the main section and the two wings have end chimneys, and the roof cornice has a dentil molding. Isaac Meason purchased the property from Christopher Gist prior to 1802. Meason, who helped develop the iron industry in western Pennsylvania, was elected to the Pennsylvania assembly and served on the state's Supreme Executive Council and as an associate judge of Fayette County.
Private; not accessible to the public

FAYETTE COUNTY
Point Marion vicinity
GALLATIN, ALBERT, HOUSE (FRIENDSHIP HILL)
3 miles north of Point Marion on Pa. 166
1789

Albert Gallatin lived at Friendship Hill during his years as a public servant. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1795, he had become the leader of the Democratic-Republican minority by 1797. He directed the fight for the election of Thomas Jefferson over Aaron Burr in the disputed election of 1800. From 1801 until 1813 Gallatin served as Secretary of the Treasury. In 1832 he sold Friendship Hill and moved to New York City, where he studied Indian tribes and founded the American Ethnological Society. His house still stands, with the original brick portion somewhat enlarged.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

FAYETTE COUNTY
Uniontown vicinity
FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
11 miles east of Uniontown on U.S. 40
1754

At Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754, occurred the opening battle of the French and Indian War, fought by England and France for control of North America. Colonial troops led by George Washington were forced to surrender after an eight-hour resistance to a numerically superior French force. The fort's stockade, storehouse, and entrenchments have been reconstructed. Overlooking the site of Fort Necessity is Mount Washington Tavern, built about 1818 to serve travelers on the National Road.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 500 acres

FAYETTE COUNTY
Uniontown vicinity
SEARIGHTS TOLLHOUSE, NATIONAL ROAD
West of Uniontown near U.S. 40
1835

In 1831 the federal government transferred to Pennsylvania the control of its portion of the National Road, which ran from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Ohio River. Four years later six tollhouses were erected, two of which are extant. This tollhouse is a hexagonal two-story brick tower encircled by a portico.
State
NHL

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Chambersburg
BROWN, JOHN, HOUSE
225 E. King Street

In an upstairs bedroom of this frame cottage, John Brown, the radical abolitionist, lived from June to October of 1859. While in Chambersburg Brown amassed weapons and tools for his abortive raid on Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (October 16, 1859). Having assumed the name of Dr. Isaac Smith, Brown said he was engaged in the development of iron mines. The oldest section of the house is two-and-one-half stories high and stands parallel to King Street.
County

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Chambersburg
FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL
Northwest corner of King and 2nd Streets
1818

Stylistic details of the Franklin County Jail are Georgian. All windows on the facade are ornamented by marble, wedge-shaped lintels and keystones. A jailer's residence originally occupied one wing of the main building, and solitary confinement cells were located in the basement. In the 1880's a cell block was added behind the main jail. The cupola and two brick chimneys appear to be original, and the building continues to serve its original purpose.
County

HUNTINGDON COUNTY
Rockhill Furnace
EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD
U.S. 522
1872

The East Broad Top Railroad is one of the few narrow-gauge railroads still in operation. Until 1953 its engines transported coal from the mines to the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the decline in the use of coal after World War II, the line was forced to cease operations. The engines are now used for visitors who may also see the original station and roundhouse.
Private
NHL

LACKAWANNA COUNTY
Scranton
POWDERLY, TERENCE V., HOUSE
614 N. Main Street
c. 1870's–1890's

From 1879 to 1893 Terence V. Powderly was the General Master of Work of the Knights of Labor, the largest labor union then existing in the United States. His idealism prompted his support of arbitration, rather than strikes, as labor's principal bargaining tool. Employers refused to accept arbitration, however, and workers turned to the more militant leadership of Samuel Gompers. Internal opposition forced Powderly's resignation. In later years he became chief of the Bureau of Information of the Federal Bureau of Immigration. His two-story frame house has changed little since his death.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LANCASTER COUNTY
Brickerville
STIEGEL-COLEMAN HOUSE
Pa. 501 and U.S. 322
1756–1758, c. 1780

William Henry Stiegel and several associates purchased an iron furnace about 1756, but by 1763 he had become more interested in glass manufacturing. He erected a glass factory at his Elizabeth Furnace and then established a glass-producing center in Manheim, Pennsylvania, in 1765. Robert Coleman first rented and then became sole owner of Stiegel's furnace. Under his direction it concentrated on the production of war material during the Revolutionary War. Following the war the business continued to prosper. Stiegel built the original section of the stone house, and Coleman made an addition which projects forward from the west side.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LANCASTER COUNTY
Ephrata
EPHRATA CLOISTER
1740–1746

The group of buildings known as the Ephrata Cloister is among the most markedly German and medieval Dutch Colonial architecture in Pennsylvania. Ephrata was founded in 1732 by Conrad Beissel, a German Pietist mystic. At its peak around 1750, the self-sufficient community had its own gristmill, bakery, pottery, barns, and stables. By 1800, however, the celibate orders were practically extinct. Extant buildings include the *Saal* (a great hall or community house built in 1740), *Saron* (Sisters' House built in 1742–1743), Almonry (alms and bake house), Beissel's log house, a householder's cabin, three cottages, and the 1837 Academy. The Society continued to occupy the Cloisters until about 1925.
State
NHL; HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
FULTON OPERA HOUSE
12–14 N. Prince Street
1852, Samuel Sloane

The Fulton Opera House is a four-story structure built in the mid–19th century to serve several civic purposes: county convention center, theater, and meeting hall. Christopher Hager, first owner of the opera house, named it in honor of Robert Fulton, co-inventor of the steamboat and a native of Lancaster County. The

architectural style is early Victorian. Major alterations were undertaken in 1873. Interior and exterior restoration in recent years has returned the opera house to its late 19th-century appearance, and it is now used as a movie house for legitimate theater.
Private
NHL

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
HERR, HANS, HOUSE
1851 Hans Herr Drive
1719

The Hans Herr House is the oldest dwelling in Lancaster County and the oldest Mennonite meeting place in America. The rectangular sandstone building measures 37 feet 9 inches by 30 feet 10 inches and is one-and-one-half stories high. A stone vaulted root cellar underlies half of the ground floor, while the remaining half was constructed at grade level. Some alterations have been made inside and out: ground-floor window openings have been enlarged, the main entrance has been reduced in size, and first-floor interior partitions removed. The Herrs were Mennonites who emigrated to America seeking religious toleration.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
WHEATLAND (JAMES BUCHANAN HOUSE)
1120 Marietta Avenue
1828

Wheatland, a two-and-one-half-story brick house, was from 1849 to 1868 the residence of James Buchanan, who served as President of the United States from 1857 to 1861. During the years when the country was moving toward disunion and civil war, his efforts to placate both sides in the sectional controversy failed. By the time Abraham Lincoln succeeded him in office, several states had already announced their secession from the Union. The 17-room house is unaltered and contains an exhibit room of Buchanan memorabilia.
Private
NHL

LANCASTER COUNTY
Quarryville vicinity
FULTON, ROBERT, BIRTHPLACE
8 miles south of Quarryville on U.S. 222
c. 1765

In his early years Robert Fulton was a painter, but he gradually turned his energies to the development of canal systems and to transportation problems. He patented several inventions of canal equipment and prepared treatises on the advantages of canal systems. Fulton is best remembered for his design of the steamboat *Clermont*, the first completely successful American steamboat, launched in 1807. The large stone farmhouse with gabled roof little resembles the original.
State
NHL

LEBANON COUNTY
Cornwall
CORNWALL IRON FURNACE
1742

Cornwall Iron Furnace is an example of the charcoal furnaces which produced most of America's iron until 1865. This ironworks made pig iron from 1742 to 1883. The nearby Cornwall mine, still in operation, is the oldest continuously used iron mine in the United States. It is also the nation's deepest open-cut mine. Just east of the furnace is "Miners' Village," a group of two-family houses constructed in the 1860's.
State
NHL

LEHIGH COUNTY
Allentown
NONNEMAKER HOUSE (THOMAS MEWHORTER HOUSE)
301 S. Lehigh Street
c. 1797

The Nonnemaker House is a well-developed, two-story Allentown residence of the late 18th century. A large addition on the east side dates from the 1890's. Wall fabric is rubble limestone stuccoed and scored to imitate masonry blocks. There is a brick chimney at the center of each gable end. The front door and transom are mid-19th century replacements, but the frame, paneled reveal, pilasters, pediment, and carved consoles are original. The roof cornice is rather sophisticated and has a dentil molding and ornamented brackets. Inside, the house has a side hall plan. Thomas Mewhorter, who built the house, served in the state assembly and senate.
Municipal
HABS

LUZERNE COUNTY
Forty Fort
DENISON HOUSE
35 Denison Street
1790

There is a strong resemblance between the Denison House and 18th-century New England frame houses with central chimneys. The exterior openings appear to be original, and the main entrance is flanked by sidelights and has a four-pane transom. A rear addition was built in the mid-19th century.
State
HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Collegeville vicinity
KUSTER MILL
On Skippack Creek at Mill Road and Water Street Road
18th century

Hermanus Custer (original spelling Kuster) purchased the mill property in 1717. The property already had several buildings and other improvements by 1706 when the deed was recorded in Philadelphia. By 1767 the house had been expanded to its present size. The Kusters were masons in Germantown, and the house is evidence of their skill. It is two and one-half stories high with a central chimney and corner fireplaces characteristic of Germantown homes. Custer operated the first fulling mill in the county, although the present structure replaced the original mill which burned in 1936.
Private

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Conshohocken
MOUNT JOY (PETER LEGAUX MANSION)
North Lane and Hector Street
18th century

Pierre Legaux (1748–1827) was born in France, and, having held several diplomatic posts in the Caribbean, he came to Philadelphia in 1785. One year later he purchased Mount Joy, built in 1738 on the west bank of the Schuylkill River. Legaux began at once to improve the value of his lands. He laid out gardens and terraces, established a lime furnace, and eventually began raising grapes. Legaux, a meteorologist, was elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia in 1787. The house in which he lived is a two-and-one-half-story structure built of stone with a gable roof and two interior chimneys. It is five bays wide on the main facade, and the cove cornice extends across the gable ends of the roof. The porches are not original.
Private

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Evansburg vicinity
SKIPPACK BRIDGE
East of Evansburg on Pa. 422
1792

Eight arches of locally cut stone comprise the 267-foot Skippack Bridge spanning the creek of the same name. The bridge measures 33 feet wide and is the oldest bridge in Montgomery County. Repairs were made in 1874, but the original proportions and design are intact.
County

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Horsham vicinity
GRAEME PARK
Keith Valley Road
1721–1722

Built originally as a malt house and converted into a residence in 1739–1740, Graeme Park is an example of a one-room deep, two-and-one-half-story colonial period building with rich Georgian interiors. The exterior fieldstone walls are virtually devoid of decorative elements; the high gambrel roof is broken by window dormers and two brick chimneys. The first and second floors consist of a stair hall, a square center room, and two flanking rooms.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Plymouth Meeting
HOVENDEN HOUSE, BARN, AND ABOLITION HALL
1 E. Germantown Pike
18th century

The Hovenden House was built sometime prior to 1784. Through the years it has been expanded from a small two-story stone house to a three-floor structure with fourteen rooms. Many of the original glass windows, door locks and hinges, and random width floor planking are intact. George Carson, an active abolitionist, bought the house in 1839 and converted the original carriage house into a hall for antislavery gatherings. From 1881 to 1895 the property was the home and studio of artist Thomas Hovenden. He converted Abolition Hall into a studio by cutting an eight-foot square window into the northeast wall and lining the entire front of the ground floor with five-foot windows.
Private; not accessible to the public

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Plymouth Meeting
PLYMOUTH FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
Corner of Germantown and Butler Pikes
18th century

The first deed for the Plymouth Friends Meetinghouse property was dated 1704. Although the exact date of construction for the Meetinghouse is not recorded, it is believed to have been standing by 1708. The rectangular Colonial style house was built of native limestone, and in 1780 an eastern wing was added for use as a school. During the Revolutionary War the building served as a hospital. Additions to the house include a porch across the entire front of the structure (1867) and a wing which was added to the rear of the building in 1945.
Private

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Plymouth Meeting
PLYMOUTH MEETING HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th and 19th centuries

Plymouth Meeting was a Quaker settlement located at the crossroads of Germantown Pike and Old Butler Pike. A 1698 map shows dwellings in this area, thus supporting the belief that it was the first English settlement in Montgomery County. Plymouth was also a stop on the early Postal Service established by 1757. Architecturally, the district contains houses exhibiting English and Welsh Quaker influence, and several good examples of common 18th- and 19th-century housing. One of the more significant structures is Abolition Hall, which was built in the 1790's. The Hovenden House (c. 1794), Plymouth Friends Meetinghouse (c. 1708), the Livezey House (c. 1740), the store and post office (1827), and the Hinterleiter House (18th century) are also within the district. Plymouth Meeting has retained much of its original appearance.
Multiple public/private

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Trappe
AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH
7th Avenue East and Main Street
1743

Augustus Lutheran Church exemplifies the regional type of rural church built by the German settlers in Pennsylvania. Dr. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, a patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America, built this two-story gambrel-roofed building of fieldstone covered with stucco. The east end of the rectangular building features a three-sided apse. The 1795 altar and pews—some with carved wooden doors and elaborately forged hinges—are still in place. Another interior feature is the cut-out gallery railing with heart-shaped figures. Recently restored, the church is now used only for special occasions.
Private
NHL

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
VALLEY FORGE
Reference—see Chester County

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
Northumberland
PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, HOUSE
Priestley Avenue
c. 1794

Persecuted in England for his religious and political views, the chemist Joseph Priestley sought refuge in the United States in 1794. In 1773 he had begun investigations which culminated in his discovery of oxygen in 1776. By 1786 he had published six volumes of scientific writings. His most important discovery between 1794 and 1804, the year of his death, was carbon monoxide. Priestley's two-and-one-half-story frame house with flanking wings for his kitchen and laboratory has been restored and partially refurnished.
State
NHL

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Broad and Locust Streets
1857, Napoleon LeBrun and Gustav Runge

Owned and administered by the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, the Academy of Music is the country's oldest musical auditorium still retaining its original form and serving its original purpose. Pëtr Tchaikovsky, Camille Saint-Saens, Anton Rubinstein, Enrico Caruso, and Sergei Rachmaninoff are among the musicians who have performed here. Since the turn of the century it has been the home of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Restoration of the brick building was begun in connection with its centennial.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY HALL
Independence Square
1789, Samuel Vaughan

The American Philosophical Society, the oldest learned society in the United States, traces its origins to the initiative of Benjamin Franklin. On December 20, 1768, two groups merged to form the organization which flourishes today. Benjamin Franklin became the society's first president. Its endeavors in pure and applied science included the erection of an observatory, surveys of canal routes, and agricultural experiments. The society's *Transactions*, first published in 1771, is the oldest scholarly journal in America. The two-story brick building has been restored to its original appearance.
Private
NHL

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ARCH STREET MEETINGHOUSE
302–338 Arch Street
1804, 1811 (addition)

The Arch Street Meetinghouse has served as a religious and social center in the Quaker community since the early 19th century. The late Georgian style of the two-story building is evident in the Flemish bond brickwork, hip roof, projecting center pavilion, and three hip-roofed porticos supported by plain wooden Doric columns. Two cupolas were added for ventilation in 1854. Overall, despite remodelings and alterations, the meetinghouse reflects 19th-century Quaker simplicity of architectural style. It is presently used for the Society of Friends Yearly Meeting.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1726–1732 Arch Street
1855, Joseph C. Hoxie

The Arch Street Presbyterian Church is a one-story Classical Revival building with a projecting pedimented portico and coffered dome. Four giant Corinthian columns support the portico entablature, and Corinthian pilasters embellish the walls. The interior sanctuary mingles Greek and Roman elements and is an outstanding example of Classical architecture. Features of the sanctuary are 16 Corinthian columns, 22 antae (square columns), and a pulpit modeled upon a Greek votive altar.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
BARTRAM, JOHN, HOUSE
54th Street and Eastwick Avenue
1731

John Bartram was one of America's first native botanists. A self-educated man, Bartram made a number of journeys throughout the colonies to observe and collect plants and to note many facets of the colonial scene; wildlife, people, and the earth itself. Bartram's gardens, filled with rare and exotic plants, were enlarged by his son and after a period of neglect were restored as a memorial to the pioneer American botanist.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CARPENTERS' HALL
320 Chestnut Street
1770–1771, Robert Smith

Robert Smith, a master carpenter, designed and constructed Carpenters' Hall for a guild, the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. The First Continental Congress met here in 1774. The two-story, late Georgian, brick structure is in excellent condition. Its ground plan is in the shape of a Greek cross, and the gable roof is surmounted by an octagonal cupola. All windows on the first floor have paneled shutters, and on the second floor there are three roundhead windows set above a false balustrade. The main entrance has a fanlight above it and is topped by a pediment. Carpenters' Hall has been used as a historical museum since 1857.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL
18th Street and the Benjamin Franklin Parkway
1846–1866, Napoleon LeBrun and John Notman

The cruciform Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul is an Italianate Renaissance Revival brownstone structure with a massive dome above the crossing. Four giant Corinthian columns support the roof pediment of the entrance portico. The high altar and the painting of the crucifixion on the interior were executed by Constantino Brumidi.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CENTENNIAL NATIONAL BANK
3200 Market Street
1876, Frank Furness

The Centennial National Bank is a one-story corner building of red brick and stone. The exterior is enriched by heavy brick cornices, string courses, and massive brick pointed arches above the window openings. Over the angled corner bay is a pediment highlighted by a centered trefoil design containing a clock. The upper chords of the pediment are ornamented by ten spiky projections of graduated length. Thick, squat colonnettes with Gothic capitals frame the main doorway, and there is a projecting pent-like hood of stone above the door. Architect Frank Heyling Furness (1839–1912) also designed the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1872–1876), the Provident Life and Trust Company, the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad stations, the First Unitarian Church, and the University of Pennsylvania Library, all in Philadelphia. His work was massive, bold, and intensely personal, while his ornamentation was based on a free and creative interpretation of floral and faunal motifs.
Municipal; not accessible to the public
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CHEW HOUSE
Germantown Avenue, between Johnson and Cliveden Streets
1763

The Chew House, Cliveden, is an important surviving landmark of the Revolutionary battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. George Washington's army narrowly missed defeating a large British contingent guarding the northwestern approaches to Philadelphia. Together with the victory at Saratoga later that month, it was a major influence in bringing about the alliance with France. Designed in the Palladian manner with handsome pediments and cornices and a fine doorway, this two-story stone Georgian style house was built by Benjamin Chew.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CHRIST CHURCH
2nd Street, between Market and Filbert Streets
1727–1754

The Christ Church congregation was organized in 1695. The present Christ

Church, a large and ornate Georgian structure, is the third church building to be located at this site. Begun as an extension of the second church, the present house of worship exhibits several features patterned after English models. Perhaps the most striking feature of the elaborate exterior is the great Palladian window and the rich Doric entablature. Although the galleries were remodeled in 1837 by Thomas U. Walter, the church has undergone little structural alteration.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
DRINKER'S COURT
236–238 Delancey Street
1765–1766

The two buildings comprising Drinker's Court are the only remaining 18th-century "bandbox" (one room per story) courthouses in the Society Hill area. Each consists of a two-and-one-half-story gambrel-roofed, pent-eaved main house fronting Delancey Street. Attached to the rear of each are the bandbox houses which are stucco-covered brick with lean-to roofs. Doorways from these rear houses open onto a court, access to which is through a passageway to Delancey Street. Built by John Drinker, a bricklayer, this court is typical of many that developed during the city's rapid growth in the 18th century.
Private; not accessible to the public

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
EAKINS, THOMAS, HOUSE
1729 Mount Vernon Place
c. 1854

Thomas Eakins specialized in realistic portraits which revealed the basic character of his subjects. Because of this approach and other practices, Eakins was not popular with Philadelphia society. Still he continued to paint portraits, among which is his noted "Walt Whitman." Eakins lived in this house from the age of two until his death in 1916.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY
21st Street and Fairmount Avenue
1823–1829, John Haviland

"The Pennsylvania System," whose development led to the construction of the Eastern State Penitentiary, resulted from a movement following the American Revolution to improve prison conditions and reform the inmates. The design of the building provided for a central rotunda from which radiated seven cell blocks, each containing solitary confinement cells. Far in advance of its time, the penitentiary featured notable improvements in light, heat, ventilation, and space in the cells. The design, which exemplifies the architectural application of a philosophical point of view, gained widespread acceptance throughout the world, although the philosophy itself was eventually discredited.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ELFRETH'S ALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Between 2nd and Front Streets
17th and 18th centuries

Elfreth's Alley, the oldest unchanged and continuously inhabited street in Philadelphia, is a remarkable example of the survival of a part of colonial America's largest city. Though located in the heart of Philadelphia, the street is only six feet wide. The two- and three-story houses lining the street are typical urban dwellings of the period. Their facades are flush with the sidewalk; the principal rooms fill the entire front portion of the property. A variety of smaller rooms are strung out along one side of the lot to the rear and lighted by windows facing the narrow open court.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
2121 Chestnut Street
1882, Frank Furness

The distinctive hand of Frank Furness is evident in this strikingly massive eclectic Victorian church. Originally of rustic stone construction, its appearance was changed somewhat by recent alterations which removed the rustication. A substantial tower and porte cochere highlighted one corner, but was removed in the early 20th century. The main roof is hipped and broken by four elaborate shed dormers. The south elevation features a rose window in an arched recess of the roof gable above a five-bay enclosed stone porch. A small stone bell-cupola surmounts the gable.
Private
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
FORT MIFFLIN HOSPITAL (MESS HALL)
Marina and Penrose Ferry Roads
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

The hospital or mess building was built before 1802. It measures 40 feet by 110 feet and is two stories high with a gable roof. There is a two-story gallery on the east front of the brick structure, and the original window glass and double hung sash remain on four of the windows. The hospital is outside the Fort Mifflin complex and is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Federal
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
FOUNDER'S HALL, GIRARD COLLEGE
Corinthian and Girard Avenues
1833–1847, Thomas U. Walter

Stephen S. Girard, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, left a bequest of six million dollars to the city of Philadelphia upon his death in 1831. His will stipulated that the money be used to found an educational institution operated by the city. Ground breaking ceremonies were held in 1833, but the five original Greek Revival buildings, all designed by Thomas U. Walter, were not finished until 1847. Classes were first held in the new school on January 1, 1849.
Municipal
NHL

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
GERMANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Germantown Avenue, between
Windrim Avenue and Upsal Street
18th and early 19th centuries

Germantown exemplifies the successful settlement and development of a non-British group in one of the 13 original colonies. Germantown was founded in 1683 by a group of Netherlanders, who, fleeing religious persecution on the European continent, migrated to Pennsylvania at the invitation of William Penn. Beginning in 1709 large numbers of Germans began to settle here. By the 1750's the area had acquired the decidedly German character that it retained for the remainder of the 19th century, despite the movement of English, Swedish, and French Huguenot settlers into the area

late in the century. Approximately fifty 18th- and early 19th-century buildings are situated in the district. While varying in present integrity, they represent a range of social, economic, and cultural interests. Included among the buildings are residences, churches, a school, and several taverns.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Swanson Street, between Christian
and Water Streets
1698–1700

Though largely English in architectural form, Gloria Dei was built by Swedish colonists who settled in Pennsylvania. It is the oldest extant church building in Philadelphia. The exterior of this steep-roofed building features a peaked gable, square belfry, and small spire. An entrance porch on the south side and a small vestry on the north were added early in the 18th century. The small entrance vestibule in the tower provides access to the gallery, and to the simple central aisle. The unpaneled galleries are supported by slender posts, and on the gallery at the west tower end are two winged cherubim brought from Sweden in 1643. Polygonal in plan at the east end, the hung ceiling of the nave is vaulted in plaster to an irregular curve. The church is still the center of an active parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 3.43 acres
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

HILL-PHYSICK HOUSE

321 S. 4th Street
c. 1786

The Hill-Physick House is a three-story Georgian dwelling embellished by stone belt courses between floors. Windows diminish in size from the ground floor upwards, and the main entrance is highlighted by a leaded glass fanlight. Henry Hill, a wine importer, built the house, which was later owned by Dr. Philip Syng Physick. It has been restored to its circa 1810 appearance, and is one of the few remaining double pile mansions extant in Philadelphia.
Private
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Bounded by Walnut, 6th, Chestnut,
and 2nd Streets
18th century

The central feature of Independence National Historical Park is Independence Hall, or the Pennsylvania Statehouse, begun in 1732 and completed in the 1750's. This outstanding example of colonial Georgian architecture now houses the Liberty Bell, which historically is the official bell of the Pennsylvania Statehouse. It was the scene of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. Here the Second Continental Congress convened in May, 1775, and here in June of that year George Washington accepted the post of Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. In 1787 the Constitutional Convention, presided over by George Washington, created the Constitution of the United States. While Philadelphia was the seat of the federal government, 1790–1800, Congress sat in the county courthouse (Congress Hall) and the U.S. Supreme Court in the City Hall. Among other buildings included in the park are Philosophical Hall, Library Hall, the Second Bank of the United States, New Hall, Carpenter's Hall, the First Bank of the United States, and the Philadelphia Exchange.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 21.84 acres
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

INSTITUTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

111 N. 49th Street
1859

Dr. Thomas Kirkbride built a hospital for the mentally ill that influenced the philosophy of similar institutions throughout America. His concept that the insane should be treated as any sick person was exemplified in his encouragement of patients' work in the hospital gardens and shops, and in the organization of a museum and library. Despite modern additions, the hospital retains its salient features: spaciousness, airiness, and light.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

KOSCIUSZKO HOUSE

301 Pine Street
1775

The Kosciuszko House was occupied by Polish General Thaddeus Kosciuszko and his traveling companion Julian Niemcewic, an important Polish literary figure, from November, 1797, to May, 1798. Kosciuszko served as a military engineer during the American Revolution. The three-and-one-half-story house has walls of brick laid in Flemish bond with black glazed headers. Still intact is the original cornice with its fret moulding. A two-story frame bathhouse added to the rear prior to 1853 was replaced by a one-story stucco addition in 1942. The house is presently in good condition but is unused.
Private; not accessible to the public

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

MASONIC TEMPLE

1 N. Broad Street
1873, James H. Windrim

The Romanesque Revival Masonic Temple is one of the outstanding buildings in Philadelphia. It is three and one-half stories high, and the main facade is dominated by two towers (the taller rises 250 feet). Exterior walls are granite and round arches mark all openings. Interior meeting rooms are unique examples of many architectural types—Moorish, Byzantine, Greek, Norman, Renaissance, Corinthian, and Egyptian. The building serves as the Grand Lodge for Pennsylvania Masonry.
Private
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

MAXWELL, EBENEEZER, HOUSE

200 W. Tulpehocken Street
1859

Ebeneezer Maxwell, a merchant, built this Victorian stone house with its unusual cornice, slate mansard roof, and four-story tower. There are two attached wings on the west end and four miniature dormers in the tower roof. Walls of the dwelling are faced with serpentine stone. The cornice is of Tudor Gothic design and runs up the gables, all of which contain round windows. A wooden, crenellated piazza is attached to the west elevation. The metal cresting on the tower may have been repeated on the roof at one time.
Private
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
MIKVEH ISRAEL CEMETERY
Northwest corner of Spruce and
Darien Streets
18th and 19th centuries

In 1740 Nathan Levy, a founder of Philadelphia's Jewish community, obtained this land for use as a burial plot. Interred here are several Revolutionary soldiers and notables such as Haym Salomon, the Gratz family, Aaron Levy, and Nathan Levy himself. Salomon, a financier, did much to stabilize American currency and credit (1781–1784); the Gratz brothers, shipowners and merchants, were active in civic and community affairs; Rebecca Gratz (1781–1869) was a teacher and philanthropist. Aaron Levy founded Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania. This oldest Jewish cemetery in Philadelphia contains some colonial gravestones, but most markers are 19th century.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
MOUNT PLEASANT
Fairmount Park
1761–1762

Mount Pleasant is among the finest surviving examples of late Georgian domestic architecture in Pennsylvania. Constructed by John MacPherson, a Scottish sea captain and privateer, the two-and-one-half-story stone house is raised over a high basement. The exterior architectural emphasis is centered on the east and west facades where projecting pedimented central pavilions break the five-bay facades. The hip roof is topped by a balustraded deck and two arched quadruple chimmeys. The house has a central hallway with flanking rooms rich in interior decorations. Two symmetrically placed flanking outbuildings complete the composition.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
MUSICAL FUND HALL
808 Locust Street
1824, William Strickland; 1847,
Nicholas LeBrun; 1891, Addison
Hutton

The Musical Fund Society was founded in 1820 for the "relief of decayed musicians and for the improvement of taste in music." Four years later a building was erected to house their activities, and it is today the oldest music hall in the country. The first Republican National Convention took place here in 1856. Strickland's original design was modified in 1847 by LeBrun, who moved the street facade forward 16 feet and changed the stage from the front to the rear of the interior. The present facade dates from the 1891 remodeling. It is buff brick with terra cotta facing and copper cornices. For many years Musical Fund Hall was used as a warehouse and an office.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
NEW MARKET
S. 2nd Street, between Pine and
Lombard Streets
1745

Philadelphia's New Market illustrates a once-important aspect of distributing food. A street market, open on Tuesdays and Fridays, it served residents of South Philadelphia until well into the 19th century. Two parallel rows of brick pillars support a gable roof and arched plastered ceiling over an open market area. The Head House, a two-story firehouse built in 1804, stands at the market's north end. The first floor housed fire equipment; the second floor provided a meeting room.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
OLD FORT MIFFLIN
Marina and Penrose Ferry Roads
1772–1775, 1779–1781, 1794–1798,
1814—, 1835–1839, 1870's

Fort Mifflin was laid out in 1771 by British engineer John Montressor. When the Revolutionary War broke out the fortifications were unfinished. A colonial force of 300 men and 20 cannon occupied the site when British troops held Philadelphia, and a six-day attack was required to drive the defenders back across the Delaware River to New Jersey, thus enabling supplies to be brought upriver to General Howe's troops in the city. In 1798 the fort was reconstructed in stone according to the designs and plans of Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who later laid out Washington, D.C. Fort Mifflin was named for Thomas Mifflin, first governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Buildings included in the fort complex are a blacksmith shop, soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, commandant's house, artillery shed, commissary, arsenal, hospital, and main magazines.
Municipal
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
PEALE, CHARLES WILLSON, HOUSE (BELFIELD)
2100 Clarkson Avenue
c. 1750

Charles Willson Peale is noted for his miniatures and portraits of George Washington and other prominent individuals of the Revolutionary War period. During the war he painted many portraits, including 40 miniatures during the bitter winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge. Of value to historians is the artist's meticulous attention to detail in portraying military uniforms. Belfield, Peale's residence from 1810 to 1820, has been greatly altered over the years.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS
Southwest Corner of Broad and
Cherry Streets
1872–1876, Frank Furness

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, founded in 1805, has occupied this building since 1876. Designed by Philadelphia architect Frank Furness, the three-and-one-half-story brick and stone building exhibits the originality and creativity of detail characteristic of its designer. Designed in the Venetian Gothic mode, the Academy is the most important of Furness's surviving buildings. Notable is the vigorous polychromy of the exterior and the striking combination of stone, brick, and tile. Floral decoration above the windows and beside the central arched opening incorporates natural forms, a characteristic of Furness's style. The Academy is a powerful and original interpretation of 19th-century architectural forms, an intensely personal statement by a leading architect of the day.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
8th and Spruce Streets
1756, Samuel Rhoads

The Pennsylvania Hospital is the oldest established hospital in the United States. Dr. Thomas Bond conceived the idea of founding this hospital to care for the sick, injured, and insane. With Benjamin Franklin's support the hospital was authorized in 1751 and began operations the following year. The hospital has continued to grow as the city has grown. While the exterior of the original building

has been little altered, the interior has changed greatly, but even so the building retains a large measure of its original appearance.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF ART (ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB)
Northwest corner of Broad and Pine Streets
1824, John Haviland

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was constructed as a U-shaped building three stories high and measuring 96 by 92 feet. A classic pediment and four Doric columns adorn the main facade giving the structure a temple-like appearance. Flanking wings contain shallow arches. In 1852 north and south two-story wings were built, and in 1863 a third story was added to the original long wings (east and west). The basement of the old asylum contained a kitchen, bakehouse, dining room, workshop, and ironing room. Sitting rooms, offices, parlors, and a chapel occupied the first floor, and the second floor had only bedrooms. Interior alterations have been made to accommodate the College of Art.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP
212 S. 4th Street
1836, Thomas U. Walter

The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire is the oldest continuing fire insurance company in America. It was founded by Benjamin Franklin and others in 1752. Since 1836 the Contributionship has occupied this three-story brick building. Window sills and frames are marble, and there are heavy molded lintels above the twin windows of the first and second stories. The entrance portico has four fluted Corinthian columns with marble bases and a heavy architrave and a dentil molding. In 1866 extensive alterations were made: the roof was changed to a mansard; the present marble molded dentil cornice was added; and the portico columns and steps were replaced.
Private
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
POE, EDGAR ALLAN, HOUSE
530 N. 7th Street
c. 1830

Edgar Allan Poe lived in this small brick cottage from 1842 to 1844. Here he wrote many of his best-known short stories: "The Gold Bug," "The Fall of the House of Usher," and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." In the next few years he was also recognized for his poetry, including "Annabel Lee," "The Raven," and "The Bells." The house is furnished with contemporary items and contains manuscripts and first editions of "The Bells," "The Raven," "The Gold Bug," and other tales and poems.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
REYNOLDS-MORRIS HOUSE
225 S. 8th Street
1786–1787

The Reynolds-Morris House is one of the finest surviving original examples of a Georgian Philadelphia row town house. The L-shaped three-and-one-half-story brick building has a gable roof and a high chimney set in each of former end party walls. Its double front has two windows on each side of the central doorway, a range of five windows on the second and third floors, and three simple dormers in the gable roof above. Two slightly projecting courses of bricks form decorative horizontal belts at the second- and third-floor levels. A heavy molded cornice and handsome gutter spouts complete the decorative features. The adjoining 18th-century row houses have been removed so that the house now stands alone with a garden space on either side.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Southwest corner of 20th and Cherry Streets
1856, John Notman

The architecture of St. Clement's Church is Romanesque. The sanctuary is rectangular with a semicircular chancel. A three-story square tower stands at the northeast corner and was once topped by a spire demolished in 1869. Exterior walls are brownstone. Interior alterations were made at a later date under the direction of Horace Wells Sellers. Highlights of the interior are polychrome statuary, stained glass windows by Charles J. Connick, and the Crypt Chapel containing stones from the ruins of ancient St. Clement's in the Crimea.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ST. GEORGE'S METHODIST CHURCH
324 New Street
1760's

Old St. George's, the oldest Methodist church in continuous use in the United States, has played a prominent role in the development and history of American Methodism. The Philadelphia congregation which later met at St. George's first gathered in a sail loft on Dock Street in 1767. Two years later they purchased this church building in an unfinished condition from a group of Dutch Presbyterians. Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in America, served as St. George's third pastor. The church itself is a three-story brick building with gable roof and box cornice. Its Fourth Street side has been altered by the addition of a stone wall and a paved entrance terrace necessitated by the lowering of the street level. The adjoining historical center dates from 1812 and consists of two joined brick town houses.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
SOCIETY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by Walnut Street, on the south by Lombard Street, on the east by the pier line of the Delaware River, and on the west by 8th Street
18th and 19th centuries

The area known as Society Hill comprises the original and oldest portion of Philadelphia as laid out in 1682 by Thomas Holme, surveyor for William Penn. The name Society Hill is taken from the Free Society of Traders, who purchased 20,000 acres from Penn. Within the historic district are more than 575 18th- and 19th-century commercial, residential, and religious structures. The early houses are brick construction with wood trim and water tables and belt courses of either marble or molded brick. Pent eaves are not uncommon. Among the most important structures are the following: the Head House (1804, Second Street), a firehouse; New Market (begun 1745), also on Second Street; St. Peter's Episcopal Church (1763, Robert Smith), Third and Pine; Old St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (1838–1839) serving the oldest Catholic parish in the city; St. George's Greek Orthodox Cathedral (1822, John

Haviland), 250 S. Eighth Street; the Powel House (1765), 244 S. Third Street; the Luke Morris House (1787), 255 S. Eighth Street; and the Todd House (1775), 343 Walnut.
Multiple public/private
HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
STENTON (JAMES LOGAN HOME)
18th and Courtland Streets
1730

Immigrating to America in 1699, James Logan became a prominent figure in the government of Pennsylvania. He became mayor of Philadelphia in 1722 and Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1731. From his youthful interest in mathematics and botany grew his primary contributions to scientific knowledge. He amassed a scientific and mathematical library of nearly 400 volumes and performed significant botanical experiments. Logan built this three-story brick house and occupied it until his death in 1751.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
SULLY, THOMAS, RESIDENCE
530 Spruce Street
1796

During his lifetime Thomas Sully was one of America's most prolific portrait painters. He is credited with some 2600 paintings, including some historical scenes. Among his best-known works are "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and "Marquis de Lafayette." This brick row house was his residence for only a brief period, although he lived in Philadelphia from 1808 until his death in 1872.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
TWELFTH STREET MEETINGHOUSE
20 S. 12th Street
1810–1814

Used continually since its completion, the Twelfth Street Meetinghouse was originally known as the Monthly Meeting of the Friends of Philadelphia for the Western District. The building incorporates many 18th-century building techniques. All reusable timbers and paneling from the 1755 Great Meetinghouse (demolished in 1810) were employed in constructing the present meetinghouse. There are the traditional two entrances, one for men and one for women, and the inside is divided into two rooms by a movable wooden partition. All shutters, millwork, and window sash are original.
Private

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
U.S.S. *OLYMPIA*
Pier 40, at the foot of Chestnut Street
1888

The cruiser *Olympia* is the oldest steel-hulled American warship afloat. The ship measures 340 feet long at the water line and has a beam of 53 feet. During the Spanish-American War she served as Commodore George Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila Bay. After naval duty in World War I, she was used to return the body of the Unknown Soldier to the United States in 1921. After several more cruises the ship was tied up at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1922. The restored ship retains its original engines, and on the berth deck are Dewey's cabin and the crew's sleeping quarters.
Private
NHL

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
WALNUT STREET THEATRE
9th and Walnut Streets
1809, John Haviland

The Walnut Street Theatre is one of the oldest surviving theaters in the United States. Originally used for circuses, the theater began presenting legitimate drama in 1811. Among its many performers have been Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Richard Mansfield, and John Drew. Despite its several remodelings, both inside and out, the building still illustrates the history of the American theater. The stage is one of the earliest examples of a "raked" or slanted stage still in use.
Private
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
WOODFORD
East Fairmount Park
1734, 1756

The first of the late Georgian mansions to be erected in the Philadelphia area was Woodford. William Coleman, wealthy merchant and judge, built the house as an L-shaped, two-story brick mansion with a hip roof. The three-bay east facade has a pedimented center pavilion. A projecting cornice between the first and second floors extends around three sides of the house. The main entrance is flanked by two Roman Doric engaged columns that support the comforming entablature with pediment. Above this is a Palladian window set in the narrow central pavilion.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
THE WOODLANDS
40th Street and Woodland Avenue, West
c. 1770

Built by William Hamilton and greatly enlarged and remodeled in the Adam style in 1788–1789, The Woodlands is a notable example of late Georgian domestic residential architecture. The two-story rectangular-shaped house is of gray stone. Two large brick chimneys rise above the low-pitched hip roof. Two semi-circular bays project from the side elevation of the house, and at the north entrance front six Ionic pilasters support a 34-foot-wide projecting pediment. On the south entrance a flight of stone steps ascends to a central pedimented roof portico supported by six Doric pillars.
Private
NHL; HABS

PIKE COUNTY
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL
Reference—see Orange County, New York

PIKE COUNTY
Milford
PINCHOT, GIFFORD, HOUSE (GREY TOWERS)
West edge of Milford
c. 1886

Grey Towers, a large, stone, chateau-like house, was Gifford Pinchot's home until his death in 1946. Pinchot, America's first professionally trained forester, was a pre-eminent crusader in the cause of federal forestry and conservation from 1901 to 1909. Under his leadership the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture was expanded, first into the Bureau of Forestry and then into the present-day Forest Service. In 1901, under Pinchot's chairmanship, the newly created National Conservation Commission produced the world's first national inventory of natural resources.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

VENANGO COUNTY
Titusville vicinity
DRAKE OIL WELL
3 miles southeast of Titusville on Pa. 36, Drake Well Memorial Park
1859

Edwin L. Drake drilled the world's first oil well in the summer of 1859. An oil boom followed, and for the next quarter century the Titusville region remained the oil

center of the United States. A museum and a replica of Drake's first derrick commemorate the event.
State
NHL

WAYNE COUNTY
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL
Reference—see Orange County, New York

WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Harrison City vicinity
BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD
2 miles east of Harrison City on Pa. 993
1763

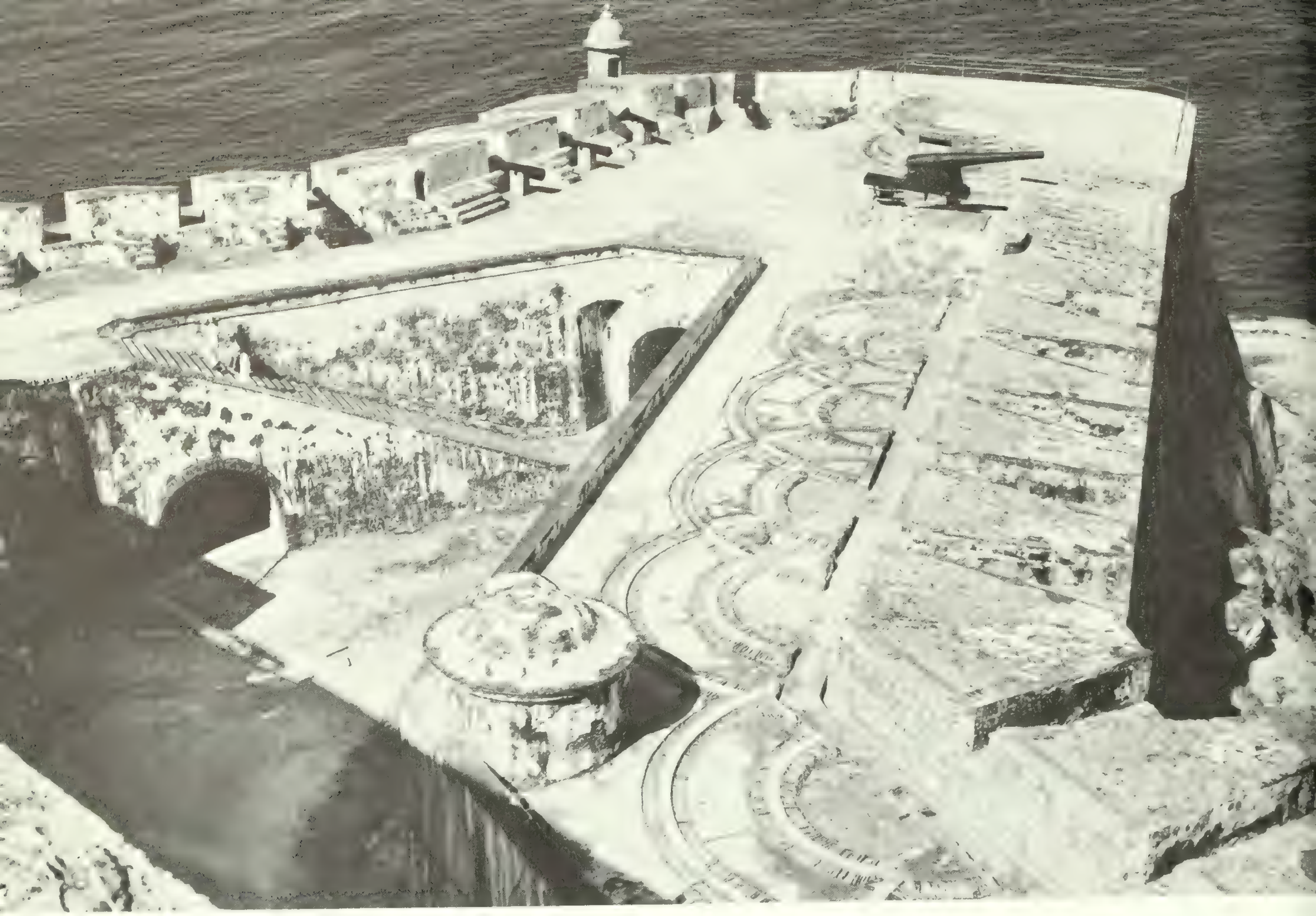
The battle of Bushy Run, August 5–6, 1763, was a decisive British victory over the best organized and most dangerous Indian forces on the colonial frontier in the 18th century. Often called "Pontiac's Rebellion," the uprising was crushed by British General Henry Bouquet's victory at Fort Pitt. The western frontier then became relatively safe for the colonists who shortly began settling in the Ohio Country.
State
NHL

YORK COUNTY
York
BILLMEYER HOUSE
E. Market Street
1860

This Italian Villa style house was built for industrialist Charles Billmeyer. The exterior brick walls are ornamented by quoins while window and door openings are trimmed with cast stone. Atop the hip roof there is a square cupola with a wide bracketed cornice. Both side elevations have double stacked bay windows. The rear wing was probably added after completion of the main structure.
Private; not accessible to the public

Puerto Rico

Chapel, Plaza De Armas, Castillo De San Felipe Del Morro
San Juan, Puerto Rico. *Jack E. Boucher for HABS*



El Morro, San Juan National Historic Site,
San Juan, Puerto Rico. *Jack E. Boucher for NPS*

SAN JUAN

LA FORTALEZA

San Juan Island, between San Juan
Bay and Calle Recinto Oeste
1533–1540; 1845–1846 (remodeled
and enlarged)

La Fortaleza, the first fortification of San Juan, Puerto Rico, was built by the Spanish as a defense against raids by French and English pirates and Carib Indians. It was captured by the English Earl of Cumberland in 1598. Falling to the Dutch in 1625, La Fortaleza was burned by the retreating army when it failed to capture the nearby fort at El Morro. Reconstructed after the Dutch campaign, it has since been the residence of the island governors.

Territorial

NHL; HABS

SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

16th century

San Juan National Historic Site, comprising major defenses of the Spanish Main, once protected a strategic harbor that guarded the sea lane to the Caribbean. Here Spaniards planted the first permanent colony in the present territory of the United States, and its fortifications are the oldest within our territorial limits. Various fortifications, including Casa Blanca, outside the park, were made in the early 16th century, but the massive masonry citadel of El Morro was not begun until 1591. By the last years of the 18th century the major defenses of San Juan included El Cañuelo, El Morro, San Cristobal, and the city walls. These fortifications stand today as a reminder of the once-great Spanish empire.

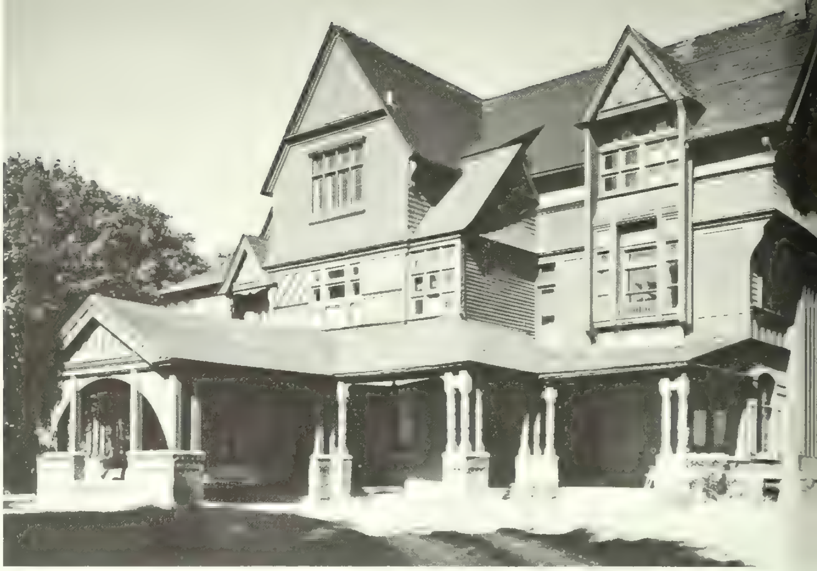
Federal/non-federal

NPS; 37.77 acres

HABS

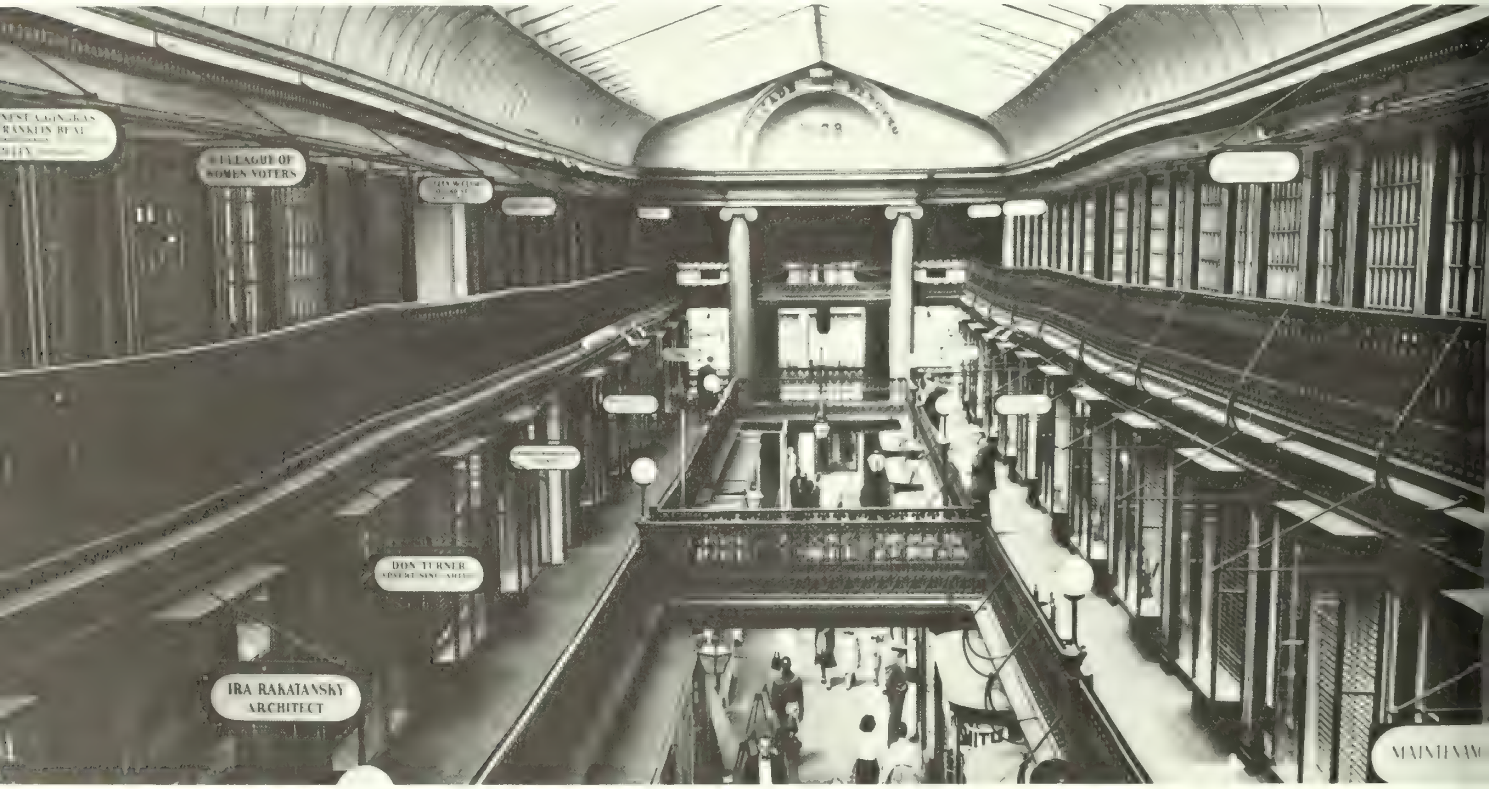
Rhode Island

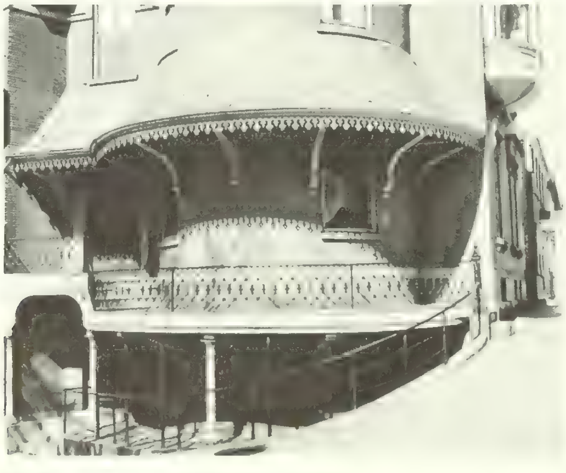
Bristol County Courthouse, Bristol, Rhode Island.
Clifford M. Renshaw, III



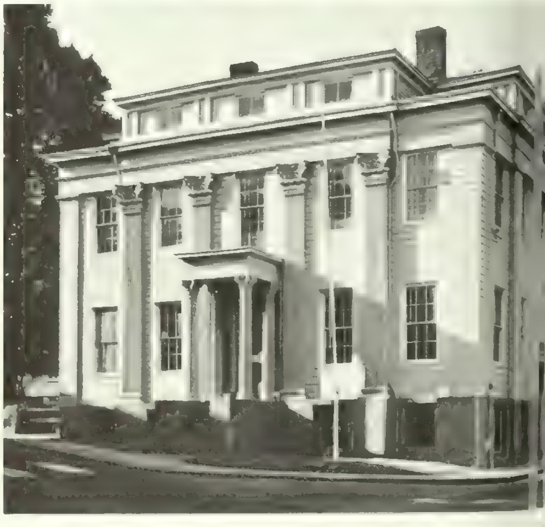
Charles H. Baldwin House,
Newport, Rhode Island.
Cervin Robinson for HABS

The Arcade, Providence, Rhode Island.
Providence Journal-Bulletin


LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
DON TURNER
IRA RAKATANSKY ARCHITECT



General Ambrose Burnside House,
College Hill Historic District,
Providence, Rhode Island.
Providence Preservation Society



Levi H. Gale House, Newport, Rhode Island.
Cervin Robinson for HABS

BRISTOL COUNTY
Bristol
BRISTOL COUNTY COURTHOUSE
High Street
1816

The Bristol County Courthouse was constructed of stone laid in mortar and faced with brick. At this time the walls are covered with stucco. Its central section is three stories high, three bays wide, and covered by a gable roof. Two-story portions project from the north and south elevations, appearing like wings although they are not. Above the center block is a square wooden two-stage tower, each stage railed, supporting an octagonal belfry with a concave conical roof. Russell Warren, who did much work in Bristol, may have designed the courthouse. Its most distinctive feature is a large, modestly rusticated arched window opening subdivided by wooden colonettes and interlaced Gothic mullions. The state legislature met in the Bristol Courthouse and in four other county seats on an alternating basis.
State

KENT COUNTY
East Greenwich
ARMORY OF THE KENTISH GUARDS
Armory and Peirce Streets
1842

The Kentish Guards, organized in 1774, is a volunteer militia unit or "chartered company." The Armory has been their headquarters since its construction. It is a rectangular (61 by 30 feet), frame, Greek Revival structure with a temple front portico on the west elevation. The portico is shallow and has two Doric columns set between paneled corner piers. Above is an architrave containing small dentils and a well-proportioned pediment. In the 1890's the rear of the building was extended.
State

KENT COUNTY
East Greenwich
KENT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
127 Main Street
c. 1803–1806

The Kent County Courthouse is a two-story frame building with clapboarded exterior and a deck-on-hip roof. Its stone basement is enough above ground to constitute another story. The seven-bay facade has a pediment above and quoins at the sides delineating the three central bays. Quoins also mark the building's corners, and a belt course separates the first and second floors. An oblong clock tower is set atop the balustraded deck of the roof and is, in turn, surmounted by a cupola. Several periods of decor are apparent inside in later moldings and paneling in the various rooms. Until 1854 the Rhode Island legislature met at five county seats on an alternating basis, and for a brief period, each of these towns was the state capital. East Greenwich was one, and the convention convened in the Kent County Courthouse in 1842 for the purpose of framing a new constitution.
State

KENT COUNTY
East Greenwich
WHITMARSH, COLONEL MICAH, HOUSE (JOHN REYNOLDS HOUSE)
294 Main Street
1761–1771

John Reynolds built this two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling which was owned by the Whitmarsh family from 1773 to 1845. The roof is a high gambrel type lacking dormers. Inside, the house has a central hall, four-room plan. Externally the structure is almost devoid of any architectural embellishment except a brick belt course. The main entrance is not original but was added in the 1830's or 1840's. Brickwork around the window openings has undergone sporadic and patchy repair when the windows themselves were apparently shortened and widened. The second-floor chambers retain, to a large degree, their original floors, two-paneled doors, mantels, overmantels, paneling, woodwork, and hardware.
Private

KENT COUNTY
Warwick
RHODES, CHRISTOPHER, HOUSE
25 Post Road
c. 1800

Christopher Rhodes and his two brothers founded a cotton manufacturing business and became the leading entrepreneurs of Warwick in the first half of the 19th century. Also active in politics, Rhodes served in the state legislature. His house is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling sheathed with clapboards. The basement is stone and the roof is gabled. The Federal style front entrance is surmounted by a semicircular fanlight, a molded architrave, and a triangular pediment.
Private

NEWPORT COUNTY
Middletown
WHITEHALL
Berkeley Avenue
1729

George Berkeley (1685–1753) came to Newport in 1710 enroute to Bermuda, where he proposed founding a college. Twenty years later, in the early 1730's, he left Rhode Island and returned to England to become bishop of Cloyne. His two-story timber and clapboard construction house is topped by a hip roof. Alterations have been made on the house, but most of the interior trim is original.
Private
HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
BALDWIN, CHARLES H., HOUSE
Bellevue Avenue opposite Perry Street
1877–1878, Potter and Robinson

Built as a summer home for Commodore Charles H. Baldwin, USN, this Shingle Style house was an important element in the residential development of Bellevue Avenue. It is characterized by richly textured decorative surfaces and the dramatic use of open space on the interior. The house is an irregular rectangle measuring about 80 by 60 feet with a steep, many-gabled roof. Timber framed, it is faced with brick, clapboards, and shingles in that order from the ground upwards. Vertical accents are provided by the towering, pilastered chimneys, while strong interlocking patterns are created by the roof slopes and gable forms, the half-timbered and paneled wall surfaces, and the window mullions.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
BRICK MARKET
Thames Street and Washington Square
1762–1772, Peter Harrison

Among the remaining colonial commercial buildings in Newport, the Brick Market is a notable illustration of colonial civic architecture. It was originally built with open arcades on the ground floor; the two upper stories were devoted to retail dry-goods shops and offices. Harrison's model for the design was Inigo Jones's and John Webb's design for the great gallery at Somerset House, London, England. The building was later used for a variety of purposes; theater (1793–1799), town and city hall (1842–1900). Restored in 1928–1930, it currently houses the offices of the Newport Chamber of Commerce.
Municipal
NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
CHATEAU-SUR-MER
Bounded by Bellevue, Leroy, Lawrence, and Shepard Avenues
1851–1852; 1872–1873, Richard Morris Hunt

Chateau-sur-Mer was built for William S. Wetmore and remained in the possession of the Wetmore family until the 1960's. The present, three-story, Victorian "cottage" reflects Hunt's romanticism and is an elaborately altered version of the earlier structure. Hunt added a mansard roof, altered a side entrance, and increased the number of windows, rooms, and towers. Fall River granite was used for the exterior walls to emphasize mass; carved woodwork and ceiling beams ornament the library and dining room; and the floors are inlaid wood. John LaFarge executed a large stained-glass window for the main staircase landing between the first and second floors. The interior rooms are grouped around a central hall.
Private; not accessible to the public

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
CLARKE STREET MEETINGHOUSE (SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH)
Clarke Street
c. 1735

The Second Congregational Society of Newport engaged Cotton Palmer, a Providence-Taunton builder, to construct a meetinghouse for them in 1735. According to specifications the building was to be 62 feet long and 42 feet wide. The original tower and spire (taken down in 1946) on the east gable end were built in stages. The tower rose one square story above the gable and was surrounded at its top by a rail or parapet containing short pinnacles at each corner. This section was surmounted by an octagonal section above which was the octagonal shingled spire. The main entrance was originally in the center of the north side. Following damage by occupying British troops, the church interior had been rebuilt by 1785; more changes occurred in 1847 through the addition of Greek Revival detailing; wings and Victorian ornament were added in 1874–1875. The church is presently used for storage.
Private; not accessible to the public

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
FORT ADAMS
Harrison Avenue
1824

Earliest fortifications on this site were completed in 1799 and formed a vital defense of Narragansett Bay and an important link in the coastal defenses of the eastern seaboard. By the outbreak of the War of 1812 the 18th-century works were ruinous and new ones were erected. What remains is mainly a product of the 1820's plus some inner and outer additions. Basically a hollow granite pentagon measuring 1,200 by 1,000 feet overall, Fort Adams has projecting bastions on the northwest, northeast, and southeast angles that dominate the channel passage. The walls have two casemate levels beneath a parapeted unroofed gallery for artillery use. A maze of underground tunnels was dug through rock to provide exits in case of abandonment. The south wall of the fort is surmounted by brick additions used as barracks. These are fronted by galleries supported on cast iron columns and, with their chimneys, survive although hollow. There are no other structures within the walls. Buildings outside the walls are an austere, granite, Greek Revival guardhouse and late 19th- and early 20th-century brick auxiliary buildings which illustrate the continuous use and development of Fort Adams.
State; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
GALE, LEVI H., HOUSE
89 Touro Street
1833–1835, Russell Warren

The Levi Gale House is one of only three surviving monumentally scaled and classically detailed dwellings of the Greek Revival period in the city of Newport. The frame structure measures 50 feet square and is two and one-half stories high with a hip monitor roof. Its square mass is strongly articulated by rusticated pilasters at the corners, and the five bays on the north and east sides are marked by four Corinthian pilasters. At the eaves is a deep entablature scaled to the proportions of the pilasters. Each pilastered facade has a central one-story entrance porch with Corinthian columns. The house was moved to its present location in 1925.
Private
HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
HUNTER HOUSE
54 Washington Street
c. 1748

The Hunter House was constructed for Deputy Gov. Jonathan Nichols, Jr. It is an early, New England Georgian, two-story residence with a balustraded gambrel roof. Though the house appears to be of frame construction, the walls are brick-lined. The early Georgian exterior, with its heavily molded window caps and projecting cornice, is severe in appearance except for the broken segmental pediment over the central doorway on the street facade. The structure has two interior chimneys and the typical Georgian floor plan: two rooms on either side of the central hall on both floors.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
KING, EDWARD, HOUSE
Aquidneck Park, Spring Street
1845–1847, Richard Upjohn

Richard Upjohn's King House is a good example of the Italian Villa home popular during the mid–19th century. This style of architecture represented a noticeable break with the traditional symmetry of design and regularity of plan heretofore popular. Ornament was characterized by size and simplicity. The King House is brick with sandstone cornices, brackets, string courses, and window dressings. Porches, balconies, and hoods are wood. Variations in roof heights produce an extremely irregular mass; both gable and hip roofs are employed, and there is a large three-story tower on the southwest corner. Porches formerly at the southwest, southeast, and eastern sides have been removed. Interior decoration is also plain and heavy, and some of the floors are inlaid wood.
Municipal
NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
LUCAS-JOHNSTON HOUSE
40 Division Street
18th century

The original section of the Lucas-Johnston House, mentioned as existing in 1721, faced the east and was composed of two rooms flanking a center chimney. Some time before 1750 the original house was enlarged by the addition of rooms on the west, and the entrance was altered to face west. The Colonial frame house is now

square in appearance and has a gable-on-hip roof. Fine architectural detail is evident in the main pedimented doorway and in the modillion cornice.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
MIANTONOMI MEMORIAL PARK
Bounded on the south by Admiral Kalbfuss Road, on the west by Girard Avenue, on the north by property of the Newport Housing Authority, and on the east by Hillside Avenue
17th to 20th centuries

This 32-acre park was originally part of a land tract purchased from the Narragansett Indians in 1637 or 1638. The colonists used the hill for a lookout, for public executions, and for beacons. In 1776 Col. Israel Putnam constructed fortifications here. When Newport fell to the British, they held the city for 3 years, strengthening its defenses on the hill. Remains of the British powder magazine and other works are still visible. After the Revolution the entire area around Miantonomi Hill reverted to farm land and remained so until 1921 when the city of Newport purchased it for a park. A memorial tower was erected in the park in 1929 to commemorate the Newport dead of World War I.
Municipal

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
THE NEWPORT CASINO
194 Bellevue Avenue
1879–1881, McKim, Mead, and White

The architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White designed the Newport Casino in their now-famous Shingle Style during Newport's heyday as a summer resort. Stores and restaurants, separated by brick piers, were located on the ground floor. Above them were clubrooms. The exterior of the second floor is shingled and supported by corbels. Decorative carving ornaments the roof pediments, and the center section has a projecting second-story balcony. Alterations and additions have been made over the years, and parts of the Casino have burned. There are sports facilities behind the Casino, and the first official U.S. Lawn Tennis Association championships were played here in 1881. Also situated within the Casino complex is the Casino Theatre designed by Stanford White. It, too, is Shingle Style with a wood and plaster interior.
Private

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
NEWPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Within an area bounded approximately by Van Zandt Avenue, Farewell, Sherman, High, Thomas, Golden Hill, Thames, Marsh, and Washington Streets
18th century

Newport's numerous Georgian structures illustrate the mid-18th century architectural history of one of the colonies' major ports. Because of the work of Richard Munday, master carpenter, and of Peter Harrison, a distinguished colonial architect, Newport's Georgian public buildings rank among the most advanced and academic in style of those erected in the colonies during the 18th century. Newport's unique architectural character as a colonial city, however, lies not only in its fine public buildings and the mansions of wealthy merchants, but also in the rows of small, 18th-century dwellings and shops that still occupy the old part of the city. The historic structures are largely concentrated near the waterfront and situated within the 18th-century limits of the town. The waterfront is not within the boundaries of the historic district.
Public/private
NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
OLD COLONY HOUSE (OLD STATEHOUSE)
Washington Square
1739–1741, Richard Munday

The Old Statehouse is a colonial period building of both historical and architectural distinction. It first housed the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, and from 1790 to 1900, the Rhode Island legislature. When General George Washington came to Newport to visit the newly arrived French army during the Revolutionary War, a banquet was held in the great hall. The red brick building has a gable roof surmounted by a two-story octagonal cupola. The dominant feature of the main facade is the center doorway and balcony.
State
NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
REDWOOD LIBRARY
50 Bellevue Avenue
1750, Peter Harrison

The Redwood Library was the outgrowth of a philosophical society, founded in Newport in 1730, to which Abraham Redwood donated funds for the purchase of books in 1747. It is one of the oldest library buildings in continuous use in the United States.
Private
NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS, HOUSE
2 Shepard Avenue
1875–1876, Henry Hobson Richardson

H. H. Richardson successfully imported mid-19th-century English Queen Anne architecture to the United States with his design for the Sherman House. Bold and symmetrical massing of form characterizes this L-shaped, two-and-one-half-story stone and frame residence. The tall, main, gable roof is intersected by a massive subsidiary front gable. First-floor walls are pink granite laid in random ashlar and have sandstone trim. Upper walls are shingled (a Richardson innovation) and are inset with half timber and stucco panels. Casement windows appear on all floors. Interior rooms have beamed ceilings and paneled walls. Architect Stanford White redecorated three principal rooms in 1879–1881, and in 1920 the house was enlarged by the addition of a service wing.
Private
NHL; HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
TOURO SYNAGOGUE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
85 Touro Street
1763, Peter Harrison

Roger Williams' proclamation of religious liberty in 1647 led to the establishment of a Jewish colony in Newport as early as 1658. In 1763 the dedication of the congregation's synagogue was conducted by Rabbi Isaac Touro. Peter Harrison designed Touro Synagogue in the Georgian style, but modified it to accommodate the Sephardic ritual of the congregation. Congregation Jeshuet Israel—Salvation of Israel—still worships here.
Private
HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
TRINITY CHURCH
141 Spring Street
1725–1726

Built under the direction of the master carpenter Richard Munday, Trinity Church is an early, New England Georgian frame church. Its interior and exterior are closely modeled after Boston's Old

North (Christ) Church, which was built of brick a few years earlier. Like Old North Church, Trinity Church is rectangular in shape with arched windows in two levels and a projecting front tower and spire. The wooden steeple, composed of a square tower, arcaded belfry, a lantern, and slender spire, is also modeled after Old North Church. Trinity's spire, designed in 1726, was not actually erected until 1741, and, after damage by wind in 1768, was taken down and rebuilt along the original lines. The interior of the church is marked by superimposed orders of square pillars above and below the galleries, arched vaults above the gallery bays, box pews, and a high pulpit. In 1762 additional length was obtained by sawing directly through the body of the building, shifting the rear portion back about 30 feet, and filling in the central space. The church presently serves an active Episcopal congregation.

Private

NHL; HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY

Newport

UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Coaster's Harbor Island
1819

In 1884 the Navy established a college offering advanced professional courses for naval officers. The original building is the most important surviving site associated with Alfred Thayer Mahan, president of the college from 1886 to 1889 and 1892–1893. His contributions to United States' naval policies and doctrines influenced almost every major nation during his time. His lectures and further studies were included in the publication of *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* (1890). The stone building in which Mahan lectured and administered the college now serves as the commandant's headquarters.

Federal

NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY

Newport

VERNON HOUSE

46 Clarke Street
Late 1750's

The Vernon House is an academically correct late Georgian frame residence noted for its fine interior trim and stairway. The two-and-one-half-story structure has 10 dormer windows protruding from its hip roof. Detailing on the front entrance and the roof cornice is Georgian. It is not known how much of the interior is original. The north parlor, to the left of the hall, is paneled from floor to ceiling, and the windows have interior paneled shutters and deep window seats. Other rooms in the house also have excellent paneling. The hall stairs have twisted balusters, ramped wall paneling and rail, and a Palladian window at the landing. The house was built by Metcalf Bowler, who was to become chief justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. It was later acquired by William Vernon, a shipowner and merchant who had served as president of the Eastern Navy Board during the Revolution. It remained in the possession of the Vernon family from 1773 until 1812.

Private

NHL; HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY

Newport

WANTON-LYMAN-HAZARD HOUSE

17 Broadway
1695

The Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House illustrates the architectural transition from 17th- to 18th-century style. Its frame construction recalls houses of early New England, while elaboration of structural detail and ornamentation reflects changes of the early 18th century which developed into the Georgian style of middle colonial times. The house was once owned by Richard Ward, who became governor of the Rhode Island colony in 1740. It was damaged by the 1765 Stamp Act riots when it was occupied by the Tory Stamp Master, Martin Howard.

Private

NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY

Newport

WHITEHORNE, SAMUEL, HOUSE

414 Thames Street
c. 1800–1810

The Whitehorne House was built for Samuel Whitehorne, a prosperous Newport merchant. Its location, facing the harbor and the waterfront businesses, is typical of other merchants' residences of the time. The three-story Federal style house is 46 feet square and has a low-pitched hip roof surmounted by a square cupola. Its brick walls have no projecting beltcourses or pilasters, and the window and door openings are capped by simple arches. Slight variation is provided by the fanlight and sidelights of the main entrance, roundheaded windows on the second floor, and a bull's-eye window in the center of the third-floor front. Adorning the roof is a richly ornamented modillion cornice. The house is now under restoration for use as a house museum.

Private

HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Central Falls, Lincoln, Pawtucket, Providence vicinity

BLACKSTONE CANAL

Extends from Front Street Bridge, Lincoln, to Steeple and Promenade Streets, Providence
1824–1828

A frenzy of canal building occurred during the first 30 years of the 19th century. Construction was induced by increased industrial and commercial development and the consequent need for a transportation network. It was hoped that the Blackstone Canal, linking Providence, Rhode Island, and Worcester, Massachusetts, would stimulate industry in towns and villages along the way. Its useful life of nearly 20 years was ended by the introduction of a Providence-Worcester railroad. Twenty or more feet wide throughout, the canal was stone-walled in places to contain the canal stream and to support the towpath. As many as 49 granite-walled locks were constructed at numerous points, but there are few visible remains. Masonry retaining walls, some towpaths and wharfage areas, and the path of the canal into downtown Providence still exist.

Public/Private; portions inaccessible to the public

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Chepachet

CHEPACHET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Along both sides of R.I. 102–U.S. 44, north from the intersection of U.S. 44 and R.I. 102 to the intersection of R.I. 100 and 102; included are properties on both sides of Dorr Drive, Douglas Hook Road, Point Lane, and Oil Mill Lane
18th and 19th centuries

Chepachet Village played an important role in Rhode Island's post-Revolutionary industrial development. Located on the Chepachet River, the village grew quickly as a mill town and stage stop. The stagecoach tavern, built about 1800, served as the headquarters of politician Thomas Dorr during the Dorr Rebellion in 1842. Thomas Dorr was the gubernatorial candidate of a splinter party which was promising a new state constitution. The incumbent governor won the election and declared Dorr a traitorous criminal. State militia advanced on Dorr's stronghold in Chepachet only to find him gone. He later surrendered and was sentenced to life imprisonment but was released in 1845. Many of his reforms were later incorporated into the workings of the state

government. Approximately 75 buildings in the district possess architectural and/or historical value. All are of frame construction with the exception of a stone mill built in 1814.
Multiple public/private

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Cranston
JOY HOMESTEAD
156 Scituate Avenue
c. 1764–1778

Job Joy, who built this house, was a shoemaker. The original portion of the house, a gambrel-roofed, one-and-one-half-story section, was built around a central chimney and had a five-room plan. It was standing by 1778, and may have been built as early as 1764. A later, one-story ell with a gable roof was eventually added at the southern end of the main house. Members of the Joy family owned the house until 1884.
Private

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Cranston
SPRAGUE, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, MANSION
1351 Cranston Street
c. 1790, 1864

The Sprague Mansion was constructed in two parts. Both are timber framed and covered by clapboards. Although each is two and one-half stories high, their rooflines are not uniform. The earlier section is a long, gabled rectangle of eight bays, built originally with five bays and extended to the east in the early 19th century. At the same time the present doorway with segmental transom and sidelights was installed. The large western addition is three bays wide on its south front and higher than its adjoined neighbor. Its roof is a high, truncated or decked gable supporting an octagonal cupola. The main entrance is covered by a porch which has both paired and single Tuscan columns.
Private

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Glocester
GLOCESTER TOWN POUND
Pound Road and Chopmist Hill Road
1748

The Glocester Town Pound was built to incarcerate stray animals, although it has not been used for this purpose in 50 years. Dry wall construction was employed on the four-sided, irregular enclosure, and the walls themselves are six feet high. This pound is believed to be one of the oldest in existence.
Municipal

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Lincoln
ARNOLD, ELEAZER, HOUSE
Great Road (R.I. 123) near its
junction with R.I. 126
1687

Arnold House, erected in 1687, is an example of a "stone-ender" house indigenous to Rhode Island. Rhode Island, unlike Massachusetts and Connecticut, had a plentiful supply of building stone and lime for mortar. Consequently, a common Rhode Island form of colonial dwelling was the stone-ender house. In the 17th century a one-room house with a fireplace at one end was enlarged by the addition of a rear lean-to instead of another room at the opposite side of the chimney as was usually the case in other New England colonies. The lean-to room served as a kitchen, and its fireplace was built beside the original one of the hall. The combined chimneys of these two rooms were so wide that they covered virtually the whole end of the enlarged house, thus giving rise to the name "stone-ender." In the 18th century the original Arnold House was enlarged by raising the roof over the rear to two full stories and by the addition of a two-room-deep, two-story frame section with a separate chimney at the east end and another one-story lean-to across the rear. The original high-peaked front gable was removed during this enlargement.
Private
NHL; HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Lincoln
ARNOLD, ISRAEL, HOUSE
Great Road
c. 1720, 1760

Built in two parts of framed timber and clapboard construction, the Israel Arnold House is an interesting example of an 18th-century New England farmhouse. The earlier portion, a "single room" house, is the present one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roofed ell at the west end. It had a single large keeping room, an attic, and a large brick chimney at the gable end. The later two-and-one-half-story section had a front stairhall, two flanking rooms, one rear room, and two small rooms and a secondary stair in the rear corners. All trim, hardware, and woodwork is original, but the house is in need of repair.
Private

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Lincoln
BLACKSTONE CANAL (PAUL RONCI MEMORIAL PARK)
From Front Street north to Ashton
Dam
1824–1828

The Blackstone Canal was constructed to link Worcester, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. Within this 45-mile distance a 451-foot drop in altitude occurred, so granite locks were employed to enable boats to navigate the waterway. At many places canal traffic used the parallel Blackstone River. Great profits were never realized from the canal, principally because it was soon replaced by a railroad. Also, a proper system of reservoirs had not been provided and drought or water diversion by mill owners caused frequent interruption of service. This is the longest section of the canal that is still intact. It contains no locks, but the canal and towpath are in good condition.
Private

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Pawtucket
OLD SLATER MILL
Roosevelt Avenue
1793

Here in 1793 Samuel Slater founded the cotton textile manufacturing industry in the United States. While serving as an apprentice in a mill in England, Slater committed to memory the plan of such an establishment. After coming to America, he built the Old Slater Mill, thus introducing not only the textile industry, but also the factory system of manufacturing, which soon became common in American industry. The mill, which includes the original building and later additions, is operated as a museum.
Private
NHL

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
THE ARCADE
130 Westminster Street and 65
Weybosset Street
1828

The Arcade is not only architecturally significant as the principal surviving example of an early 19th-century business arcade erected in America in the 1820's, but also as a good model of monolithic granite construction. Built by Cyrus C. Butler and the Arcade Realty Company, it is a monumental (126 feet long) gable-roofed structure with short, lateral wings near the center. The north facade, which is an Ionic pedimented portico, was designed by James Bucklin; while the south facade, an unpedimented portico with a paneled attic parapet, was designed by Russell Warren. The three levels of the interior are connected by stairs that have their original cast iron railings. Banks of shops enclosed by galleries face each other and run lengthwise on each floor. The low gable roof, set above a wide coved cornice area, has a long range of glazed skylights set in iron sashes and separated by wooden rafters.

Private

HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Providence

BRACKETT, CHARLES, HOUSE (GEORGE CORLISS HOUSE)

45 Prospect Street
1875–c. 1882, George Corliss

George Corliss designed and built this three-story Italian Villa style home for himself and incorporated into it engineering innovations reflective of his own inventive character. In the stable complex adjoining the house he installed a small steam engine. The engine drove a fan which sent air, steam heated in ducts, through a tunnel into the house. Other ducts built into the walls heated the interior, and the temperature was controlled by an early version of a thermostat. Two other devices Corliss installed were a hydraulic elevator and sliding screens for the windows. The exterior is brick with brown sandstone trim, and a four-story tower breaks the skyline at one corner.

Private

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Providence

BROWN, JOHN, HOUSE

52 Power Street
1786–1788

Designed by the noted colonial amateur architect Joseph Brown, the John Brown House is a large, late Georgian mansion. Erected by John Brown, a wealthy merchant and brother of the architect, the three-story house has four exterior chimneys, massive brick walls, and interior brick partitions. The facade is characterized by a central, pedimented pavilion and a balustraded Doric portico. The interior adheres to the usual Georgian plan. The four rooms on each floor are divided into pairs by a wide central hall that extends through the house. The large three-story brick service wing at the rear of the main house is a later addition.

Private

NHL; HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Providence

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded on the north by Olney Street, on the south by Cohan Boulevard, on the east by Hope Street, and on the west by the Providence and Moshassuck rivers
c. 1730–1880

The College Hill Historic District has been carefully surveyed and evaluated with respect to its architecture and its historic significance. Within these boundaries preservation, restoration, and urban renewal projects have been undertaken harmoniously and in close proximity. Standing in complementary relationship to each other, the structures in the district preserve the integrity of an entire locale. College Hill is steep and few businesses have chosen this location, so the appearance is predominantly residential. It contains most of the original area of 17th-century settlement plus three hundred 18th- and early 19th-century buildings. The district is so named because Brown University is within its boundaries. Noteworthy structures include the Sixth District Courthouse (1860–1862), 150 Benefit Street, brick, designed by Thomas A. Tefft; the Nightingale-Brown House (1791), 357 Benefit Street, an elaborate Federal dwelling; 66 Williams Street (1810), a brick, Federal style house with a two-story front porch; the Tully Bowen House (1853), 389 Benefit Street, Italianate and also by Thomas Tefft; the Providence Athenaeum (1836), 251 Benefit Street, Greek Revival; and the General Ambrose Burnside House (1866), 314 Benefit Street, which has an unusual semicircular entrance porch.

Multiple public/private

NHL

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Providence

CONGDON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

17 Congdon Street
1874–1875

This simple Victorian ecclesiastical structure has exterior wooden detailing in the Italian Romanesque Revival manner. The one-story, rectangular, frame church sits on a high brick foundation. The roof is gabled and there is a three-story, square, hip-roofed bell tower on the southwest corner. Tall segmentally arched windows pierce the sides and tower, while a large, tripartite, round-arched window is situated in the south gable. Most of the windows have flat, wooden label moldings and very flat, sawn label stops. The sills project slightly and rest on simple wooden corbels. A sawn wooden cornice resembling a brick corbel table decorates the eaves and gables of the main structure.

Private

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Providence

CORLISS-CARRINGTON HOUSE

66 Williams Street
1810–1811

The three-story Corliss-Carrington House is brick with brownstone trim. The five-bay main facade is dominated by a two-story porch with superimposed Corinthian and Ionic iron columns. Large brownstone quoins mark the building's corners, and the windows have brownstone trim. The third floor level is marked by a brownstone belt course, while a wooden balustrade extends around the roof above the modillion cornice.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL; HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Providence

DEXTER, EDWARD, HOUSE

72 Waterman Street
1795–1797

The Dexter House is one of only a few 18th-century residences to survive in Providence's College Hill area. Basically a frame house, it has two exterior walls (east and west) faced with brick. The low, hip roof is topped by a monitor embellished by an open balustrade with ornamental urns. In 1860 the house was sawn in half, relocated on its present site, and subsequently enlarged. The central bay of the main facade has a pediment supported by giant fluted Tuscan pilasters. Within the bay is a first-floor entrance porch and a second-floor Palladian window. The cornice has both frets and modillions, and the urn-topped parapet at the eaves has panels above solid wall areas and balusters above the window openings.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

Providence

FIRST BAPTIST MEETINGHOUSE

N. Main Street, between Thomas and Waterman Streets
1774–1775, Joseph Brown, James Sumner

Both architecturally and historically the First Baptist Meetinghouse is one of New England's most notable public buildings of the colonial period. Its origins date from the establishment of the first Baptist organization in America by Roger Williams in 1639. The church is based on an unexecuted design for St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, England. An unusual fea-

ture is the two tiers of roundheaded windows.
Private
NHL; HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
HOPKINS, GOVERNOR STEPHEN, HOUSE
15 Hopkins Street
1707, c. 1742–1743

The oldest portion of the Hopkins House is thought to date from the early 18th century. This was a small dwelling of two ground floor rooms and an attic. When Stephen Hopkins acquired the property in 1742 or 1743, he incorporated the older structure into his new house of two stories as an ell. The newer house is timber and clapboard construction and only one room deep. Interior woodwork, fireplaces, and trim remain relatively intact, and original paint colors have been copied. The house does not stand on its original site. Stephen Hopkins (1707–1785) was chief justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court, ten times governor of the state, a member of the first and second Continental Congresses, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
State
HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
IVES, THOMAS P., HOUSE
66 Power Street
1803–1806

The Ives House is a three-and-one-half-story brick residence with a balustraded roof. Foundations are marble as are the window lintels and sills. The front door has sidelights and a wide elliptical fanlight. All windows are symmetrically spaced, and those on the third floor are reduced in height. Since construction the house has undergone a series of exterior and interior additions. In 1884 a one-story portico was added at the south as was the rear service wing, porch, and vestibule.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
MOSHASSUCK SQUARE (AMERICAN SCREW COMPANY FACTORIES)
Stevens Street
1840–1873

Although extensively damaged by fire in 1971, the American Screw Company Factories once formed an interesting complex of 19th-century industrial buildings constructed in two stages. Most of the factories were three or four stories high and had gable roofs with protruding stair towers. First to be built was the oblong, three-story Eagle Screw Company factory. A square entrance and stair tower projected from the Stevens Street facade, and the tower originally had a wooden cupola. A smaller stair tower stood at the west end. In 1860 the Eagle Company merged with a smaller producer to form the American Screw Company, and the merger necessitated a second phase of construction. A large triangular mill was erected higher on the slope above the Moshassuck River. Additions to the mills consisted of two- and three-story runs and corner blocks topped by decked mansard roofs. Presently only the shells of the factory buildings remain.
Municipal

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
RHODE ISLAND STATEHOUSE
90 Smith Street
1895–1900, McKim, Mead, and White

The imposing central dome of the Rhode Island Statehouse is flanked by four smaller domes supported on columns. Two long wings extend east and west from the center mass and are topped by glass saucer domes. Architecturally the building may be termed Second Renaissance Revival, characterized by the use of classical columns and pilasters. Measuring 333 feet in length by 180 feet in depth, the Statehouse is built of brick supported by iron beams. The exterior is faced and decorated with white Georgia marble. On the south facade there is a central arcade below a two-story loggia. A statue by George T. Brewster, "Independent Man," stands atop the central dome. Inside are the governor's offices, the legislative chambers, the State Library, and Rhode Island's original charter granted in 1663 by King Charles II of England.
State

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
ROGER WILLIAMS NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Old Town
1636

Roger Williams National Memorial, which will be located at the site of the old town spring, will commemorate the contributions of Roger Williams to the development of religious freedom in the United States. After being banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he founded the settlement of Providence near a spring in 1636. This settlement, along with three others, was chartered as the Colony of Rhode Island in 1644. It was among the first civil governments in the world to achieve complete religious liberty and separation of church and state. Williams, who had previously been the pastor of a church in Salem, Massachusetts, served as the colony's president from 1654 to 1657. There are no extant buildings which are associated with Williams at this site.
Federal
NPS; 5 acres

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
SIXTH DISTRICT COURTHOUSE
150 Benefit Street
1760–1762; 1850–1851, Thomas A. Tefft

This solid brick structure with a deck-on-hip roof and rusticated stone trim served as Rhode Island's capitol from 1776 until 1900. The sandstone ornament is pronounced around window and door openings and in the corner quoining. Originally a rectangle measuring 40 by 70 feet, the capitol had a central pediment (possibly on both the main elevations) containing a circular window, and the roof was topped by a balustraded deck supporting a cupola or clock belfry. Thomas Tefft altered and enlarged the building in the mid–19th century by constructing a new entrance pavilion on the west front and surmounting it with an adaptation of the old wooden cupola. Other changes were made on the east front by architect Alfred Stone in the late 19th century. Inside, only the second-floor northeast room retains its original appearance.
State

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
STATE ARSENAL
176 Benefit Street
1839, Russell Warren

The Rhode Island Arsenal is a battlemented Gothic Revival building, a pseudofortress appropriate to its military purpose. Measuring 80 by 40 feet, the Arsenal is constructed of chipped stone or rubble covered by cement. The two-story main section has a gabled entrance flanked by two, three-story, square, battlemented towers. The windows on the main section have diamond panes. Woodwork on the interior is dark stained. The ceiling of the drill hall has exposed beams and turned wooden pendants where major beams intersect. Since the mid–19th century the building has been leased by the Marine Corps of Artillery.
State

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
UNIVERSITY HALL, BROWN UNIVERSITY
Brown University campus
1770–1771

University Hall, Brown University's oldest building, is the only extant building closely associated with Horace Mann, prominent American educator. Now housing administrative offices, the late Georgian edifice was Brown's only building when Mann graduated in 1819. As secretary of the state board of education in Massachusetts, 1837–1848, Mann succeeded in improving buildings, professional standards, training, and teaching conditions. He was instrumental in establishing the first normal school in the United States in 1839. His efforts in the field of American education stimulated the movement known as the "common school revival" in the United States.
Private
NHL

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
WOODS-GERRY HOUSE
62 Prospect Street
1860–1863, Richard Upjohn

Measuring 75 feet by 65 feet, the Woods-Gerry House is the largest town house in Providence. Its walls are brick with wood and sandstone trim. Detailing is simple and restrained; horizontal belt courses and the swell of the curving bay on the east facade both emphasize the wall mass. There is a one-story, triple arcaded loggia on the west side which extends almost the full width of the house. The low hip roof has a wide overhang supported by minimal brackets, and the segmentally arched windows originally had projecting balconies of wooden fretwork carried on angular brackets. The main entrance has been changed.
Private
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Charlestown
FORT NINIGRET
Fort Neck Road
17th century

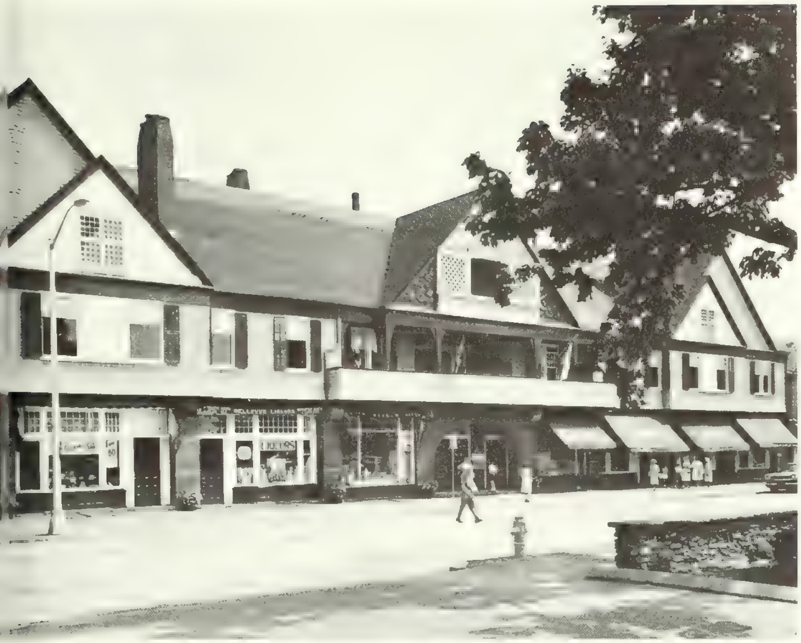
At the head of Fort Neck Pond stand the remains of a small earthwork fort, probably built by Dutch traders in the first half of the 17th century. Legend suggests that the fort was later held by the Niantic Indians, who had been driven from Connecticut by the Pequot tribe. Under their chief, Ninigret, the Niantics took refuge among the Narragansett Indians. In 1737 the General Court of Connecticut declared war on the belligerent Pequot people, and late in May Captain John Mason, reinforced by a force of 100 Narragansett Indians, began marching toward a Pequot fort at Mystic, Connecticut. Upon reaching Fort Ninigret they encountered open hostility, but after two days of talk Mason left without bloodshed. On June 7 he reached and destroyed his objective, the Pequot fort.
State

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Narragansett
THE TOWERS
Ocean Road
1883–1885, McKim, Mead, and White

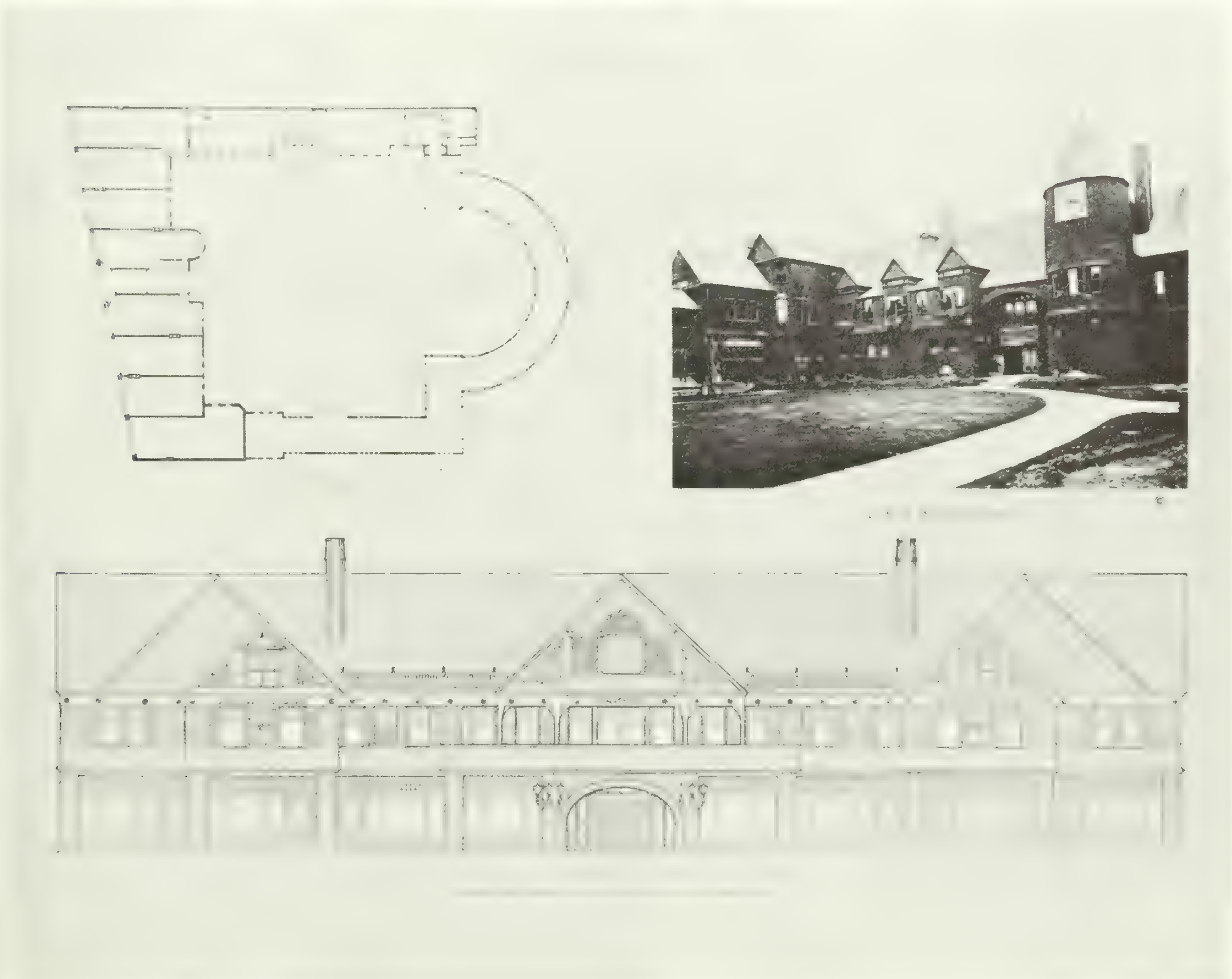
These rock-faced granite towers are the only remaining portions of the Narragansett Casino built by the same architectural firm. The Casino, which burned in 1900, was largely wood, and the towers provided an entranceway to the dining, card, and guest rooms. The twin tower blocks are three stories high and support between them a parallel pair of segmental arches. A single, large, third-story room opening onto the towers is supported by the arches. Two fires have necessitated rebuilding the second and third stories inside the towers, replacing the roof, and closing in sections of the structure once open to weather.
Municipal

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Saunderstown
STUART, GILBERT, BIRTHPLACE
Gilbert Stuart Road
1755

Best known for his portraits of George Washington, Gilbert Stuart was among the best-known American painters of his time. After studying for four years in England under Benjamin West, he continued painting portraits, some of his subjects being John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. Stuart lived in this two-story frame house between 1755 and 1761.
Private
NHL



The Newport Casino,
Newport, Rhode Island.

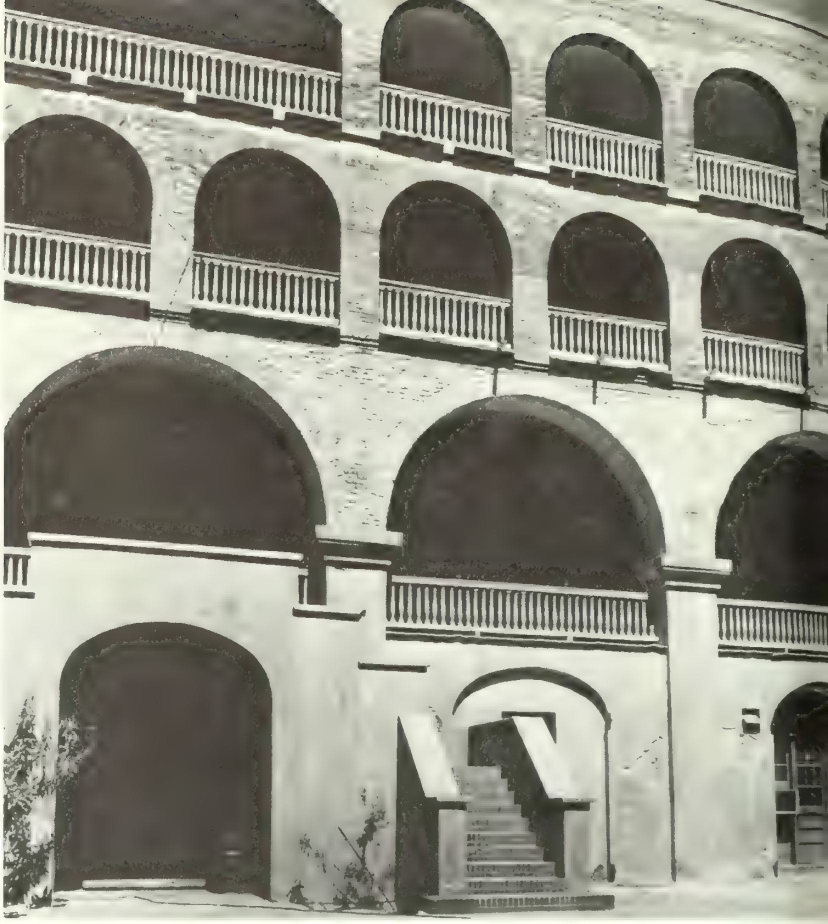


The Newport Casino, Newport, Rhode Island.
Original Drawing By McKim, Mead and White, 1881.
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

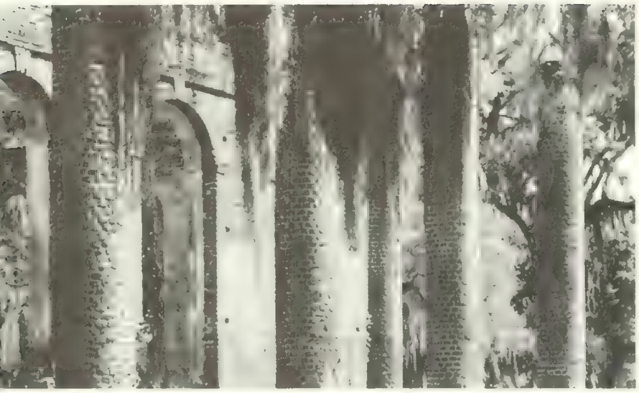
South Carolina

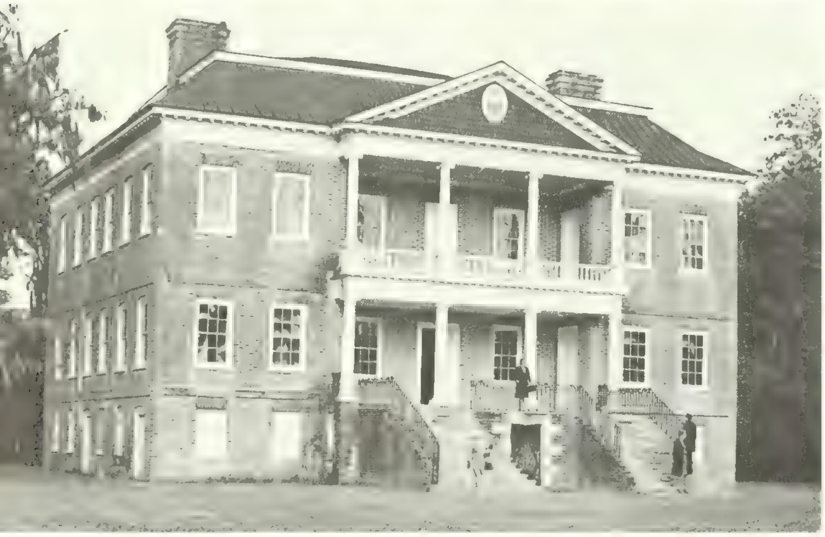
The Lace House, Columbia, South Carolina.
James Denning

South Carolina State Arsenal
(The Old Citadel)
Charleston, South Carolina.
William Jordan.



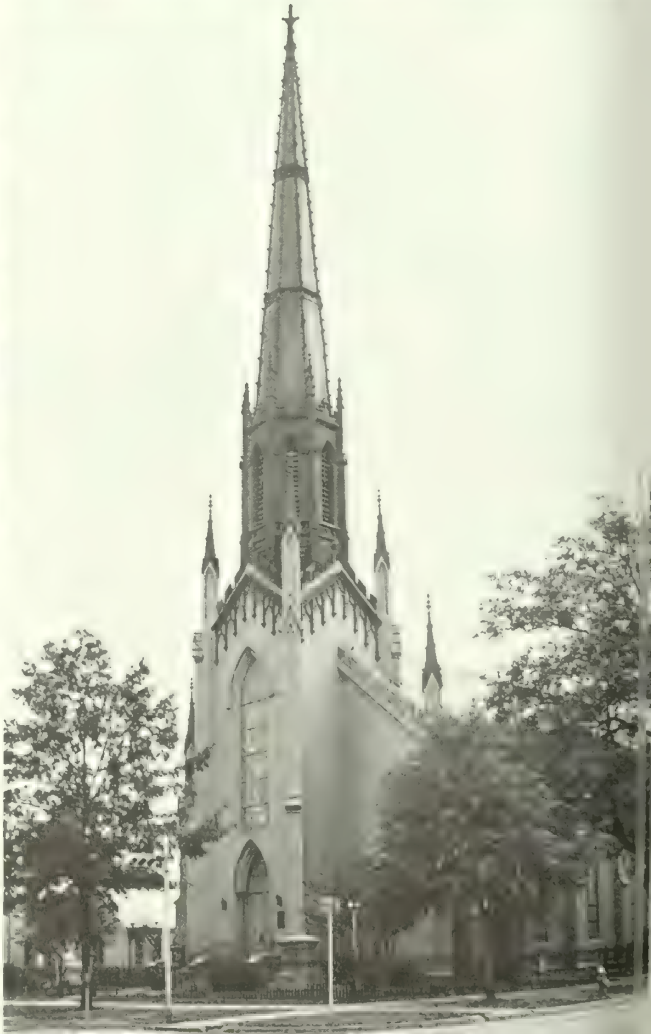
Sheldon Church Ruins,
Gardens Corner, South Carolina.
Ned Brown





Drayton Hall, Charleston vicinity, South Carolina.
Mary C. Means

First Presbyterian Church, Columbia, South Carolina.
E. M. Moore



ABBEVILLE COUNTY
Abbeville
ABBEVILLE OPERA HOUSE
Court Square
1904

The Abbeville Opera House forms part of a complex of government buildings completed in 1904. This was the year the Opera House opened its doors as a circuit theater. Traveling road companies, enroute from Richmond to Atlanta, stopped for one night and gave performances in Abbeville. The three-story brick opera house is enlivened by brick quoins and masonry sunbursts above the windows. Seating inside is in three tiers (capacity 420), and a new lighting system has been installed.
Municipal

ABBEVILLE COUNTY
Abbeville
BURT, ARMISTEAD, HOUSE
306 N. Main Street
Mid–19th century

Jefferson Davis and his official company spent the night of May 2, 1865, at the Armistead Burt House on their flight from the fallen Confederate capital of Richmond. The final Confederate cabinet meeting was held in the house and the decision made to abandon all other goals except that of effecting President Davis' escape. Armistead Burt was an Abbeville lawyer, a personal friend of Jefferson Davis and had served in both the U.S. and Confederate Congresses. His home, designed by David Lesley and built in the mid–19th century, is a two-story white frame structure with a pedimented front portico. The main entrance is ornamented by an Adam fanlight, and all the rooms feature high ceilings and original floors.
Private

ABBEVILLE COUNTY
Abbeville
TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CEMETERY
Church Street
1860, George E. Walker

Trinity Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival edifice unaltered since its construction. The church was organized in 1842. Exterior walls are brick covered with stucco and measure 81 feet by 43 feet excluding the tower and the chancel. The tower has corner pinnacles and a recessed front entrance with double doors at its base. Other architectural details include ornamental buttresses, battlemented parapets, and lancet windows without tracery. The organ inside is one of two in South Carolina known to have been made by John Baker of Charleston.
Private

ANDERSON COUNTY
Pendleton
PENDLETON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Pendleton, located in northwestern South Carolina, was once the county seat of Old Pendleton District (now Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens counties). Situated at the crossroads of the Cherokee Trading Path into the low country and the Catawba Path to Virginia, the town was laid out in 1790 and grew to become the commercial, political, and social center of the upcountry. Skilled workmen settled in Pendleton and gradually gained renown for their cabinet and carriage making. The town was also famous for ironworking and livestock raising. Architecture in Pendleton reflects two waves of settlement: first, men and women from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; and a later influx of Charleston families who built summer homes. Buildings of note in town are the Old Stone Church (1802), Farmers Society Hall (1828), the Elam Sharpe House (1802), the Marshalsea (built early in the 1800's as Pendleton jail), and Mi Casa (c. 1840, home of Mrs. John C. Calhoun after her husband's death). The historic district is not confined within a town boundary, but includes many outlying buildings and structures visually tied to the town or closely linked by past events. Among these are Woodburn, summer home of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney; Montpelier (1845), home of Samuel Maverick, wealthy merchant-planter; and Ashtabula (c. 1828), built by the Gibbes family of Charleston.
Multiple public/private

ANDERSON COUNTY
Pendleton vicinity
WOODBURN
End of Woodburn Road, 1.5 miles west of Pendleton
Early 19th century

Charles Cotesworth Pinchney (1789–1865) built Woodburn. It reflects the desire of the many up-country planters who built summer homes in the area for open space and free air circulation. The house itself is two and one-half stories on a raised basement. There is a two-story veranda across the main facade. Outside window and door moldings are wide and deeply fluted with Greek key designs. An original widow's walk has been removed from the roof. Pinckney became lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 1833 and was a trustee of South Carolina College and the College of Charleston.
Private
HABS

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort
BARNWELL, WILLIAM, HOUSE
800 Prince Street
1816

The William Barnwell House is a square, three-story dwelling with a two-story veranda across its entire main facade. Elongated Tuscan columns, one set atop the other, support the second floor of the veranda and second-floor roof. The double portico is a characteristic of Charleston houses.
Private

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort
BEAUFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by Boundary Street, on the west by Hamar and Bladen Streets, and on the south and east by the Beaufort River
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

Beaufort was laid out in 1710, but the buildings which survive today in the historic district date from the early 19th century or later. Unlike town houses in Charleston and Savannah, Beaufort's houses stand on their own lots like small plantations. Most of the old homes front on the river and have two-story verandas or porticos, usually supported by classical columns. Low pitched roofs cover the cube-shaped houses; inside, the rooms are designed to provide good ventilation and a maximum of daylight. Workmanship on the interior woodwork, fireplace mantels, and wainscoting in both plaster and wood is light in design and adds to the feeling of openness. Notable examples of Beaufort's architecture are the Edmund Rhett House, the Means House, the 1844 Baptist Church, the Danner House, and St. Helena's Episcopal Church.
Multiple public/private
HABS

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort
TABBY MANSE (THOMAS FULLER HOUSE)
1211 Bay Street
1786–1788

The Tabby Manse is one of the few remaining buildings on the South Carolina coast that has exterior walls made entirely of tabby (oyster shells and limestone). Unchanged except for a frame kitchen addition at the rear (c. 1895), the house has two-foot-thick exterior walls covered with scored stucco. The south center front has a projecting, one-bay, double tiered portico with Tuscan and engaged columns on the first level and Doric columns and pilasters below. The roof is hipped.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Gardens Corner vicinity
SHELDON CHURCH RUINS
Northwest of Gardens Corner on U.S. 21
1745–1753

Sheldon Church was named for Sheldon Hall, the nearby plantation of the locally prominent Bull family. It was built along a row of seven Tuscan columns (six engaged and one outstanding). At the eastern end there was a Palladian window with a roundheaded window to each side. The western facade has a portico crowned by a triangular pediment with a dentil cornice and containing a bulls-eye window. Above the main entrance was a fanlight and two roundheaded windows on either side. British troops burned Sheldon Church in May, 1779. Although rebuilt, it was burned again by Union troops during the Civil War and remains a ruin.
Private

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Hiltonhead vicinity
SKULL CREEK (HILTON HEAD)
North of Hiltonhead off Hickory Bluff-Mount Calvary Church Road
Pre-Columbian

The Skull Creek shell rings Nos. 1 and 2 are believed to date from the second millenium B.C. It is believed that they contain some of the earliest records of sedentary life among people who lived entirely by foraging. The Skull Creek rings are the only known example of a later ring superimposed upon an earlier one. The northernmost ring (No. 2) measures about 133 feet in diameter and has been plowed nearly level; the more southerly ring (No. 1) measures nearly 128 feet in diameter and stands about seven and one-half feet above a flat central area. Probably only 20 percent of the original volume of this ring remains.
Private

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Laurel Bay vicinity
CHESTER FIELD
South of Laurel Bay on Port Royal Island
Pre-Columbian

Chester Field is a prehistoric Indian shell ring. It is one of about 20 stretching from the central coast of South Carolina to the central coast of Georgia. All are believed to date from early in the second millenium B.C., and they contain fragments of some of the earliest pottery found in North America. Although the function of the ring shape is unkown, the deposits appear to be carefully planned and are expected to yield information about early people who probably lived entirely by foraging. The Chester Field site was partially excavated in 1932 and 1933. About 45 per cent of the ring is still intact.
Private

BERKELEY COUNTY
Goose Creek vicinity
ST. JAMES' CHURCH, GOOSE CREEK
South of Goose Creek
1713–1719

In 1706 the South Carolina General Assembly passed a law making the Church of England the established church in the colony. Disestablishment followed the Revolution, but a revival of Anglican or Episcopal worship took place from 1795 to 1817. St. James' is a rectangular one-story brick building covered with stucco. Quoins mark the corners of the four walls, and all windows are round arched and protected by shutters. The side doorways have segmental pediments above and are flanked by modified Roman Doric pilasters. Most elaborate is the west door. A frieze above it is carried by the flanking pilasters and is adorned by triglyphs and metope reliefs in the form of flaming hearts. The interior is divided into three longitudinal sections by colonnades. The box pews are paneled, and there is a raised pulpit and reading desk with suspended sounding board all dating from the late 18th or early 19th centuries. In 1955 major restoration work was undertaken.
Private
NHL; HABS

BERKELEY COUNTY
Huger
POMPION HILL CHAPEL
.5 mile southwest of the intersection of S.C. 41 and 402
1763–1765

Pompion Hill Chapel is a virtually unaltered example of a South Carolina brick parish church built on a rectangular plan. It is one story high with a jerkinhead roof. The overall length is 48 feet, and the width, 35 feet. Both front and rear doors and all windows have fanlights, and a large Palladian window is set in the chancel. Remarkably, all interior woodwork and nearly all the furnishings are original; only the vestry room, which was in poor condition, has been rebuilt.
Private
NHL; HABS

BERKELEY COUNTY
Huger vicinity
MIDDLEBURG PLANTATION
About 2 miles southwest of Huger, on the East Branch of the Cooper River
c. 1699

Middleburg, a transitional two-story plantation house, is one of the oldest frame structures in South Carolina. Built by Benjamin Simons, a French Huguenot planter, Middleburg combines a one-room-deep medieval plan with the exposed post and girt construction of the 17th century. The single line of rooms, which permitted cross-ventilation, is similar to the basic plan of the Georgian "single house" popular in 18th-century Charleston. Structural evidence indicates that the western portion of the house, the porches, and the adjacent slave house were 18th-century additions.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

BERKELEY COUNTY
Moncks Corner
MULBERRY
Off U.S. 52 on the Cooper River
1714

Mulberry, a plantation house, was constructed by Thomas Broughton, later a royal governor of South Carolina. It illustrates the transition from the ethnic colonial architectural styles to the unified formality of the 18th-century Georgian style. Among the architectural forms incorporated in this residence are the rectangular central block laid up in English-bond brickwork, the flared eaves and iron beam anchors which appear Flemish and Dutch in character, and the four corner pavilions with hip roofs and bell-shaped turrets similar to those found in 17th-century French architecture. The nearly symmetrical floor plan has a central stair hall. The main interior rooms were redecorated in the Adam style about 1800.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

BERKELEY COUNTY
Mount Holly vicinity
MEDWAY
2.1 miles east of Mount Holly
1686

Medway was built only 16 years after the founding of the South Carolina colony, by Jan Van Arrsens, who had led a group of Hollanders to Carolina. It is today the oldest recorded house in the state. The architecture is strongly reminiscent of homes in Holland, particularly the stepped gables on the north, south, and west elevations. Later additions (the second story,

the low, spreading wings on the riverfront, and the non-symmetrical wing built towards the landward side) echo the original Dutch motif. The front door originally opened into a large hall which was the main room of the manor house. Medway was one of the first dwellings to have both a land and a river facade.
Private

BERKELEY COUNTY
St. Stephens
ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
On S.C. 45
1767–1769

St. Stephen's is a rectangular, Georgian style brick church distinguished by its high gambrel roof with Jacobean curvilinear gables. All doors and windows are topped by fanlights and segmental brick arches. Doric pilasters appear on the exterior, and inside is an unusual ornamented tray ceiling. Both inside and out the church appears still to retain its original material.
Private
NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Awendow vicinity
SEWEE MOUND (THE OLD FORT)
2.8 miles south of Awendow
Prehistoric

Sewee Mound is the northernmost known prehistoric Indian shell ring on the South Carolina coast. It also contains possibly the deepest shell deposit. The average diameter of the ring is about 149 feet. The mound is composed of loosely packed oyster shell and lesser amounts of pottery sherds, bone, and other mollusks. About one half of the ring is intact. Nothing is known of the function of the ring shape, but excavations are expected to yield information about habitats and sedentary life on the coast early in the second millenium B.C.
Federal

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
AIKEN, WILLIAM, HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAILROAD STRUCTURES
456 King Street
1807–1811

William Aiken was the first president of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company (1828–1831) and builder of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad. This company inaugurated the steam railroad era by using, for the first time on this continent, a steam locomotive in regular service to pull a train of cars. It was subsequently the first in the country to carry mail. The Aiken House, a brick building with white stucco, is now used as Division Headquarters of the Southern Railway System. The group of buildings near the house includes the Camden depot and South Carolina Railroad warehouse.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
BLAKE TENEMENTS
2–4 Courthouse Square
1760–1772

A tenement in 18th-century parlance simply meant a double house or duplex dwelling. The brick Blake Tenements are three stories above a high basement. A barrel vaulted passage at ground level divides the two and contains service entrances. Brickwork on the front is laid in Flemish bond, and that on the sides and rear is English bond. Segmental relieving arches top the windows. Inside, the floor plan is the same on each floor: a large south room, a stair hall the width of the building, and a small north room. The original flooring is intact, and the woodwork is notable.
County

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
BRANFORD-HORRY HOUSE
59 Meeting Street
1765–1767

The Branford-Horry House is a good example of a three-story brick Georgian town house or "double house." It has a bisecting center hall flanked by a pair of rooms on either side. The plan is repeated on the second floor, except the center hall extends only half way, and the front portion of the house is divided into a three-bay-wide card room. The street facade was greatly altered in 1831–1834 by the addition of two Regency style porches. The house was built for William Branford, a well-to-do planter. In 1801 it was purchased by Thomas Horry, who had married Branford's daughter.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
BREWTON, MILES, HOUSE
27 King Street
1765–1769, Ezra Waite

The Miles Brewton House is architecturally notable as a "Charleston double house," a design which features a symmetrical center hall. This two-story house of almost square proportions has a sharply ridged hip roof, and the Georgian facade is dominated by a two-story portico. Both the exterior and interior are highly ornamented. The house was occupied during the Revolutionary War by British General Sir Henry Clinton and during the Civil War by Union forces.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
BREWTON, ROBERT, HOUSE
71 Church Street
1730

Built by Miles Brewton for his son, the Robert Brewton House has a double distinction. It is one of the oldest surviving Charleston houses and the earliest accurately dated "single house," an architectural type peculiar to Charleston. The construction of piazzas facing south made the houses more comfortable during the hot South Carolina summers. With favorable sea breezes as an additional attraction, Charleston, one of the antebellum South's major cities, became a mecca for plantation families. The house has undergone few changes.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
CHARLESTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
The total area corresponds to the Old and Historic District delineated in the zoning ordinance of the City of Charleston, ratified on August 16, 1966
18th and early 19th centuries

Englishmen first settled on a site westward across the Ashley River from the present city in 1670. Ten years later the town was relocated. Based on an economy of rice and indigo, trade and commerce grew rapidly, until Charleston was the largest and most prosperous 18th-century metropolis south of Philadelphia. Wealthy merchants and planters began building homes, most of which were characterized by galleries and high basements—both dictated by climate. Single houses were constructed with their gable ends to the street, thus providing greater privacy; in contrast, double houses presented their facades to the street. The majority of the residences and public buildings retain their period character. Portions of the historic district have been designated a National Historic Landmark.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA
50 Broad Street
1798

The Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina is a significant example of the commercial architecture of the 18th century. The two-story red brick building with limestone trim has a hip roof and a T-shaped floor plan. The first-floor facade of the extending center wing features a pair of windows with keystone lintels on either side of the central door. Windows on the second floor also have keystone lintels and are surmounted by triangular pediments containing semicircular fanlights. The stairs leading to the main entrance have an iron grillwork railing. Of special interest is the reception room, ornamented by carved woodwork, a black and white tile floor, and cluster columns.
Private
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
THE EXCHANGE AND PROVOST
E. Bay and Broad Streets
1767–1771

The Exchange and Provost has figured prominently in the economic and political affairs of both the city of Charleston and the state of South Carolina. Built as a customhouse and mercantile exchange, the Exchange provided meeting rooms for the South Carolina Committee of Correspondence, the state legislature following destruction of the statehouse, and for the committee which ratified the Constitution. Customs business was carried on in the basement level, and colonial offices were located above. Alterations of the Palladian style building include removal of an original cupola, the parapet, and two stair towers; the interior has also been greatly changed.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
FIREPROOF BUILDING
100 Meeting Street
1822–1826, Robert Mills

This simple, Greek Doric style building is believed to be the first structure of fireproof construction erected in the United States. The raised basement is made of stone, and the walls are brick stuccoed in imitation of stone. The original roof was copper, and the offices were vaulted in brick. Window sashes and frames are all of iron as are the interior shutters. Interior stair steps connecting all three floors with the basement are stone and are illuminated by a skylight. Robert Mills, noted American architect, designed the building for the purpose of housing state records with a maximum of security and protection from destruction by fire.
County
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT
Charleston Harbor
1829–1861

On April 12, 1861, South Carolina artillery opened fire on federally occupied Fort Sumter. With this attack the Civil War began, exploding any hopes that secession could be accomplished peacefully. Two years later the fort became the scene of a siege that lasted 20 months, as the Confederate garrison withstood overwhelming Federal attacks. The fort became a symbol of courage and resistance for the entire South. Fort Sumter National Monument commemorates both events.
Federal
NPS; 36.27 acres
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
GIBBES, WILLIAM, HOUSE
64 South Battery
c. 1779

The William Gibbes House, a two-story, late Georgian town house resting on an English basement, is one of Charleston's most elegant wooden "double houses." Its shallow hip roof is broken by a broad central pediment, and this form is repeated in the pedimented entrance and flanking first-floor windows. The twin flight of iron-railed stairs which ascend to the main doorway was added in 1794. At this time the interiors were also redecorated in the Adam style. In 1928 the rear rooms were lengthened and a front room was redecorated in the Chinese Chippendale style.
Private
NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
HEYWARD, DANIEL, HOUSE
87 Church Street
c. 1770

Daniel Heyward, a rice planter, is believed to have been the builder of this square, three-story brick house. The facade is five bays wide, and beneath the eavesline of the hip roof there is a narrow denticulated cornice. A fanlighted door, surmounted by a pediment and flanked by a pair of classical columns, is a reconstruction of the original. Inside, rooms are arranged according to the typical Georgian four-room, central hall plan. The house is called a Charleston "double house" because the first floor rooms were service rooms and all entertaining was done on the second floor.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
MILLS, CLARK, STUDIO
51 Broad Street
Early 19th century

Clark Mills pioneered in the casting of bronze statues in America. In 1848 he accepted a commission to do an equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson to be placed in Lafayette Park in Washington, D.C. The statue established his reputation as a sculptor and his skill as a bronze founder. In his Charleston studio, which still stands, he carved a marble bust of John C. Calhoun for which he was awarded a gold medal by the city of Charleston in 1846. He also did the equestrian statue of George Washington in Washington Circle, Washington, D.C.
Multiple private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
ROSE, THOMAS, HOUSE
57–59 Church Street
1735–1740

The Thomas Rose House is one of Charleston's best examples of colonial architecture. It is a square, two-and-one-half-story, Georgian brick town house constructed in a typical Charleston "double house" plan. Although it has been restored and modernized a few times since construction, much of the original early Georgian paneling still remains. The exterior is brick covered with stucco. It is five bays wide and four bays deep topped by a hip roof. The main entrance and the two-story porch at the south side were added about 1830.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
80 Meeting Street
1761

St. Michael's Church is among the great ecclesiastical architectural monuments of the colonial period. The South Carolina

Assembly authorized its erection in 1751. The cornerstone was laid in 1752, and the church was dedicated in 1761. The brick walls were covered with stucco. Dominating the facade is a two-story Roman Doric open portico; it was the first giant portico built on a Georgian church in the colonies. The exterior mass of the building is dominated by a 185-foot spire; its square base supports three diminishing octagons which are embellished with openings, pilasters, and cornices. The uppermost octagon supports the terminating spire. The rectangular interior with its coved ceiling is broken in plan only by the projection of the end which houses the apse. St. Michael's is still in active use as a church.
Private
NHL; HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
SIMMONS-EDWARDS HOUSE
12–14 Legare Street
c. 1800

Considered one of Charleston's finest examples of a "single" house, the Simmons-Edwards House has a noteworthy complex of outbuildings and a large landscaped garden designed by Umberto Innocenti. The three-and-one-half-story dwelling has a hip roof, dormers, a double tiered piazza over an arcaded basement, and, inside, Adam mantels and trim. Outbuildings are a brick kitchen and a stable. The wood and iron gates with brick piers and the wrought iron fence were added after 1816.
Private
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
SITE OF OLD CHARLES TOWNE
Albemarle Point
Pre-Columbian, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

Following a stormy voyage which sank her two sister ships, the *Carolina* anchored off Albemarle Point, and the settlers on board went ashore to construct new homes. The landing occurred in April, 1670. Seven months later the name of Charles Towne was bestowed on the settlement, composed of eighty or more houses and a wooden fort. As the population grew, people began to move away from the original townsite to a new location between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. Pottery fragments found here indicate occupation by Indians of the Early Woodland Period (c. 500 B.C.). A plantation was continuously operated on the land beginning shortly after the settlers removed to the new townsite.
State

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE ARSENAL (OLD CITADEL)
2 Tobacco Street (Marion Square)
1830, Frederick Wesner

Built as the South Carolina State Arsenal, this building served as the South Carolina Military Academy from 1843 until 1922. From 1865 to 1881 it was occupied by federal troops. Originally constructed as a two-story brick arsenal with a wooden parapet, it is now four stories high and covered with stucco. Twice made higher when wings were added, the arsenal has a central courtyard enclosed by interior arches. Two tiers of smaller arches were superimposed above the original large spans.
County

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
STUART, COLONEL JOHN, HOUSE
104–106 Tradd Street
c. 1772

The Colonel John Stuart House is considered to be the finest example in the southern colonies of a three-story, Georgian, frame town house. It has a hip roof with a captain's walk and one interior chimney. First- and second-floor windows on the street facade are flanked with dog-ear trim and crowned with bracketed pediments. The fanlighted entrance is flanked by a pair of Corinthian columns and topped by a pediment. About 1800 the octagonal frame wing was added at the northwest corner, and later in the 19th century the double deck porch was built along the west side. Colonel John Stuart was the royal commissioner for Indian affairs for the southern colonies in the second half of the 18th century.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
SWORD GATES HOUSE
32 Legare Street, 111 Tradd Street
c. 1803, 1818

Constructed in two parts, the Sword Gates House consists of an early (1803) frame section which has been heavily remodeled, and a later (1818) brick section, largely intact. The frame section retains the original Legare Street address. Measuring 28 feet by 64 feet, the brick dwelling is two-and-one-half stories with a hip roof. The brick is covered with stucco. When the house was redecorated in 1849, the distinctive Sword Gates were installed.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston Harbor
CASTLE PINCKNEY
On Shute's Folly Island
1808–1811

Castle Pinckney is a horseshoe-shaped defense work situated on an island in Charleston harbor. The earliest fort on the site was constructed of timber and earth during colonial times. The 19th-century fort was built of brick as an inner harbor or secondary line of defense. Two tiers of guns were mounted on the continuous brick wall. Named for South Carolinian Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Castle Pinckney was garrisoned by federal troops until its seizure by a Confederate force in December, 1860. It was retaken in February, 1865, but by the 1880's Castle Pinckney had become a ruin. Plans are now underway to restore the fort as a tourist attraction.
Private
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston vicinity
DRAYTON HALL (JOHN DRAYTON HOUSE)
12 miles west of Charleston on S.C. 61
1738–1742

Drayton Hall, a two-story brick mansion built in the Georgian style by John Drayton, is an outstanding surviving example of South Carolina's plantation houses. Architecturally, it was far in advance of other houses of the same period in its exterior design and plan. Projecting from a recessed central bay, a two-story portico with superimposed Doric and Ionic orders dominates the west facade. The east facade has a classic pediment in the double hip roof to emphasize the main axis; a double flight of steps leads to the first floor entrance. The entrance hall with its elaborate double stairs, the full wood paneling, and the ornamental ceiling were among the finest in the colonies.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
BRICK HOUSE RUIN
South of Edisto Island
c. 1725

Destroyed by fire in 1929, the Brick House was a two-story plantation house with false stucco pavilions on the east and west elevations. Of the original hip-roofed, 36– by 40–foot structure, only the shell remains. Stucco quoins, rusticated to simulate stone, still adorn the corners and window jambs, and illustrate the influence

of French Huguenots on the colonial architecture of South Carolina.
Private
NHL; HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
EDISTO ISLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1.9 miles north of Edisto Island on S.C. 174
1831

This church serves one of the oldest Presbyterian congregations in South Carolina which was formed about 1695. Originally built as a two-story rectangle, the church had its portico replaced in 1836. Columns on the main facade are Doric and support a triangular pediment. First-floor windows on the side elevations have fanlights and arched shutters above which are six small, square nine-pane lights.
Private
HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
MIDDLETON'S PLANTATION
3.5 miles north of Edisto Island, then south 2 miles via unnumbered road
c. 1830

Unaltered since its construction, Middleton's Plantation has one-room wings at either side of the main block, and all rest upon a raised arcaded basement. The plan of the house is similar to that of a Charleston single house because it is only one room deep. On the front or land entrance there is a small, Tuscan colonnaded porch; the back porch, recessed into the house, extends the entire length of the rear facade and is also colonnaded. Above the tripartite windows there is a wide board and a wooden keystone.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
OLD HOUSE PLANTATION
Northeast of Edisto Island via S.C. 174, County Route 768, and unnumbered road

This dwelling, although extensively altered, is believed to be the oldest house on the island. Originally constructed as a small, one-and-one-half-story building with a gable roof, it was redone early in the 19th century. A pedimented porch with Tuscan columns was added on the main facade, two dormers were put in the roof, and the front doorway acquired a keystone and fanlight. Twentieth-century changes were a rear dormer for the bathroom, a modern kitchen, a rear porch, and another small room. The 18th-century floor plan appears to be intact.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
THE PRESBYTERIAN MANSE
Northwest of Edisto Island via S.C. 174 and unnumbered road
c. 1790

The Presbyterian congregation on Edisto Island is one of the oldest in South Carolina, dating from approximately 1710. The manse is a two-and-one-half-story wooden building with a wide shed-roofed porch across the entire front and along the east side (the screened porch is a 20th-century addition). Two overhanging dormers are set in the medium gable roof. The interior plan is four-room, central hall.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
SEABROOK, WILLIAM, HOUSE
North of Edisto Island via S.C. 174 and County Routes 968 and 768
1810

Unaltered since its construction, the William Seabrook House is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a central, projecting, two-story pedimented portico and is set atop a raised basement. A double flight of steps leads to the first-floor portico. Significant architectural features are an arched entablature on the upper level, a decorative ironwork stair railing, and ornamental facia and frieze boards in dentil design. The interior plan is central hall with four rooms on a floor. William Seabrook was part owner of the Edisto Island ferry.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
About 1.2 miles north of Edisto Island on S.C. 174
1876

The present church was built as a replacement for an older structure that burned. It is the only example of Victorian architecture on Edisto Island. Trinity Church is a one-story wooden building with a porch across the principal facade. Slender square posts support the triangular pediment above the porch. The steeple is covered with shingles and contains decorative louvers. Windows and the main entrance are topped by semicircular fanlights.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity
ST. JAMES, SANTEE
17 miles south of Georgetown on the Santee River
1768

St. James Church, Santee, is five bays long and three bays wide. A classic, pedimented portico originally adorned both front and rear facades, but the rear one was walled in sometime in the 18th century. Four brick columns support each pedimented portico; the columns have molded bases and capitals and the shafts display both diminution and entasis (swelling). The original seating plan was changed, probably in the 18th century, when the chancel was relocated in the north wall. A Palladian window is situated in the east wall.
Private
NHL; HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
McClellanville vicinity
HAMPTON PLANTATION HOUSE
8 miles north of McClellanville
1735

The Hampton Plantation house, situated on a 1,285–acre tract of land, was built by a Huguenot settler. With careful symmetrical extensions made around 1757 and 1790, the large two-and-one-half story house is an example of the evolution of a modest frame structure into a large unified Georgian country house. The giant Roman Doric portico, one of the earliest of its kind in America, is of particular interest because it exhibits the slender columns, the paterae, and the delicate flutings characteristic of the Adam style of decoration.
Private
NHL; HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Mount Pleasant
OLD COURTHOUSE
311 King Street
1884

The Old Courthouse is locally significant as one of the few remaining examples of Victorian architecture. It is a two-story, rectangular, stucco over brick building with a large double stairway leading to the main entrance on the second floor. Beneath and between the stairs is a barrel vaulted entrance into the basement. The front facade of the second level contains a double door flanked by pairs of rectangular windows. The side elevations of the upper floor are divided into five equal parts by pilasters rising from piers on the lower level. Between the pilasters are matched pairs of rectangular windows.

The courthouse was the judicial center of Berkeley County from 1884 to 1898.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Mount Pleasant vicinity
AULD MOUND
Northeast of Mount Pleasant, 1.2
miles southeast of U.S. 17
Prehistoric

Auld Mound is a prehistoric ring-shaped Indian shell midden. It measures about 174 feet in diameter and is composed largely of oyster shells mixed with other shells. Animal bones and pottery sherds are scattered in the earth between the shells. The ring is virtually intact and is closely associated with other similar rings located along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Mount Pleasant vicinity
BUZZARD'S ISLAND SITE
Northeast of Mount Pleasant, 1.3
miles southeast of U.S. 17
Prehistoric

The Buzzard's Island Site is one of the largest of about 20 prehistoric shell rings located from the central coast of South Carolina to the central coast of Georgia. It is 178 feet in diameter and dates from early in the second millenium B.C. The midden is predominantly oyster shell with lesser amounts of other mollusks. Pottery sherds are common on the outside edges of the ring which is only partially excavated and appears to be largely intact. It contains some of the earliest pottery known in North America and is expected to yield information about the life of coastal people who lived almost entirely by foraging.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Rockville vicinity
FIG ISLAND SITE
2 miles southwest of Rockville, Edisto
Island on the north bank of Ocella
Creek
Prehistoric

The Fig Island Site consists of three prehistoric Indian shell middens grouped in a marsh just north of a larger island (Fig Island itself). Fig Island I is about 600 feet long and still contains a great quantity of oyster and other mollusk shells and pottery sherds. Fig Island II is in a ring shape and measures about 215 feet in diameter. It is virtually intact. Fig Island III is quite eroded with slightly less than half of the ring remaining. Though the purpose of such ring deposits is not known, they appear to be systematically planned. Excavations are now underway.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Rockville vicinity
HANCKEL MOUND
Northwest of Rockville on Wadmalaw
Island
Prehistoric

Hanckel Mound is one of the largest of about 20 prehistoric shell rings ranging from the central coast of South Carolina to the central coast of Georgia. Originally it measured 158 feet in diameter from crest to crest. It is composed almost entirely of oyster shells with periwinkles, animal bone, and pottery sherds along the truncated perimeter. The deposits are expected to yield valuable information about past habitants on the coast.
Private

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Rockville vicinity
HORSE ISLAND
1 mile south of Rockville on
Seabrook Island
Pre-Columbian

Horse Island is one of 20 or more similar prehistoric shell rings located along the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. Together they contain some of the earliest known pottery in North America. Limited excavation has been undertaken and has revealed that the rings were planned and systematically deposited. Most of the rings are now about 5 feet above present mean sea level. Marine erosion has removed about 15 percent of the original ring. The present average diameter is 156 feet, and dense trees and undergrowth now cover the ring.
Private

CHEROKEE COUNTY
Chesnee vicinity
COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
2 miles east of Chesnee at junction of
S.C. 11 and 110
1781

At Cowpens General Daniel Morgan's forces defeated a British force under Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton. The American victory at Cowpens on January 17, 1781, the second enjoyed by the patriots within three months, combined with the earlier victory at Kings Mountain to renew ebbing patriot spirits. The battle was another link in a chain of British defeats that led to their final surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781.
Federal
NPS; 1.24 acres

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester vicinity
CATHOLIC PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
14 miles southeast of Chester on S.C.
97 and County Route 355
1842

Catholic Presbyterian was one of the first churches in up-country South Carolina. The present building is the third on the site. It is rectangular, has walls of handmade brick, and is set on a fieldstone foundation. Inside, side aisles lead to a raised pulpit platform, and the original pews remain. Notable features of the exterior are molded brick cornices and pegged front doors.
Private

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester vicinity
LEWIS INN
6.5 miles northeast of Chester on S.C.
72, then .5 mile west of S.C. 909
18th century

Lewis Inn, constructed about 1750, served as a tavern and stagecoach stop during colonial times. It is a two-story structure built of dovetailed logs pegged together and chinked with clay. Exterior walls were covered with clapboards and re-covered with shingles in 1923. The inn has a gable roof, outside end chimneys, and a single story wing. Tongue and groove paneling throughout the house is 12 to 14 inches wide. All interior doors are of wide boards with wrought iron hinges (except one upstairs bedroom door which has tomahawk hinges).
Private

CHESTER COUNTY
Richburg vicinity
ELLIOTT HOUSE
.3 mile north of Richburg on S.C.
901, then 1 mile on County Road 136
1769–1770

The Elliott House is one of the earliest dwellings in the South Carolina up-country. It was constructed of logs 12 to 14 inches in diameter and has six-inch thick walls. The skilled craftsmanship of Daniel Elliott, builder of the house, is evident in the dovetailing of the logs in the three-by-eight-inch smoothly hewn and planed ceiling beams. Additions to the original 20–foot by 28–foot cabin include a frame section at the rear, a 1930 addition to the east, and a shed-roof front porch supported by round posts. Clapboard siding was recently put over the original log walls, but restoration work is now in progress.
Private

CHESTER COUNTY
Rowell
LANDSFORD CANAL
Off U.S. 21, a two-mile section parallel to the Catawba River
1830–1850

The Landsford Canal is the only such waterway in an unaltered condition still extant in the state. Within this section the Catawba River drops 34 feet, and three sets of locks lowered boats over the two-mile distance. Ruins of a mill site, a miller's house, and a lockkeeper's house are evident along the canal. Thomas Land was first patentee of the property on which a ford was originally located, and the canal, when constructed, became part of an inland waterway linking Charleston to the up-country.
Private

CLARENDON COUNTY
Summerton
SANTEE INDIAN MOUND
South of Summerton, off U.S. 301
Pre-Columbian

Santee Indian Mound is a large prehistoric burial and/or temple mound probably constructed in the period between 1200 and 1500. Although no archaeological investigation has been undertaken, the mound is believed to have been part of a mound village complex. The mound remains intact except for the construction of some 18th-century fortifications on its summit. At one time Fort Watson, the first fortified British military post in South Carolina, occupied the site. No remains of the fort are visible today.
State

COLLETON COUNTY
Walterboro
COLLETON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Corner of Hampton and Jeffries Streets
c. 1820

The exterior of the Colleton County Courthouse is stuccoed brick. Two curving iron stairways lead to the main floor above a raised, arcaded basement. The three-bay center section of the courthouse has a one-bay projecting portico. Four Tuscan columns and two square columns support a massive, undecorated entablature.
County

COLLETON COUNTY
Walterboro
OLD COLLETON COUNTY JAIL
Jeffries Boulevard
1855–1856, Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee

The Old Colleton County Jail is a two-story, stuccoed brick building that resembles a miniature castle. The crenelated roofline, the turret-like structures at the front corners, and the massive tower above the main entrance all contribute to this illusion. An extended enclosed porch with a pointed arch doorway and slit windows shields the entrance, and there is a large lancet window in the tower above. Since 1937 the building has been used for county offices.
County

DARLINGTON COUNTY
Hartsville vicinity
COKER EXPERIMENTAL FARMS
West of Hartsville on S.C. 151
Late 19th and early 20th centuries

James L. Coker and his son David were among the pioneers who transformed the cotton seed business into a modern scientific industry. Planting improvement and seed-breeding techniques grew steadily in scope. In 1904 a new method of corn cultivation was tested, and in 1907 the breeding of an improved corn variety was begun. In 1915 attention was given to breeding short staple cotton. Research in hybridization and cultivation is still actively pursued on this 7000-acre farm.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

DARLINGTON COUNTY
Hartsville vicinity
KELLEY, JACOB, HOUSE
3 miles west of Hartsville, Route 2, S.C. S–16–12
Early 19th century

This residence is an example of architectural evolution from a one-story log house into a simple but functional plantation house later typical of the Pee Dee farm area. The log section predates 1830. It was enlarged, weatherboarded, and a second story added between 1830 and 1840. Later, the size was almost doubled by the addition of a two-story annex on the west. No plaster was used in the house. Walls and ceilings are made of planed boards, and the original mantel is carved heart pine. Jacob Kelley (1780–1874) was the founder of the small agricultural settlement, Kelley Town.
County

DILLON COUNTY
Dillon
DILLON, JAMES W., HOUSE
1302 W. Main Street
1890

The Dillon House, home of James W. Dillon, founder of the town, is a prime example of late Victorian design. It is a two-story frame house with a medium gable roof both front and rear and inset cross gables on the sides. Adding variety to the clapboard exterior are scalloped shingles in the gable ends and between the first and second floors. A one-story veranda, extending across the facade and three-fourths of the southeast wall, has latticework beneath the eaves and is supported by carved posts with gingerbread cornice braces. An ornate front gable over the second story is decorated with gingerbread trim, rectangular louvers, and an oval window with a sunburst design.
Private

DORCHESTER COUNTY
Summerville vicinity
MIDDLETON PLACE
10 miles southeast of Summerville on S.C. 61
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

Henry Middleton (1717–1784) built the main section of his plantation home about 1741 and added the north and south flankers in 1755. The house and gardens were situated on a bluff above the Ashley River, and these spacious grounds constitute the first landscaped gardens in America. In 1865 Union troops burned the Middleton house, and the remaining gutted walls were toppled by the earthquake of 1886, leaving only the south wing. It has been rebuilt as an adapted English Tudor country house with Dutch influence. In 1916 restoration and further development of the gardens was undertaken. Today the house faces molded terraces descending to two butterfly lakes. Gardens containing marble statuary, an old rice mill, many native and imported trees, shrubs, and flowers surround the house site. A reconstructed stableyard containing a horse barn, blacksmith shop, implement sheds, and servants quarters was recently (1970) opened to the public.
Private

DORCHESTER COUNTY
Summerville vicinity
OLD DORCHESTER
Dorchester State Park, including the ruins of the village and fort of Dorchester and St. George's Church, on the Ashley River near the mouth of Dorchester Creek
17th and 18th centuries

Dorchester was established in 1695 by a Congregational colony from Dorchester, Massachusetts. At one time the third largest city in South Carolina, the town grew as a major trading area for the frontier. After the Revolution, however, the site was virtually abandoned. Today, visible remains are the tower of St. George's Church, erected before 1753, and the ruins of the fort constructed in 1775. These two edifices are included in Dorchester State Park.
State

EDGEFIELD COUNTY
Edgefield vicinity
BLOCKER HOUSE
About 6 miles northwest of Edgefield on U.S. 25
1775

Originally built as an overseer's house by Michael Blocker, an immigrant from Prussia, this dwelling is the oldest in the area still occupied. The two-story clapboard structure has a one-story, shed-roofed porch with four square columns. End chimneys and the double front doors are original. Floors and walls are made of wide boards.
Private

EDGEFIELD COUNTY
Edgefield vicinity
HORN CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
South of Edgefield via Routes 34, 133, and a dirt road
1790

The Horn Creek Baptist Church is one of the oldest Baptist churches in the South Carolina up-country. Essentially unchanged since constructed, the simple, one-room structure has no electricity and is supported by fieldstone foundation piers. Notable features are the wide board floors and the louvered shutters.
Private

EDGEFIELD COUNTY
North Augusta vicinity
BIG STEVENS CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
About 8 miles northwest of North Augusta on S.C. 230
1776

This two-story, rectangular frame building has a gable roof and is covered by clapboard siding. There are hand-hewn pews fastened together with pegs inside the church, and two side aisles lead to a raised pulpit platform. The Reverend Daniel Marshall, a New England minister, founded the Big Stevens Creek Baptist Church. He was a member of a branch of his own denomination called "Separate Baptists," a group characterized as highly emotional and disposed to let women play a prominent role in worship. The "Regular Baptists" were intolerant of the Separatists, and the latter group transferred its missionary efforts to the back country of Virginia, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. Marshall was the first of this group to work in the Edgefield County area, and Big Stevens Creek was the mother church for many others in South Carolina.
Private

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Monticello vicinity
DAVIS PLANTATION
.25 mile south of Monticello on S.C. 215
Mid–19th century

The Davis Plantation, built by James B. Davis sometime between 1840 and 1850, has been maintained as a plantation from its original cotton-producing days to the present time. The two-story white frame structure with a hip roof and two mammoth chimneys is a good example of the architecture that developed during the period of cotton-based economic prosperity. Dominating the front facade is a two-story classic gabled portico with four Doric columns. There is a fanlight window in the pediment and semi-elliptical fanlights and sidelights around the doors of both floors.
Private

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Ridgeway vicinity
ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
About 1 mile northeast of Ridgeway on County Route 106
1854, John Dewitt McCollough

St. Stephen's is the oldest church in Ridgeway. Its modified Gothic Revival architecture is highlighted by pointed-arch windows, doorways, and ceilings, and the entire nave is groin vaulted. The roof is a steep flared gable with a rose window in one end. About 1920 the original pine exterior was covered with brick veneer. The parish house and church school wing was added in the 1940's, and the stained glass windows were installed in 1949. All interior woodwork is heart pine. St. Stephen's reflects the migration of low country planters to up-country South Carolina and the subsequent construction of Episcopal churches.
Private

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Ridgeway vicinity
VALENCIA
About 2 miles northwest of Ridgeway on County Route 106
1834

This large, two-story frame dwelling was built by Edward Gendron Palmer, a leader in civic, political, and religious affairs in Ridgeway and Fairfield County. The house remains today as a distinctive example of the home and surroundings of an affluent cotton planter in antebellum South Carolina. A hip roof covers the house, and there is a broad, one-story piazza with unique elliptical arches across the main facade. The house is set on a raised basement, and broad stairs on three sides lead to the veranda.
Private; not accessible to the public

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Winnsboro
KETCHIN BUILDING
231 S. Congress Street
c. 1830

The Ketchin Building is an unusual example of Federal architecture in central South Carolina. It is three stories high with five front bays and a hip roof. Walls are 18 inches thick to the third floor and 14 inches from there to the roof. The roof and cornice were replaced when the originals burned. Each floor has a central hall with two rooms on either side.
County

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
Georgetown
GEORGETOWN COUNTY RICE MUSEUM
Front and Screven Streets
Mid–19th century

Georgetown is one of South Carolina's oldest ports. Situated in the heart of a rice-producing area, the city was a leading national exporter of this product during the 1850's. The Old Market Building, now the Georgetown County Rice Museum, was

completed in 1842. It is a two-story brick building with a high tower topped by an open cupola. When finished, the upper floor contained town offices, and the ground floor housed an open-air market.
Municipal

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
Georgetown
PRINCE GEORGE WINYAH CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) AND CEMETERY
Corner of Broad and Highmarket Streets
1750

Prince George, Winyah Parish, was formed in 1721. The church is a rectangular brick building with a semicircular apse at the east end and a vestibule at the west. A square tower terminating in two octagonal sections highlights the main (west) elevation. This side has battlements, double front doors, and corner quoins. Windows are roundheaded, and there are semicircular fanlights above the doors. Brick pilasters flank the central side doors and ornament the building's corners, and there are Jacobean gables on the west and east ends of the main rectangle. During the Revolution the interior of the church was burned.
Private

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity
HOPSEWEE (THOMAS LYNCH HOUSE)
12 miles south of Georgetown on U.S. 17
c. 1740

Set upon a brick foundation covered by scored tabby, Hopsewee is a two-and-one-half-story dwelling of mortise and tenon construction. West Indian influence is evident in the double tiered piazza and hip roof. There are four rooms on each floor opening onto a central hall. Thomas Lynch, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born here in 1749.
Private

GREENVILLE COUNTY
Greenville
CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) AND CHURCHYARD
10 N. Church Street
1852–1854

Christ Church is Greenville's oldest church edifice. The brick structure has Gothic Revival detailing such as pointed-arch window and door openings and wall buttresses. Measuring 112 feet in length, the church has a 130-foot spire on its southwest corner, and there are five lancet windows on the west facade. A gallery was added to the west end (1875), a south transept put on and the chancel enlarged (1880), and the east sanctuary wall extended, a north transept added, the balcony enlarged, and a Galilee porch constructed at the northwest corner (1968). All additions have been in keeping with the original style and cruciform plan.
Private

GREENVILLE COUNTY
Greenville
EARLE TOWN HOUSE
107 James Street
19th century

The Earle Town House, a two-story white frame structure on a raised brick basement, is one of the few late Georgian dwellings remaining in South Carolina's upper piedmont region. Elias T. Earle, a United States Congressman and South Carolina merchant, had the house built around 1810. The building retains many of its original features which include fine interior woodwork detail, hand carved mantels, and china doorknobs.
Private

GREENVILLE COUNTY
Greenville
WHITEHALL
310 W. Earle Street
1813

Whitehall is a rare example of the type of country house favored by wealthy Charlestonians of the 18th and 19th centuries as a refuge from the heat of the Carolina coast. Its most distinctive features are the wide first- and second-story West Indian piazzas which served as summer living rooms. Whitehall was owned until 1820 by Henry Middleton, a former president of the Continental Congress and a governor of South Carolina.
Private

GREENVILLE COUNTY
Tigerville vicinity
POINSETT BRIDGE
About 4 miles north of Tigerville on County Route 42
1820

The Poinsett Bridge carried the old State Road, connecting Charleston, South Carolina, with North Carolina, across Gap Creek. Joel Poinsett, for whom the bridge was named, designed the State Road in his official capacity as director of the South Carolina Board of Public Works. The bridge is made of stone put together without cement and has unusual pointed Gothic arches of rough, wedge-shaped stones. It is one of the oldest bridges in the state.
Private

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Cokesbury and vicinity
OLD COKESBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT AND MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE AND CONFERENCE SCHOOL

The village of Cokesbury was founded in 1824 by Methodists from nearby Tabernacle. They were desirous of relocating their already flourishing boys' school which became the Dougherty Manual Labor School under jurisdiction of the South Carolina Methodist Church. In 1834 the name Cokesbury was chosen for the community to honor the first Methodist bishops in America, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury. The Masonic Female College of South Carolina was built in 1854. It is a Greek Revival, temple-form structure on a raised basement. A square cupola surmounts the gable roof. Later the building housed the Cokesbury Conference School. Cokesbury was a strong center of developing Methodism in the South. The town itself contains the largest remaining group of antebellum structures in Greenwood County. These include an 1850 store; the 1850 Greek Revival home of Francis A. Connor, first president of Masonic College; an 1850 cottage; an 1840 Methodist rectory; the 1840 Glass-Palmer House; and the 1845 Dr. Thomas Gary Home.
Multiple private

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Ninety Six vicinity
OLD NINETY SIX AND STAR FORT
2 miles south of Ninety Six between S.C. 248 and 27
18th century

From its beginnings as a trading post on the Cherokee Path, Ninety Six grew into a flourishing village on South Carolina's northwest frontier. In 1768 it became a seat of government and subsequently a thriving courthouse town. Ninety Six was a Revolutionary War stronghold and was held by the British in 1780–1781. By 1787, when the town's name was changed to Cambridge, decline had already begun, and 45 years later the settlement had almost ceased to exist. Earthwork embankments, scattered piles of brick, the Charleston Road, and portions of a 1759 fortification now mark the site.
Private

HORRY COUNTY
Conway
OLD HORRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL
Main Street
1824–1825 (courthouse), 1825–1827 (jail)

Together these are the two most important government buildings in Horry County. The brick courthouse is two stories high and has an extended pediment supported by Doric columns which shelters the central second-story portico. There are segmental arches over the windows, and the arched main entrance has sidelights and a fanlight. The ceilings inside are vaulted, the doorways arched, and the mantels plain. In 1914 a hotel was built over the jail and has recently (1968) been removed. From photographs the jail appears to have had small, rectangular windows on the second floor and large arched ones at ground level.
Municipal

JASPER COUNTY
Gillisonville
GILLISONVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH
U.S. 278
c. 1838

The Gillisonville Baptist Church was constructed by local craftsmen and still possesses many original features such as the box pews, the flooring, and the slave gallery supported by chamfered columns. Exterior walls are covered with white clapboard siding. The main portico has Doric columns, and the large central door is flanked by smaller ones. A square tower rises in two sections from the gable roof above the pedimented front portico.
Private

KERSHAW COUNTY
Camden
CITY OF CAMDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the south by the city limits, on the east and west by the Southern Railroad right-of-way, and on the north by Dicey Creek Road
18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

Camden, first called Fredericksburg (1733) and then Pine Tree (1758), was originally located south of the present town. The city prospered as a natural trading link between Charleston and the hinterlands. Wide streets were laid out in 1774 running north, south, east, and west, and land was set aside for six parks. British troops captured and occupied Camden during the Revolution, and for a short time (1780–1781) the city served as a central British supply post. Most of the original town was destroyed by fire in 1813. During the Civil War Camden was a Confederate storehouse and hospital center, and Sherman's troops occupied it briefly in February, 1865. Camden's architecture ranges from cottage homes and Georgian and Charleston type dwellings to mansions of all periods up through the 20th century. Several buildings were designed by architect Robert Mills. Bethesda Presbyterian Church (1820) is an unaltered Mills building. The courthouse was an 1826 Mills design remodeled in 1847; it has an Ionic four-column portico, a second-floor entrance, and a central stair. The Price House (1835) is a Georgian residence influenced by Charleston styles and the sole remaining example of a combination store-residence. Tanglewood (612 Laurens Street) is a typical up-country home with a raised basement and a wide first-floor porch and central interior hall.
Multiple public/private

KERSHAW COUNTY
Camden
FORT CAMDEN
Southern area of city, DeKalb Township
18th century

During the year preceding the surrender of the British at Yorktown (1780–1781), Camden served as the chief garrison and supply center for all British activities in the South. Such personages as Lord Charles Cornwallis and Lord Francis Rawdon led forces based in Camden in two major Revolutionary War engagements nearby, the battles of Camden and Hobkirk Hill. After the second unsuccessful battle, fought against the forces of General Nathanael Greene in April, 1781, the British destroyed nearly all of the battlements and evacuated the town. Fort Camden, as the site of the war fortifications is commonly called, once consisted of two city blocks of houses and military barracks surrounded by a palisade log fence and five redoubts. A house, a jail, and a powder magazine, all fortified, were located strategically from 100 to 1000 feet outside the town itself. Although war and fire have destroyed all original buildings in the district, several of the features have been restored to their 18th-century appearance.
Multiple public/private

KERSHAW COUNTY
Camden vicinity
ADAMSON MOUNDS SITE
About 2 miles west of Camden, along the left bank of Mound Creek
Pre-Columbian

Adamson Mounds is one of a series of sites that extend through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. All the sites were inhabited by Indians of a late prehistoric culture called Pee Dee (c. 1400–1700). The importance of the Adamson Mounds stems from its central location within the geographic distribution of the culture and its good state of preservation. One large temple mound, a smaller mound, and a burial mound are located on the site.
Private; not accessible to the public

KERSHAW COUNTY
Camden vicinity
CAMDEN BATTLEFIELD
5 miles north of Camden on U.S. 521 and 601
1780

The battle of Camden, August 16, 1780, was the climax of a series of disasters which had begun with the fall of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton's British forces. Though a tactical defeat for the Revolutionary forces, it brought Nathanael Greene to the American command. He began a campaign which, though barren of decisive tactical victories, cleared the southern interior of British troops in less than a year. The battlefield site, little changed from its original appearance, is commemorated by a stone monument.
Multiple public/private
NHL

KERSHAW COUNTY
Camden vicinity
McDOWELL SITE (CHESTNUT MOUNDS)
2.5 miles south of Camden, surrounding the mouth of Big Pine Tree Creek on the Wateree River
Pre-Columbian

The McDowell Site contains the remains of a prehistoric Indian village and a single large temple mound. The culture represented is Pee Dee (sometimes called Lamar or Irene) and probably dates from the period between 1400 and 1700. Excavations were undertaken in the 1820's, the 1890's (the Smithsonian), and in the 1940's (the University of Georgia). The Wateree River has cut away part of the village site and about one third of the temple mound. Mound A, as it is called, now measures 9 feet high by 110 feet in diameter. Further investigation of the site should reveal facts about prehistoric coastal and

piedmont Georgia. Several small mounds have been destroyed by plowing.
Private; not accessible to the public

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
LANCASTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
104 N. Main Street
1828

This two-story brick building has served as a county courthouse since its completion. Walls are English bond with Flemish bond framing the window openings. The front portico is reached by a double flight of stairs, and window openings are arcaded on the main facade only. The cornice contains both modillions and dentils, and the building rests on an English basement. Robert Mills may have designed the courthouse.

County

LEXINGTON COUNTY
Lexington
FOX HOUSE (CLASSICAL AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND ADJACENT STATES)
232 Fox Street
1832–1833

The Fox House housed the Southern Lutheran Seminary from 1833 until 1855, when the school was moved to Newberry. It served as a faculty dormitory and some classes were held inside. The two-story frame building has an 11–foot porch across the front and shed rooms at the back. A kitchen and housekeeper's quarters are attached at the rear by open breezeways. Eight fireplaces inside all have original mantels but one, and all doors and windows are original. Restoration work is being done (removal of two bathroom additions and later partitions to reestablish the original floor plan, reconstruction of the old kitchen building, and acquisition of antique hardware) to return the house as much as possible to its mid–19th century appearance.
County

MARLBORO COUNTY
Wallace vicinity
PEGUES PLACE
6 miles north of Wallace, just off U.S. 1 on County Route 266
c. 1770

Claudius Pegues, born in London of French Huguenot parents, received several royal land grants along the Pee Dee River. His home, the only pre-Revolutionary and the oldest house in Marlboro County, is a two-story frame building. Four square columns support a one-story front porch extending the width of the house. Large end chimneys provide fireplaces for two rooms on each floor. The interior paneling and wainscot is hand carved. The Pegues family has owned the property since 1770.
Private

NEWBERRY COUNTY
Newberry
NEWBERRY OPERA HOUSE
Boyce and Nance Streets
1881

The Newberry Opera House is a massive brick building, eclectic in style, with a tall central tower. Live dramas took place on its stage, and eventually it became a movie theater. Today municipal offices are located inside.
Municipal

OCONEE COUNTY
Walhalla vicinity
OCONEE STATION AND RICHARDS HOUSE
11 miles north of Walhalla via S.C. 11 and County Route 95
1760 (Oconee Station), 1805 (Richards House)

Oconee Station is a rectilinear fieldstone building with a gable roof and a wooden lean-to porch having four supporting posts at the front entrance. Shutters have long iron strap hinges, and the walls are two feet thick. The building, oldest in the county, was built as a stronghold for settlers in time of Indian attacks. It later served as a trading post and a residence. The nearby Richards House is two stories high with walls of handmade brick. There are two-piece batten shutters with iron strap hinges on the windows and end chimneys on the north and south facades. Built by William Richards, the house was used as a stagecoach stop.
Private

OCONEE COUNTY
Walhalla vicinity
STUMPHOUSE TUNNEL COMPLEX
5 miles north of Walhalla via S.C. 28
1852–1859

Stumphouse Mountain and Middle tunnels were part of the Blue Ridge Railroad project, planned as the final link in a shipping route from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. Construction of tunnels, cuts, and embankments in four states was visualized. Had it been completed, the Stumphouse Mountain Tunnel would have been the longest in the country. Only the 365–foot Middle Tunnel was finished, although it has now been closed and is flooded. Seven years after the project began and when it was two-thirds over, the South Carolina legislature refused to appropriate additional funds and work ceased. The Stumphouse Tunnel Complex also contains the 385–foot railroad bed connecting the two tunnels (Stumphouse Tunnel itself is about 4,365 feet long, not in continuous section). A workers' town sprang up near one of the work shafts, and some graves, building foundations, and a path to the tunnel mark its locations.
State, municipal, federal

OCONEE COUNTY
Westminster vicinity
PRATHER'S BRIDGE
10 miles southwest of Westminster on U.S. 123, 1 mile northwest on County Route 68, .25 mile west on County Route 160
Mid–19th century

Built prior to the Civil War, Prather's Bridge employs cross-timbers and wooden pegs. The bridge spans the Tugaloo River and connects South Carolina with Georgia. Two spans comprise the 158–foot bridge with a Town lattice truss, and there are uncovered approach ramps at each end. A 15–foot center section of the bridge burned in 1950 and was reconstructed.
State

ORANGEBURG COUNTY
Eutawville vicinity
EUTAW SPRINGS BATTLEGROUND PARK
2 miles east of Eutawville on S.C. 6 and 45

On September 8, 1781, General Nathanael Greene and a force of 2,098 men attacked a British camp of 2,300 at Eutaw Springs. Greene's goal was to prevent reinforcements from being sent to British General Cornwallis in Virginia. The American attack broke the British line, and the defenders retreated. Pursuing Americans yielded to the temptation to loot, and their advance became disorganized. Eventually the British took refuge in the Eutaw House and maintained a cover fire for a two-pronged counter attack which forced the Americans from the field. Although victorious, the British were henceforth confined to Charleston.
State

PICKENS COUNTY
Clemson
FORT HILL (JOHN C. CALHOUN HOUSE)
Clemson University campus
1803

Fort Hill was John C. Calhoun's residence from 1825 to 1850. Calhoun greatly enlarged the house, which contains many of the original furnishings. Calhoun gained recognition as a "War Hawk" in the 12th Congress, as Secretary of War under President James Monroe, and as Vice President under Presidents John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. After becoming a champion of states' rights, he returned to Fort Hill in 1828 to write his "South Carolina Exposition and Protest" embodying the doctrine of nullification. From that time until his death in 1850, Calhoun dedicated himself to promoting the Southern side of an argument that would end in civil war. He served in the United States Senate from 1832 to 1843 and from 1845 until 1850. His son-in-law, Thomas G. Clemson, willed the Calhoun estate to the state of South Carolina for the establishment of the school which became Clemson University.
Multiple public/private
NHL

PICKENS COUNTY
Clemson
ST. JULIEN-RAVENEL HOUSE (HANOVER HOUSE)
1714–1716

This one-and-one-half-story French Huguenot house was built for Paul St. Julien. Pedimented dormers project from the gambrel roof, and there is a pilastered chimney at each end of the house. Interior paneling is walnut. The house was moved to the Clemson campus in the 1940's and has been restored.
State

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
CALDWELL-HAMPTON-BOYLSTON HOUSE
829 Richland Street
c. 1820–1830

This three-story Greek Revival residence is frame covered with clapboards. Each story has a porch with four columns and a balustrade. The upper story on the rear facade possesses three small covered balconies. Interior plan is central hall flanked by two rooms on each side. Gardens to the west of the house are formally arranged, and some planting was probably done when the house was completed.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
CHESNUT COTTAGE
1718 Hampton Street
c. 1855–1860

The Chesnut Cottage is an example of a "Columbia cottage," the standard, small, Neo-Classical residence adapted to local conditions and taste. It is a one-and-one-half-story building with a central dormer. The slant-roofed portico has four octagonal columns and an unusual balustrade of wood and ironwork. All windows are large. Confederate General James Chesnut and his wife Mary Boykin Chesnut lived here during the Civil War.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
COLUMBIA HISTORIC DISTRICT I
Bounded on the south by Laurel Street; on the west by a line midway between Gadsden and Wayne Streets and a line midway between Gadsden and Lincoln Streets; on the north by a line two-thirds of the distance north of Calhoun Street between Calhoun and Elmwood Avenue; and on the east by a line midway between Assembly and Park Streets and by Park Street
19th century

Columbia was designated the capitol of South Carolina by the state legislature on March 22, 1786. The site was chosen because of its approximate central geographic location. With the convening of the legislature here on January 4, 1790, Columbia became the official seat of government. The Columbia Historic District I (also called Arsenal Hill) contains residences built before the Civil War. Focal point for the district is the Governor's Mansion (800 Richland Street), built in 1855. Other homes represent a wide variety of architectural styles, both indigenous and unique to the area, which are rapidly disappearing elsewhere in the city. Other buildings of note are the Lace House (803 Richland Street); the Caldwell-Hampton-Boylston House (829 Richland Street), Greek Revival; and the Palmetto Ironworks and Armory (1802 Lincoln Street), c. 1850.
Multiple public/private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
COLUMBIA HISTORIC DISTRICT II
Bounded on the south by Taylor Street and a line midway between Taylor and Blanding Streets; on the west by a line between Marion and Sumter Streets; on the north by Richland Street and a line between Richland and Calhoun Streets; and on the east by Bull Street, then through the block between Barnwell and Henderson Streets, and by Pickens and Henderson Streets
18th and 19th centuries

Columbia was incorporated for city government in 1805 and during the Civil War was a center of munition and cotton goods production. The Historic District II is one of the oldest residential sections of Columbia and is further distinguished by the presence of houses designed by Robert Mills. The two-story, brick, Greek Revival DeBruhl-Marshall House (1401 Laurel Street) was built in 1820 and is attributed to Mills. Other structures of note are the Greek Revival McMaster-Foard House (1429 Laurel Street), 1853, home of F. W. McMaster, the "father of Columbia city schools"; the Swearingen House (1413) Blanding), an example of the "Columbia cottage" as it appeared in 1882; the Clarke-Shealy House (1419 Blanding), 1857, a baroque form of the Columbia cottage; and the Hale-Elmore-Seibles House (1601 Richland Street), c. 1790, one of the oldest houses in the city.
Multiple private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1306 Hampton Street
1856

The First Baptist Church is Greek Revival in style. A triangular roof pediment overhangs the main entrance and is supported by huge Tuscan columns of molded brick. The central doorway has consoles and is flanked by smaller paneled doors. Inside the church there is a balcony on three sides with a balustrade supported by fluted columns. The coved ceiling has cornice moldings. On December 17, 1860, the South Carolina Secession Convention met here because there was no room available in the statehouse. They adjourned the next day to Charleston but not before adopting a unanimous resolution favoring secession from the Union.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1324 Marion Street
1854

Columbia's First Presbyterian Church is the second erected on its site. An early English Gothic structure of stucco covered brick, the church has a 188-foot spire and a vaulted ribbed ceiling on the interior. On the exterior the main entrance is flanked by engaged columns and shouldered buttresses and there are pinnacles on the spire, the corners of the walls, and alongside the battlemented roof. Some alterations have been made: the structure was lengthened 40 feet, a gallery was constructed on three sides of the interior, and the front entrances have been changed. The congregation served by this church was organized in 1795.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
HALL, AINSLEY, HOUSE
1616 Blanding Street
1823, Robert Mills

Ainsley Hall, the merchant for whom Robert Mills designed the house, died before its completion. Thus, the dwelling is more closely associated with the architect than the first owner. Mills (1781–1855) was a native of South Carolina and designed other homes, churches, government buildings, and bridges in the state. The Hall House has an Ionic temple portico with four massive columns on the main facade. The rear entrance has a seven-bay, arched porch or colonnade that emphasizes an unusual entryway—a concave, niched recess separating a pair of doors. A concave, ribbed arch head creates a partial dome effect over the recess. The front windows, typical of Mills, are set in recessed brick arches and have no pilaster trim. Each floor of the house has four large rooms. On the first level are two matching drawing rooms and an entrance hall all with curved ends, a reflection of Mills' ability to create the illusion of space in a small area. The three outbuildings have been reconstructed.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
HAMPTON-PRESTON HOUSE
1615 Blanding Street
1818, Zachariah Philips

The Hampton-Preston House is a spacious post-colonial city mansion with a front veranda supported by Doric columns and topped by a fanlight. A marble mantel executed by the sculptor Hiram Powers is included among its original furnishings. The house serves as a memorial to its former occupants who include two governors of South Carolina, Wade Hampton III and Franklin J. Moses, and state senator John S. Preston. The house will be used as a museum pending complete restoration of the building and grounds.
State; not accessible to the public

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
HORRY-GUIGNARD HOUSE
1527 Senate Street
19th century

The Horry-Guignard House, probably built before 1813 by Peter Horry, is exemplary of the early architecture of Columbia. It is a two-story dwelling of rabbit edged siding with a hip roof. The facade is five bays wide and the side elevations are three bays deep. A slightly sunken basement with latticed panels between brick supports is covered by a single-story balustraded porch running the width of the house. The slant roof over the porch has tongue and groove siding and is supported by square columns. Stairways from each side of the porch lead to the ground level. The louvered and paneled shutters on the front windows are unusual in design.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
THE LACE HOUSE
803 Richland Street
1854

The Lace House is a symmetrical antebellum residence, deriving its name from the two-story ornamental cast iron veranda which is its most notable exterior feature. Adjacent to the Boylston House and across the street from the Governor's Mansion, the Lace House was once part of Columbia's fashionable Arsenal Hill section. Elaborate iron fencing fronts the Lace House and the adjoining property.
State

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
OLD CAMPUS DISTRICT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Bounded on the west by Sumter Street, on the north by Pendleton Street, on the east by Pickens Street, and on the south by Green Street
Early to mid–19th century

South Carolina's state university was chartered in 1801 as South Carolina College, and the first students matriculated in 1805. It was re-chartered in 1865 under the present name. Notable buildings in the Old Campus District are Rutledge College (1805, Robert Mills), the first structure on the campus; DeSaussure College (1809, Edward Clark); South Caroliniana Library (c. 1840), Greek Revival and perhaps the oldest separate college library building in the country; Harper College (c. 1848); Legare College (1848); the gymnasium (1855, Jacob Graves), Greek Revival, originally designed as a chapel; Lieber House (1810); President's Home (1811, 1853); and the McCutchen House (1813).
State

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
PICRICCORN HOUSE (HALE-ELMORE-SEIBELS HOUSE)
1601 Richland Street
c. 1796

The Picriccorn House may be the oldest in Columbia. It is a two-and-one-half-story house with a first story of brick and the second of clapboard. There are three dormers in the gable roof which is also pierced by two inside chimneys. Piazzas on the front and west have slender Doric columns. The east piazza was replaced about 1900 by a sun porch and a second-floor room.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR'S MANSION
800 Richland Street
1855

The South Carolina Governor's Mansion was originally constructed as an officers' quarters for Arsenal Academy. In 1865 when Union troops burned Columbia, the barracks was the only principal Academy structure to survive the flames. Three years later it was designated as the gubernatorial residence. The somewhat altered house has stucco walls, a flat roofline, and quoined corners. Its projecting three-bay central pavilion has three

arched entryways, only two of which are open. Ornate, first-floor grillwork porches embellish the flanking pavilions. Inside, the house has a center hall plan. Living quarters are on the second floor. Extensive work was done in the 1960's to strengthen the building and the interior was entirely renovated.
State

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL, MILLS BUILDING

2100 Bull Street
1821–1828, Robert Mills

The Mills Building of the South Carolina State Hospital is the oldest building in the country to be used continuously as a mental institution. The facade of the brick structure is dominated by a monumental two-story, Doric, hexastyle portico. Set upon an arcade, the portico is reached by curved stairs on either side. Walls of the three-story edifice are brick, and window sashes and frames are iron. Long symmetrical wings stretch out at oblique angles from the central pavilion, and the roof is crowned by a cupola. When Mills executed this commission he was serving as Civil and Military Engineer of South Carolina.
State

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia

SOUTH CAROLINA STATEHOUSE

Main Street
1855, John R. Niernsee; 1900, Frank Milburn; 1907, Charles C. Wilson

The South Carolina Statehouse is a Classic Revival edifice set on a rusticated, aboveground basement. It was constructed of Carolina granite, brick, and iron. The north and south porticos were added early in the 20th century. A balustrade runs around the entire roof, which is gabled over the entrance portico and hip over the main building. The present dome was substituted for the originally planned tower by architect Milburn. There are two-story Corinthian columns encircling the entrance portico, which is reached by a wide double flight of stairs. The interior was renovated in 1962–1963.
State

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1100 Sumter Street
Mid–19th century, Edward Brickell White

Edward Brickell White designed Trinity Church in 1840, but it was not completed in its present form until 1894. The Gothic Revival style church has two tall, ornate towers which flank the main entrance. The towers rise above the roofline and support eight pinnacles with fleur-de-lis ornament. Buttresses on the side walls are four-shouldered. Transepts were added and the chancel extended in 1861–1862. White modeled the church upon Yorkminster Cathedral in England. Inside, the wooden roof rests on hammer beam trusses. There are box pews, a marble chancel rail, and hand-carved walnut choir stalls. Hiram Powers designed the marble baptismal font.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia

WASHINGTON STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1401 Washington Street
1872

The architecture of this Late Gothic Revival church is highlighted by eight tall pinnacles topped by unusual crown-shaped ornaments. There are four pinnacles on the tower above the left entrance. Window and door openings have pointed arches, and the exterior brickwork is quite ornate. Double shouldered buttresses brace the walls, and the roof cornice features closely spaced modillions. Inside, the ceiling of the church has exposed beams.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia vicinity

MILLWOOD

East of Columbia on Garner's Ferry Road
19th century

Millwood was built in the 1830's by Colonel Wade Hampton II, heir to one of America's largest fortunes. It was a large, frame, Greek Revival mansion. In 1858, upon the death of his father, Wade Hampton III became head of the family. He served as a general in the Confederate Army and after 1876 was elected governor of South Carolina and United States Senator. In February, 1865, under orders from General William T. Sherman, Millwood was burned to the ground leaving only chimneys, foundation piers, and twelve brick pillars. Today the Millwood ruins, two large square pillars and three round ones, remain as the only surface evidence of a once-extensive and prosperous South Carolina plantation and are symbolic of the old order in the South.
Private

RICHLAND COUNTY
Eastover vicinity

KENSINGTON PLANTATION HOUSE

8 miles east of Eastover near Route 764
1851–1853

Kensington is a plain South Carolina farmhouse wrapped around an ambitious central section. This central portion is domed, and there is an iron balustrade atop the roof. Two lower wings flank the center section, and both have arched colonnades across the front. There is a porte cochere on the landward side with Corinthian pilasters and arches. Colonel Richard Singleton, for whom Kensington was built, was the brother of Angelica Singleton Van Buren, President Martin Van Buren's White House hostess.
Private; not accessible to the public

SPARTANBURG COUNTY
Glenn Springs vicinity

CAMP HILL (SMITH HOUSE)

2 miles south of Glenn Springs on S.C. 215
c. 1835

Camp Hill is a well-preserved example of an antebellum plantation house in the South Carolina piedmont. The two-story frame dwelling has a two-story piazza across the front and symmetrical, one-story wings. Pedimented porticos shelter the entrances to these wings, and the architectural detail is a local adaptation of Greek Revival. Woodwork inside is hand carved. In 1940 the exterior was renovated, and the gable on the main roof was added after the house was built. A slave cabin still stands on the property.
Private

SPARTANBURG COUNTY
Moore vicinity

PRICE'S POST OFFICE

Junction of County Routes 86, 199, and 200
18th and 19th centuries

Price's Post Office was built by Thomas Price, landowner and entrepreneur, who moved to Spartanburg County in 1793 and operated a post office near his home. The main house has a Dutch gambrel roof, and the exterior is laid in Flemish bond brick with glazed headers. A central hallway runs through each story, and rooms open onto it from both sides. Connected to the back of the house is a two-room kitchen with an open ceiling and beaded beams. An 1822 estate inventory indicates that the dwelling was the center of a large plantation complex, uncommon in the South Carolina piedmont.
County

SPARTANBURG COUNTY
Spartanburg
EVINS-BIVINGS HOUSE (DR. JAMES BIVINGS HOUSE)
563 N. Church Street
c. 1854

The two-story Doric portico of the Evins-Bivings House features Greek Revival columns. The house itself is covered with clapboards, and the inside has a square, four-room plan on both floors. Notable features are the second-story piazza balustrade, the hand-blown glass of the windows and doors, and the upper and lower entrances with transom and sidelights flanked by fluted Doric pilasters supporting architraves with triglyphs. Dr. James Bivings, for whom the house was built, was a textile manufacturer who was chiefly responsible for promoting manufacturing in the Spartanburg area. A smokehouse and slave quarters are still on the property.
Private

SPARTANBURG COUNTY
Spartanburg
FOSTER'S TAVERN
191 Cedar Spring Road
1801–1807

Anthony Foster built his tavern at the intersection of the old Pinckneyville and Georgia roads, both well traveled stagecoach routes. Constructed of handmade bricks, the structure has walls 18 to 36 inches thick. All interior woodwork is hand carved. The pedimented entrance portico was added in 1845 and the porches, about 1915. Unusual tied chimneys are built into both gable ends. Although occupied continuously, the house is still largely original both inside and out.
Private

SPARTANBURG COUNTY
Spartanburg vicinity
WALNUT GROVE PLANTATION
8 miles southeast of Spartanburg, about 1 mile east of the intersection of U.S. 221 and Int. 26
c. 1765

Charles Moore, a Scotch-Irish immigrant who moved south from Pennsylvania to the South Carolina piedmont, built Walnut Grove on a land grant made in 1763. The main house is a composite of architectural styles partly indigenous to the piedmont and partly influenced by rural Pennsylvania Dutch architecture. All the buildings were originally built of unchinked logs and covered with clapboards. In addition to the main house, there are several outbuildings (a kitchen and schoolroom, a reconstructed smokehouse, and a blacksmith shop). The house and lands remained in the Moore family until 1961.
Private

SUMTER COUNTY
Sumter vicinity
STATEBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT
1 mile north of U.S. 76–378 on S.C. 261, 12 miles west of Sumter
18th, 19th, 20th centuries

Stateburg, which once had its own courthouse, tavern, post office, academy, and race track, is now more an area than a town, and within the perimeters of the district are two churches and many old homes. General Thomas Sumter (1734–1832) founded Stateburg with the expectation that it would become the state capital. Notable buildings within the district are the Borough House (1758), built of buff pise-de-terre (rammed earth); the Greek Revival Church of the Holy Cross (1850, E. C. Jones); High Hills Baptist Church (1803); The Ruins, once owned by General Sumter; Brookland Plantation, (late 1700's); Moorhill (1880); and Millwood Plantation (1840).
Multiple public/private

UNION COUNTY
Cross Keys vicinity
PADGETT'S CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
2 miles east of Cross Keys on S.C. 18
1844

This rectangular, two-story building is six bays deep, three bays wide, and has a gable roof. A principal alteration has been the addition of a porticoed front on the south elevation. The portico has Doric columns and a low steeple. Few changes have been made on the interior. The congregation that built the church was organized in 1784 as the Church of Christ on the Tyger River. Since 1844 Padgett's Creek Baptist Church has been a center for religious, political, and social gatherings.
Private

UNION COUNTY
Union
HERNDON TERRACE
N. Pickney Street at the corner of Catherine Street
1845–1848

Herndon Terrace is a large, Greek Revival mansion typical of well-to-do Southern homes before the Civil War. There are large porticos on three sides of the house, and their Doric columns are brick covered with stucco. A full entablature rests on the columns. Inside there are high frescoed ceilings and carved woodwork. A slave cabin and cistern stand in the rear yard.
Private

UNION COUNTY
Union vicinity
CROSS KEYS HOUSE
12 miles southwest of Union on S.C. 49
1812–1814

Cross Keys House was once the center of a large and prosperous plantation. It is a Georgian brick house of two stories with a gable roof and identical pairs of end chimneys. A one-story portico shelters the main entrance. Between each pair of chimneys there is a date stone containing the date of construction and initials of the original owner. Interior carving is exceptional.
Private

UNION COUNTY
Union vicinity
PINCKNEYVILLE
13 miles northeast of Union on S.C. 13
1791–1792

Pinckneyville was one of eight circuit court districts established between 1769 and 1791 in an effort to bring law and order to the South Carolina backcountry. Four streets (Meeting, Broad, Tradd, and Watershed) were laid out and several public buildings erected, but Pinckneyville never became the metropolis which its founders had envisioned. The court districts were abolished in 1800, the population dwindled, and only the ruins of the jail, a store building, and a marker where the courthouse stood remain today.
County

UNION COUNTY
Union vicinity
ROSE HILL STATE PARK
9 miles southwest of Union off U.S. 176
1828–1832

Rose Hill, a three-story, stuccoed brick house, has door fanlights, a gable roof and twin end chimneys. The stucco was added after 1860 as were the two-story piazzas on the front and rear facades. A notable interior feature is the spiral staircase. William H. Gist, owner and builder of Rose Hill, served in the South Carolina state legislature (1840–1844), the state senate (1844–1856), as lieutenant governor (1848–1850), and as governor (1858–1860).
State

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Kingstree

THORNTREE (WITHERSPOON HOUSE)

Fluitt-Nelson Memorial Park
1749

Built by Irish immigrant James Witherspoon, Thorntree House is the oldest known residence in the Pee Dee area and was constructed entirely of native materials. The house is frame with end chimneys and piazzas on both front and rear facades. Under the eaves there is a memory work dentil cornice. Inside, everything is pine walls, ceilings, cornices, and mantels. The hardware includes hand-forged locks and HL hinges, and the furniture is of the 1759–1826 period, when James Witherspoon lived here. The house has been moved from its original site.
Private

YORK COUNTY

Bethany vicinity

KINGS MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Northwest of Bethany on S.C. 161
1780

The battle at Kings Mountain between Lord Cornwallis' scouting force under Major Patrick Ferguson and the over-mountain men on October 7, 1780, delayed but did not materially alter Britain's southern campaign. The battle was the first defeat in the final major British campaign of the Revolution and resulted in British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781.
Federal
NPS; 3,950 acres

YORK COUNTY

Rock Hill

THE WHITE HOUSE

258 E. White Street
19th century

This large frame structure is a typical South Carolina up-country plantation home. Built between 1832 and 1842, the house has a two-story piazza and large end chimneys. The White House is the oldest house in Rock Hill and predates the founding of the town, which has grown up around it. Although in need of minor repairs, the building is basically in a good state of preservation.
Private; not accessible to the public

South Dakota

Mount Rushmore National Memorial,
Keystone vicinity, South Dakota. *NPS*

Wounded Knee Battlefield, Batesland vicinity, South Dakota. *NPS*

BUFFALO COUNTY

Chamberlain vicinity

CROW CREEK SITE

15 miles north of Chamberlain on the east side of the Missouri River near S.D. 47
Prehistoric

Crow Creek, a large fortified Indian village site, has been partially excavated. Two occupations are represented: one related to the Over Focus, of the Middle Missouri tradition; the other, to the Campbell Focus, affiliated with the central plains. The site is important in understanding the relation between events on the Middle Missouri and the central plains during the time of Plains village life.

Federal; not accessible to the public

NHL

BUFFALO COUNTY

Fort Thompson vicinity

FORT THOMPSON MOUNDS

Near Fort Thompson on S.D. 50, Crow Creek Indian Reservation
c. 800

The Fort Thompson Mounds are a large group of low burial mounds dating from Plains Woodland times. They contain the only evidence so far found for the first pottery-making peoples in the area. Archeological excavations in the deeper strata show evidences of occupation by pre-pottery Indians dating from much more remote times.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

DAVISON COUNTY

Mitchell

MITCHELL SITE

Municipal golf course
c. 1000

Archeological materials excavated at Mitchell Site show the movement of a late Woodland-Mississippian culture from the east to the Missouri Valley. Probably ancestors of the Mandan Indians, these people combined with cultures already present to form the Over Focus complex. On the south and west sides of the site were originally two fortification trenches. Within are more than 40 house depressions, and about 500 feet southwest is a row of five possibly associated burial mounds.

Municipal

NHL

DEWEY COUNTY

Mobridge vicinity

MOLSTAD VILLAGE

18 miles south of Mobridge, overlooking the Oahe Reservoir
Prehistoric

Molstad Village is a tiny fortified village site containing five circular house rings enclosed by a ditch with a bastion. It apparently represents the period of transition when central plains elements were combining with Middle Missouri traits to form the basis for the way of life practiced by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa Indians at the time of the white man's arrival. This pocket version of a prehistoric village has been excavated by the Smithsonian Institution.

Federal; not accessible to the public

NHL

HANSON COUNTY

Bloom vicinity

BLOOM SITE

East of Bloom on the James River
1000

Bloom Site, a well-preserved example of a prehistoric fortified Over Focus Indian site, lies on a terrace projecting into the James River Valley. A fortification ditch across the projection protects the site, in which some 25 lodge depressions are visible. It may have been the home of a group of ancestral Mandan Indians as they moved from the eastern prairies toward the Missouri River Valley. In the fields to the north and west are some 50 burial mounds, possibly representing the same occupation as the village.

Private; not accessibie to the public

NHL

HUGHES COUNTY

Pierre vicinity

ARZBERGER SITE

7.5 miles east of Pierre on the Missouri River
1500

The Arzberger Site is a fortified village atop a low mesa. Forty-four circular house rings occupy more than 40 acres surrounded by a ditched fortification with 24 bastions. This archeological site was the northernmost outpost of the Central Plains tradition, possibly representing the ancestral Arikara Indians at the time when they were in transition from the Pawnee culture. The site is thus significant in interpreting a time of great change in Plains village prehistory.

Multiple state/private; not accessible to the public

NHL

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Deadwood

DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

1876

The Deadwood Gulch area of the Black Hills was the site of a rich gold strike in the fall of 1875. Soon after the discovery of gold, people poured into the mining camp, and by summer 25,000 had settled in what became Deadwood. The town itself has one main street, and houses are built above it on both sides of the steep gulch. Today Deadwood still retains its mining town atmosphere, and many original buildings have survived, including the No. 10 Saloon where Jack McCall shot Wild Bill Hickok. Three miles from Deadwood is Lead, site of the Homestake, the largest gold mine in the United States.

Multiple public/private

NHL

LINCOLN COUNTY

BLOOD RUN SITE

Reference—see Lyon County, Iowa

LYMAN COUNTY

Lower Brule vicinity

LANGDEAU SITE

North of Lower Brule on S.D. 47W
Prehistoric

The Langdeau Site is the type site for an as-yet-unnamed archeological complex within the Middle Missouri tradition. Out of a probable 12 houses in the villages, four have been excavated. The houses are unusual in that they are long and rectangular with distinctive benches at each front. There is also evidence for what was probably a roof overhang forming a porch.

Private; not accessible to the public

NHL

PENNINGTON COUNTY

Keystone vicinity

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

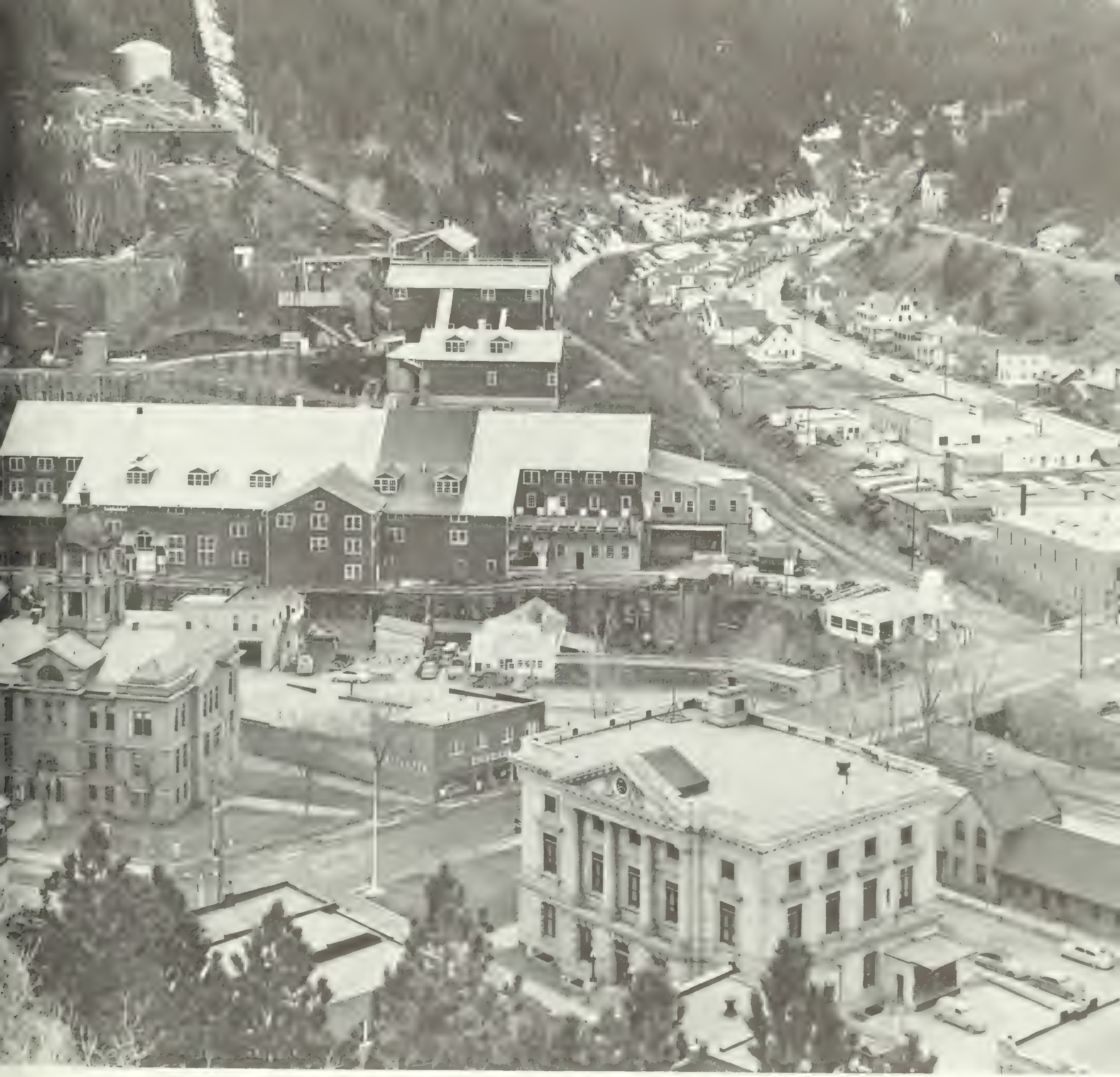
3 miles west of Keystone off U.S. 16A
1941

Mount Rushmore National Memorial commemorates four of America's great Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Carved by sculptor Gutzon Borglum, this gigantic project was also a masterpiece of engineering for the heads are approximately 60 feet high. Washington, our first President, was chosen because of his qualities of leadership and prudence. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, labored for a broadly based democracy in the interests of the common man. Lincoln

is memorialized because of his efforts to preserve the Union and free the slaves. Roosevelt, the rugged individualist, represents the vigor and dynamism of 20th-century America.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 1,278.45 acres

SHANNON COUNTY
Batesland vicinity
WOUNDED KNEE BATTLEFIELD
11 miles west of Batesland, Pine
Ridge Indian Reservation
1890

The engagement at Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890, was the last significant clash between Indians and soldiers in North America. Their grievances encouraged the Sioux to adopt the religious beliefs of the Ghost Dance, or Messiah Craze, during the winter of 1889–1890. Army troops attempted to put down the movement by arresting its leaders. The Ghost Dance campaign forced the Sioux to abandon the Ghost Dance religion and to accept the teachings of the white man.
Private
NHL



Deadwood Historic District, Deadwood, South Dakota. *NPS*

GRAND OLE OPRY HOUSE
THE NATIONAL LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
TELEPHONE
TELEPHONE

Tennessee

Ryman Auditorium, Nashville, Tennessee. *Les Leverett*

The Lee House of the James Lee Memorial, Memphis, Tennessee. *Les Cooper*

Brown's Ferry Tavern, Chattanooga, Tennessee. *Herbert Harper*

ANDERSON COUNTY
Oak Ridge

X-10 REACTOR, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

1943

First operated on November 4, 1943, the X-10 facility was the world's first full-scale nuclear reactor and the first to produce significant amounts of heat energy and measurable amounts of plutonium 239. The reactor served for many years as the principal atomic research facility in the United States. In 1946 it was the first reactor to produce radioactive isotopes for medical therapy. It was retired after 20 years of service.
Federal
NHL

CARTER COUNTY
Elizabethton vicinity

SYCAMORE SHOALS

2 miles west of Elizabethton on the Watauga River
1770–1780

Here in the early 1770's colonists established settlements. In March 1775, the Cherokees gathered at Sycamore Shoals to sign a treaty by which the United States purchased Watauga lands and 20 million acres of Kentucky land. Here in 1780 Kentucky and Tennessee frontiersmen gathered en route to the successful Revolutionary battle at Kings Mountain, South Carolina. The setting is slightly altered by modern intrusion.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHEATHAM COUNTY
Kingston Springs vicinity

NARROWS OF THE HARPETH

North of Kingston Springs on Route 2
1818

Montgomery Bell was a leading ironmaster of middle Tennessee. His most famous endeavor was at the Narrows of the Harpeth in 1818. Bell realized the great need for pounding pig iron into bars for use by blacksmiths. In order to build a forge for that purpose he decided to harness the river's potential power by cutting through a limestone cliff separating the two channels of the Harpeth. By cutting a tunnel 8 feet high and 15 feet wide he created a waterfall of 15 to 20 feet, enough to turn a large water wheel and secure power to operate the hammers of his forge. Products from the forge were used locally, hauled to Nashville and Franklin, and floated down the Harpeth and Cumberland rivers to Clarksville and shipped thence to Natchez and New Orleans. All that remains of the forge complex are parts of the foundations and the tunnel.
Private

CLAIBORNE COUNTY

CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Reference—see Bell County, Kentucky

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Hermitage

TULIP GROVE

Lebanon Road
19th century

Tulip Grove was the home of Andrew Jackson Donelson, nephew of Andrew Jackson. The house is a massive example of Greek Revival architecture adapted to conditions in Tennessee. Two stories high and built of brick, Tulip Grove has a Doric entrance portico, flat window and door lintels, and a wide Doric entablature. Donelson sold the house c. 1858, and some slight alterations were subsequently made. The interior has been restored to its conjectured mid-19th-century appearance.
Private

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville

BELAIR

2250 Lebanon Road
1832–1839

Belair is an impressive, 30–room antebellum mansion that John Harding built for his daughter. The exterior walls are of brick laid in Flemish bond. The house was built in an L-shape but has since had many additions. Major alterations were made by William Nichol when he purchased the house in 1838 and added wings on both ends. The architectural style is Federal with some Classic Revival influence visible in the central two-story portico with fluted Doric columns and a one-story deck roof. The kitchen at the rear of the ell was originally separated from the house but has since been connected and remodeled.
Private; not accessible to the public

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville

BELMONT

Belmont Boulevard
1850

Belmont, a center of mid–19th-century Nashville social life, was constructed of brick and stone and has since been plastered on the outside and painted white. The Italianate structure consists of a two-story central block with two-story wings on either side. At the front is a recessed portico with two Corinthian columns supporting a massive cornice; above the doorway is a cast iron balcony. On either side of the portico are projecting porches with balustrades and four Corinthian columns. Rising above the roof is an observatory. Elaborate interior features include a long hall with a double colonnade of Corinthian columns and two free-standing staircases on the south side. Still remaining on the grounds are a marble fountain, five summer houses, and a 105–foot brick water tower which was part of an extensive irrigation system.
Private

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (DOWNTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

154 5th Avenue North
1849–1851, William Strickland

The Egyptian Revival First Presbyterian Church is an unusual landmark in downtown Nashville. Two 104–foot towers flank the main entrance, there are two lotus-topped columns on the entrance portico, and the characteristic vulture-and-sun-disk symbol is emblazoned upon the gorge and roll cornice of the main portico. The exterior window enframements narrow upward noticeably. Inside, Egyptian motifs (triangles, pyramids, lotus-topped columns, winged orbs, and twin serpents) appear everywhere. A remodeling was undertaken in 1881–1882, at which time the ceiling was painted to resemble sky and clouds and was sectioned by divider moldings. Stained glass replaced the clear glass windows in 1887.
Private

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville

NASHVILLE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM (LINDSLEY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE)

724 2nd Avenue, South
1853, Adolphus Heiman

Adolphus Heiman was one of Nashville's leading architects. Erected to serve as Central Hall for the University of Nashville, this building has been locally important in the field of education. Gothic elements are dominant in the symmetrical plan, in the large lancet window with wood tracery in the central block, and in the slightly projecting buttresses located at regular intervals around the building. The roof of the central block is pitched, but the two large wings have flat roofs. A parapet outlines the entire roof area. An addition constructed in the early 1960's as a children's theatre has been the only exterior alteration.
Municipal

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
NASHVILLE UNION STATION
Broadway and 10th Avenue South
Late 19th century, Richard Montfort

Nashville's Union Station is a notable example of a public building in the Romanesque Revival style. It is a square structure of Bowling Green gray stone and Tennessee marble. The front tower rises 239 feet, and the shorter rear tower is actually a smokestack composed of flying buttresses supporting a large enclosed chimney. The chimney and smokestack vented smoke from steam engines entering and leaving the station on four sets of tracks. Typical Romanesque Revival features are the rounded arches above all openings, the roughed stone exterior, the cavelike openings of the first floor arcade, and the tall front tower.
Private

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
21st Avenue South and Edgehill Avenue
1914, Ludlow and Peabody

The Peabody Fund, created by philanthropist George Peabody in 1867 to help rebuild the South's educational system, had a dual objective; to promote elementary education and to further normal school work for the professional preparation of teachers. The first college aided was the University of Nashville, founded in 1815. The present name was adopted in 1909, and the campus was relocated next to Vanderbilt University in 1914. Its buildings are of Classical Revival design and face a landscaped quadrangle.
Private
NHL

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
RYMAN AUDITORIUM (GRAND OLD OPRY HOUSE)
116 Opry Place
1889–1891

Construction of the Ryman Auditorium was the result of an ardent campaign undertaken by Tom Ryman to build an assembly hall for Sam Jones, a Georgia revivalist popular in the Nashville area. Gothic influence is visible in its gabled roof, arched lancet windows, and the simulated buttresses at the corners and sides. The original wood pews and floors remain. In the early 1900's a stage replaced the pulpit, and the structure which had served as the Union Gospel Tabernacle became a hall for lecturers and entertainers. Such notables as Victor Herbert, William Jennings Bryan, Enrico Caruso, Ignace Jan Paderewski, Helen Hayes, Katherine Cornell, and Arthur Rubenstein have performed here. Since 1941 the auditorium has been the home of the Grand Ole Opry.
Private

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
330 5th Avenue North
1845–1847, William Strickland

St. Mary's is a Greek Revival church measuring 110 feet long by 60 feet wide. The ceiling inside is 32 feet above the floor. There is a distyle-*in-antis* portico with two Ionic columns on the main facade, and pilasters ornament the structure both inside and out. Above the main entrance is a triangular pediment, and the roof is crowned by a cupola. In the early 1890's the church underwent extensive remodeling and renovation when new stained glass and electric lights were installed. In 1925 the north and south sides were veneered with brick, and the entire front was finished with stone. Extensive redecorating was done in 1947. Despite the changes, Strickland's original lines are still evident.
Private

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Hill
1845, 1854, William Strickland

William Strickland designed the Tennessee State Capitol as a Greek temple with an Ionic portico on each of its four sides. Huge blocks of limestone were quarried nearby to construct the 238-foot by 109-foot building which rests atop a rusticated basement. A central tower (42 feet high) rises above the roof and supports a lantern (37 feet high) graced by Corinthian columns. The interior is simple in design with well-proportioned interior spaces. In 1956 some repair and restoration work was needed. This included the replacement of all the exterior columns, the pediments, parapets, all projecting cornices, the upper and lower terraces, and the engaged columns and the entablature on the tower. Inside, many alterations have been made.
State
HABS

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
TRAVELLER'S REST
Franklin Road
18th and 19th centuries

Traveller's Rest was built in several stages by John Overton, an early Tennessee judge, and his son. The original section of the house was begun in the last years of the 18th century. Subsequent additions were made in 1812, the early 1820's, and 1887. The house itself is of simple frame construction with a symmetrical facade and a projecting temple front porch. At the rear of the house is a two-story open gallery which was part of the 1820's addition.
Private

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville vicinity
BELLE MEADE
Harding Road at Leake Avenue
19th century

Belle Meade, a three-story Greek Revival plantation house, was built by William Giles Harding. Harding and his son-in-law raised thoroughbred horses and sold breeding stock of ponies, Alderney cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Cashmere goats. Both men were pioneers in the field of animal husbandry. Four brick structures remain of the original complex. It is conjectured that at one time the central house was flanked by two-story wings. Each wing had a smaller dependency behind, the present garden house and the smokehouse.
State

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville vicinity
THE HERMITAGE
12 miles east of Nashville on U.S. 70N
1818–1819

For over 40 years Andrew Jackson lived at The Hermitage, during which time he rose from a frontier militia commander to the Presidency. His service in the Creek War brought him a major general's commission in 1814. After the battle of New Orleans in 1815, the final battle of the War of 1812, he returned a nationally known figure. After serving two terms as President of the United States, 1829–1837, Jackson lived out the rest of his life at The Hermitage. He bought the property in 1804 and gradually converted it into the brick, porticoed mansion that stands today. The house is furnished largely with Jackson's possessions, and most of the original outbuildings still remain.
Private
NHL

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Old Hickory

CLEVELAND HALL

4041 Old Hickory Boulevard
1839

Cleveland Hall was built by Stockley Donelson, an influential lawyer and planter and a close friend of Andrew Jackson's. The two-story Federal house has a one-story Greek portico with four fluted Doric columns, a pediment, and triglyphs on the frieze. The structure is rectangular with a kitchen ell and rear frame porch. The bricks used for construction were made on the site, and the stone for the foundation was quarried locally. A brick smokehouse built in 1910 and a cedar log slave cabin are the last surviving outbuildings on the site.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

GREENE COUNTY

Greeneville

ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Depot and College Streets
c. 1830, tailor shop; c. 1850, house

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site preserves important sites associated with the 17th President of the United States: the tailor shop he owned, his home, and his grave. Before succeeding to the presidency upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865, Johnson had had a varied political career. Beginning as a tailor, he became in succession an alderman, mayor, state legislator, state senator, U.S. Senator, and Vice President His term as President was marked by problems of reconstruction, the purchase of Alaska in 1867, and an unsuccessful impeachment trial in 1868.

Federal

NPS; 16.68 acres

HABS

HAMILTON COUNTY

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Reference—see Catoosa County, Georgia

HAMILTON COUNTY

Chattanooga

BROWN'S FERRY TAVERN

Brown's Ferry Road
1803

John Brown, a ferry operator, tavern owner, and river pilot who was half Cherokee, had this two-story log structure built and used it as a tavern until 1819. The tavern stood facing a major Indian trail connecting the Creek Nation with northern tribes. It was officially designated a Post Road (between Kingston, Tennessee, and Alabama) in 1820. The house was built with two rooms downstairs connected by a dogtrot and three above. There are stone chimneys at both gable ends, and a porch extends across the main facade. The rear addition post-dates the Civil War, and the open dogtrot was enclosed in recent years. During the Civil War Federal troops captured Brown's Ferry and used the tavern as a commissary. The Post Road was a principal supply line for Union forces in Chattanooga.

Private; not accessible to the public

HAMILTON COUNTY

Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA UNION STATION

W. 9th and Broad Streets
1858, 1881

The Chattanooga Union Station was the terminal for the first railroad, the Western & Atlantic, to enter the state. The original station was a train shed built in 1858. Approximately one-third of that structure is still standing. In 1881 a two-story Victorian brick addition was constructed. During the Civil War troops of both the Confederate and Union armies, as well as important military and political leaders, used the station. For 70 years Union Station housed the *General*, the Confederate locomotive involved in the celebrated rail chase during the Civil War. The station, now the oldest extant structure in Chattanooga, is a reminder of the great era of railroading.

Private

HARDIN COUNTY

Shiloh

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

1862

Shiloh was the scene of a major engagement in the western campaign in the Civil War, April 6–7, 1862. The Union victory here retained for the Union the initiative gained at Fort Donelson and led to the early capture of Corinth, Mississippi, and Memphis. Shiloh was an important milestone in the Union campaign aimed at securing control of the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois, to the Gulf of Mexico. The culmination of the campaign was General Ulysses S. Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, which split the Confederacy in half. Adjoining the battlefield site is Shiloh National Cemetery.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 3,515.46 acres

HICKMAN COUNTY

Nunnelly vicinity

PINEWOOD

Approximately 3 miles north of Nunnelly on Pinewood Road (Route 3)
1866–1868, Carter Thurman

Pinewood is significant not only for its architectural grandeur, but also as the center of a vast agricultural and industrial complex. The house is a two-story brick, Italianate mansion. It was built by Samuel Graham, one of the wealthiest men in the state, as the resident center of his industrial-agricultural domain which included a milldam and a factory for spinning cotton and grinding corn. Dominating the front facade of the house is a two-story brick projection and on either side of this is a colonnaded one-story portico. Outbuildings still standing are a brick smokehouse and creamery and a large frame barn built in the 1850's.

Private; not accessible to the public

KNOX COUNTY

Knoxville

BLOUNT, WILLIAM, MANSION

200 W. Hill Avenue
1792

William Blount was influential in the trans-Appalachian frontier movement of the late 18th century and in territorial policies of the Old Southwest Territory. His house served for a time as the capitol of the territory south of the Ohio River. Blount was not only governor of the Southwest Territory, but also Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Department. He was a leading figure in gaining statehood for Tennessee and one of the founders of Blount College, now the University of Tennessee. The house and the governor's office behind it have been restored and refurnished.

Private

NHL; HABS

KNOX COUNTY

Knoxville

MARBLE SPRINGS

Neubert Springs Road
18th century

Marble Springs is the only remaining home of Tennessee's first governor, John Sevier (1796–1801, 1803–1809). Sevier also served in the state senate and for two terms in Congress. Marble Springs was his home from 1790 to 1815, with the exception of the time he spent in Knoxville as governor. Of the original buildings in the complex, only the main, two-story pine cabin exists. Restoration of the cabin was

undertaken in 1961–1962, and in 1963 a reproduction of the original kitchen was built. Constructed of oak logs, it is separated from the main cabin by a dogtrot and has a lean-to at the rear. Other reconstructed outbuildings include a springhouse, smokehouse, and loom house.
State

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville vicinity
RAMSEY HOUSE
Thorngrove Pike
1797, Thomas Hope

The two-story Ramsey House is built of red marble and has blue limestone trim. A flight of three steps leads down to the kitchen from the dining room. Attached kitchens were unusual in Tennessee at this time. The house represents a transitional style of architecture which succeeded the log cabin in this area. Francis Alexander Ramsey, builder of Ramsey House, was active in county and state government and served on the board of trustees for both Blount College and the University of Tennessee.
Private

LOUDON COUNTY
Loudon vicinity
BOWMAN HOUSE
East of Loudon on Little River Road
1828

George Bowman, an immigrant from Germany, built this home on the Little Tennessee River for his second wife. The brown brick used in constructing it is peculiar to this area of east Tennessee. Architecturally the house is basically Federal as expressed by local workmen using local materials. It is typical of Tennessee country homes of the period. The first floor windows are not original, although those on the second floor probably are. Later additions were the front porch and the rear wing.
Federal

LOUDON COUNTY
Loudon vicinity
CANNON-CALLOWAY HOUSE
West of Loudon off U.S. 11
1860's–1872

The Cannon-Calloway House, one of the most elaborate houses in Loudon County, was begun during the Civil War and completed in 1872. The two-story dwelling is basically an Italian villa with a mansard-roofed tower. All the second-floor windows are round-arched with hoodmoldings above. Other exterior features are roof brackets, a front bay window, and a frame veranda with delicately carved wooden arches and a decorative railing. Immediately behind the house are the brick smokehouse, springhouse, and washhouse.
Private; not accessible to the public

LOUDON COUNTY
Loudon vicinity
CARMICHAEL INN
Off U.S. 11 across Watts Bar Lake
from Loudon
Early 19th century

Built by John Hudson Carmichael (1780–1840) before 1832, the Carmichael Inn is a one-and-one-half-story log structure. The inn once accommodated railroad passengers. The passengers were ferried across the Tennessee River to the inn where they waited for a stagecoach to Knoxville or summer resorts in east Tennessee. Carmichael's sons ran the inn, the ferry, and the stage. The little-altered inn is one of the few remaining log structures in the county.
Private

MADISON COUNTY
Pinson vicinity
PINSON MOUNDS
3 miles east of Pinson on secondary
road
Mounds c. A.D. 1000; occupation as
early as 5000 B.C.

The Pinson Mounds Site includes two large temple mounds, an effigy mound, and extensive earthworks. Excavations revealed that this Indian site was occupied during several archeological periods, including an Archaic pre-pottery occupation. Most of the artifacts suggest that the major occupation occurred in a period dominated by clay-tempered pottery, a Woodland ceramic tradition. Some features are considered to be characteristic of Mississippian culture. The coincidence of the two cultures suggests that the Pinson Mounds perhaps played a leading role in the development of Mississippian culture.
Multiple public/private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia
MAYES-HUTTON HOUSE
306 W. 6th Street
1850's

The Mayes-Hutton House was built for Samuel Mayes, a Columbia businessman. Four giant Corinthian columns and two Corinthian pilasters highlight the main facade. Twin chimneys at either end of the brick house are joined by a parapet. The original facade was altered in the 1870's by the addition of rounded windows and door openings and double brackets under the roof cornice.
Private; not accessible to the public.

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia
POLK, JAMES K., HOUSE
West 7th and S. High Streets
1816

James K. Polk lived in this house for several years during his youth. After serving two years in the Tennessee legislature, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1825, becoming Speaker in 1835. He was governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841 and President of the United States from 1845 to 1849. The dining room and kitchen have been reconstructed on their original foundations, and the house is furnished with Polk period furniture and Polk family memorabilia.
State
NHL

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia vicinity
BEECHLAWN
South of Columbia on U.S. 31
1850's

Beechlawn is a Greek Revival dwelling composed of a two-story central block flanked by one-story wings. The front portico has four Ionic columns above which are a roof pediment and a bracketed cornice. The main entrance is off center. Beechlawn was built for Major A. W. Warfield and served as headquarters for generals on both sides during the Civil War. Confederate General John Bell Hood established his command post here in November, 1864, and one month later Union General John M. Schofield occupied Beechlawn while in pursuit of Hood. Behind the main house is a cedar log cabin that originally contained two rooms connected by a dogtrot. The dogtrot has been enclosed. Outbuildings are an icehouse and a smokehouse.
Private; not accessible to the public

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia vicinity
CLIFTON PLACE
Southwest of Columbia on Mount
Pleasant Highway
1838–1839

Clifton Place is a two-story Greek Revival structure with one-story wings on either side. The impressive facade includes a projecting two-story portico with four giant Ionic columns. Much of the construction material came from the immediate area; the stone for the foundations was quarried on the site, and the wood was taken from nearby forests. The elegant "great house," the several outbuildings, and traces of the extensive formal gardens suggest one aspect of life in the antebellum South. Clifton Place was built for Gideon J. Pillow, a controversial brigadier general who fought in the Mexican War and the Civil War.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

MAURY COUNTY

Columbia vicinity

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

6 miles west of Columbia on U.S. 43

1839–1842

St. John's Church was built almost entirely through the efforts of the Polk family. It was built for the family and their slaves, and slave labor was used for the construction. The Gothic Revival structure measures 65 feet by 41 feet, and the central front tower is 50 feet high. Four buttresses on each side support the 16–inch brick walls, and all the windows have pointed arches and numerous diagonal muntins. Inside, the balcony, altar, communion rail, and reredos were all carved from a large cherry tree which stood on the site of the church. In 1889 St. John's ceased to function as an active parish.

Private

MONROE COUNTY

Vonore vicinity

FORT LOUDOUN

U.S. 411

1756–1757

Fort Loudoun was built by the English at the request of the Cherokee Indians. Occupied until 1760, it was instrumental in allying the Cherokees with the British during critical years of the French and Indian War. This alliance held the trans-Appalachian frontier until the British armies in the north had almost completed the defeat of the French and their Indian allies. Archeological evidence has been used to restore the fort, and a large variety of artifacts is on display.

State

NHL

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Clarksville

SEVIER STATION

West side of Walker Street, 216 feet south of B Street

1792–1794

A one-story limestone block structure with two interior rooms is all that remains of Sevier Station, one of two forts in Tennessee still on its original site and in a virtually unaltered condition. Although Valentine Sevier erected the station in 1792 as protection from hostile Indians, six members of his family were slain nearby in a surprise attack two years later. Sevier sold the property the following year, and it has since had a succession of owners. The blockhouse measures 32 feet by 18 feet and both rooms have dirt floors. Some timbers in the roof and a crude door with strap hinges are thought to be original. In the 1820's a two-story frame house was built onto the front of the blockhouse with a dogtrot between. The house has since been shingled.

County; not accessible to the public

ROANE COUNTY

Harriman

HARRIMAN CITY HALL

Roane Street and Walden

Late 19th century

The building was erected about 1890 to house the East Tennessee Land Company, which founded the town of Harriman. General Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition party candidate for President in 1888, organized the company. After serving several years as office space, the building housed the American Temperance University, which was established in 1893 and closed in 1909. From 1912 to 1950 it functioned as the city hall. The exterior of the three-story building is of red brick and Indiana limestone. Its Romanesque arches and four Norman towers make it an imposing site on the city's streetscape.

City

ROBERTSON COUNTY

Cedar Hill vicinity

WESSYNGTON

About 3 miles south of Cedar Hill, near Calebs Creek

1815–1819

The Wessyngton land was acquired by Joseph Washington during the years 1796 to 1802. His two-story, Federal style residence was constructed after his marriage in 1808. Originally the dwelling probably had end chimneys and a small, square porch across the front. Additions have been made on the front and a wing has been added at the rear. Like most farmers of his time Washington made whiskey from surplus corn and turned his apples and peaches into brandy. During the 1850's and 1860's tobacco was an important crop. Remaining outbuildings are a smokehouse, a kitchen, a dairy house, and an office.

Private

RUTHERFORD COUNTY

Murfreesboro

OAKLANDS

N. Maney Avenue

19th century

The growth of Oaklands spanned an entire century. The original two-room brick house and kitchen were built in the early 1800's. In 1820 the owner put a two-story, eight-room addition on the south side. A second major addition with Gothic Revival detailing on doorway, windows, and roof cornice was made in the late 1850's. In 1890 a white colonnaded wooden portico was built onto the south front.

Municipal

RUTHERFORD COUNTY

Murfreesboro vicinity

STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

3 miles northwest of Murfreesboro on U.S. 41

1862–1863

Stones River was the scene of a battle between the Union Army of the Cumberland under Major General William S. Rosecrans and the Confederate Army of Tennessee under General Braxton Bragg, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. It was the first major battle in the two-year western campaign that cut the Confederacy in two and reached its climax in General William T. Sherman's march to the sea through Georgia. Included at the site are parts of the battlefield and a national cemetery.

Federal

NPS; 330.86 acres

RUTHERFORD COUNTY

Smyrna

DAVIS, SAM, HOME

Tenn. 102

19th century

The Sam Davis Home is a typical farm of an antebellum middle class family. Two stories high, the house has a portico with four square columns and is covered with white clapboards. Architectural detail is Greek Revival. Young Sam Davis was captured by Union troops in November, 1863. Papers containing information about Federal troops and fortifications were found on his person, so he was tried and hanged as a spy. Davis was buried on the property in the family cemetery.

State

SEVIER COUNTY
Sevierville
BUCKINGHAM HOUSE
Sevierville Pike
1795

The Buckingham House is the oldest house in Sevier County. Although it is now L-shaped due to a frame section added about 1900, the original house was rectangular, measuring 33 feet by 20 feet. The Federal style dwelling is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond on the front elevation and English bond on either end. Two bricks to the right of the front door bear the date of construction and the letters "T & E B," which are the initials of Thomas and Ephriam Buckingham, the builders. Thomas Buckingham was active in politics. He was elected first sheriff of the county and served as a member of Tennessee's 1796 constitutional convention.
Private
HABS

SEVIER COUNTY
Sevierville
SEVIER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Court Avenue
1895–1896

The Sevier County Courthouse is a rare example of Beaux-Arts Classicism in a rural county. McDonald Brothers of Louisville, Kentucky, were selected as architects. Rectangular in shape, the courthouse has brick walls and a slate roof. The architects employed arches over most of the windows and entrances, and there is an open arched arcade across the central second-story section. This center section is flanked by two end blocks (three stories high), each topped by a cupola surrounded by three smaller, minaret-like towers. The dominant feature of the entire building is a 130–foot central tower. It is crowned by a metal-clad dome.
County

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
BEALE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Beale Street, from Main to 4th Streets
Early 1900's

The Beale Street area provided the environment that gave birth to the blues, a unique contribution of the Negro to American music. When W. C. Handy frequented Beale Street, it was lined with saloons, nighclubs, gambling halls, theaters, and pawnshops. In this environment he found inspiration for his music. In Peewee's Saloon, his headquarters, Handy wrote such songs as "Memphis Blues," "St. Louis Blues," and "Beale Street Blues." A number of the pawnshops still operate in the area.
Multiple public/private
NHL

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
379 Beale Avenue
1869

The First Baptist Church is a large brick edifice, many portions of which are covered with stucco. Its street facade has a central pediment or gable end section flanked by two square towers of equal height. A large circular area within the pediment contains eight small, round, stained glass windows. Inside, the church has been little altered. There are balconies on three sides, and the ceiling has delicate wooden vaulting. Since its construction, the church has been a center of cultural activity for the black people of Memphis.
Private

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
HUNT-PHELAN HOME
533 Beale Avenue
c. 1830, 1855

Construction of the Hunt-Phelan Home occurred in two stages. The earlier portion was a two-story, brick house consisting of four rooms and a central hall on each floor. A small portico was built on the north or main side, and all windows had stone lintels. During the second phase of construction (1855) a two-story kitchen and service wing was added at the rear and connected by a two-story porch. The small portico was moved to a side entrance and replaced by a large Greek Revival portico with four fluted Ionic columns having cast iron bases and caps. The columns, the dentil cornice, and the architrave are wood. General Ulysses S. Grant used the house as his headquarters when Federal troops occupied the city.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
THE LEE AND FONTAINE HOUSES OF THE JAMES LEE MEMORIAL
680–690 Adams Avenue
19th century

Both the Lee and the Fontaine Houses are Second Empire, a style characterized by a high mansard roof (usually with a curb around the visible slopes), dormer windows, classically detailed chimneys (which are important composition elements), and projecting pavilions. The overall appearance of such a building is strongly three dimensional. The Fontaine House (1870–1873), most notable of the two, is brick and has terra cotta window lintels and elaborate cornices. Filigree ironwork decorates the roof, and there are stonecoat quoins at the corners. Similar in appearance is the Lee House, built in three stages. In 1843 the square rear section was erected. Ten years later the present center section was added, and the present front and tower were put on in 1873. Amos Woodruff, a Memphis businessman and a founder of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, built the Fontaine House. Its interior has been extensively restored. A later owner, Miss Rosa Lee, left both houses to the city as a memorial to her father.
Private

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
RANDOLPH HOUSE
546 Beale Street
Mid–1870's

The large, three-story Randolph House is unique as the last remaining Italianate dwelling in a once-fashionable residential section. Although the rear facade has been remodeled and the brick walls covered with stucco, the house retains its distinctive character. Notable features are the off-center square tower, the round-arched windows, the asymmetrical placement of masses, the ornate roof brackets, and the roof gables of different heights which intersect at right angles. Woodwork inside is ornate. W. M. Randolph, a Memphis lawyer who was city attorney (1869–1874), built the house.
Private

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
TRI-STATE BANK
390 Beale Street

Here, in what was then the business district of Beale Street, W. C. Handy (1873–1958), song writer and bandleader, opened a publishing house which was the first distributor of his musical compositions ("Memphis Blues," 1912, "St. Louis Blues," 1914, and "Beale Street Blues," 1917). Handy formed a partnership with Harry Pace, who contributed financial support. In 1918 Handy moved his publishing house to New York.
Private

STEWART COUNTY
Dover vicinity
FORT DONELSON NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
1 mile west of Dover on U.S. 79
1862

Fort Donelson National Military Park commemorates an early decisive battle of the Civil War. This stronghold on the Cumberland River fell to Union forces commanded by General Ulysses S. Grant on February 16, 1862. The capture of this post, Grant's first major Civil War victory, greatly enhanced his prestige as a military leader. Strategically the victory opened an avenue into the heart of the Confederacy by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and marked the beginning of the campaign that resulted in Union control of the Mississippi Valley. Adjacent to the battlefield site is Fort Donelson National Cemetery.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 600 acres

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport
THE NETHERLAND INN AND COMPLEX
2144 Netherland Inn Road
1802–1818

The Netherland Complex was first operated as a warehouse and wharf for shipping salt. Later it was operated as an inn and stage station. Stone comprises the first floor of the three-story inn and the second and third levels are constructed of wood studs and exterior wood siding. Few alterations have been made to the original inn. The Bank Barn, smokehouse, wharf and warehouse have been reconstructed.
Private

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport vicinity
LONG ISLAND OF THE HOLSTON
South fork of the Holston River

Long Island of the Holston was the scene of several momentous events during the early years of exploration and settlement in the Old Southwest. Daniel Boone made the island the starting point of his Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, a road which was used by more than 200,000 settlers during the two decades following 1775. The battle of Long Island Flats, fought a short distance north of the island in 1776, crushed the Cherokee fighting strength during the early years of the American Revolution.
Private
NHL

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Piney Flats vicinity
ROCKY MOUNT
Southwest of Piney Flats off County Route 11 E.
1770–1772

Rocky Mount, at the time of its construction, was an elaborate frontier residence. The two-story house was built of white oak logs and contained nine rooms. A one-and-one-half-story ell and connecting dogtrot adjoin the east side, and the kitchen, a separate building, has been reconstructed on its original foundations. Rocky Mount served as first capitol of Tennessee from 1790 to 1792.
State

SUMNER COUNTY
Gallatin vicinity
CRAGFONT
About 5 miles west of Gallatin off Tenn. 25
Early 19th century

Gray stone was employed to build this northern Tennessee Georgian residence. Fenestration is even on the facade, but there are no windows on the gable ends. From the rear of the house a two-story, T-shaped wing extends the length of seven bays, and there is a two-story porch or gallery on each side of the wing. The wing houses the dining room and kitchen. General James Winchester, the builder, was a Revolutionary War soldier, speaker of the Tennessee senate, and a founder of Memphis.
State

SUMNER COUNTY
Hendersonville vicinity
ROCK CASTLE
Southeast of Hendersonville on Indian Lake Road
1784–1791

Daniel Smith, a native of Virginia who migrated westward to Tennessee in 1783, built Rock Castle. The house is a vernacular interpretation of styles popular concurrently on the Eastern seaboard. Limestone is the basic building material, and the exterior stonework is excellent. Some of the original mortar has been improperly repointed with concrete. There are no windows in the ends of the main house except small attic lights. In the 1850's the Greek Revival, two-story portico was added to the main facade, but the dentil cornice is original. Wood paneling and wood graining on the inside are well executed. The only remaining outbuilding is the stone smokehouse which has been moved.
State
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Johnson City vicinity
TIPTON-HAYNES HOUSE
Southeast of Johnson City on U.S. 19 W.
18th and 19th centuries

John Tipton, a native of Maryland, came to Tennessee in 1783–1784 and built a two-story log house which became the nucleus of a large farm complex. The house was expanded in the 19th century by David Haynes, the second owner, and his son Landon Carter Haynes. A long, one-story ell covered with weatherboards was added to the main house. Its interior walls are made of wood studs with wood finish, and the floors are of hand hewn joists covered with pine boards. Landon Haynes built the nearby law office. Plans for the development of a living farm have effected the restoration and/or reconstruction of a double-crib barn, still, springhouse, smokehouse, and pigsty.
State

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Jonesboro
JONESBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by College Street, Sabin Avenue, and properties fronting on Main Street on the north; by Franklin Avenue and Depot Street on the south; by Second Avenue, Oak Grove Avenue, and private property on the west; and by private property on the east
18th and 19th centuries

Jonesboro, county seat of Washington County, is the oldest town in Tennessee (established, 1779). The constitutional convention and early legislative sessions for the state of Franklin (now east Tennessee) were held here until 1785. Of the 152 structures located within the historic district, 72 were judged worthy of preservation. Four distinct architectural styles survive in Jonesboro's historic district, although one, Italianate, tends to predominate. The other three styles are Federal (Chester Inn, Robert May House, Three Sisters House), Greek Revival (Baptist church, Methodist church, and Presbyterian church), and Gothic Revival (Irwin House). An example of Italianate architecture is the Epps House. Italianate porches have been added to buildings of other styles. Overall the residences in the historic district exhibit a unity of type, color, height, texture, and setting.
Multiple public/private

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Franklin

RAINEY-LAWRENCE HOUSE

244 1st Avenue South

1839

The Rainey-Lawrence House is a one-and-one-half-story brick cottage with Greek Revival features. The windows have side panels of framed glass separated from the main sashes by fluted pilasters. Sidelights and a transom surround the front door which is sheltered by a modified Greek portico. The interior architrave has fluted door and window jambs with ball discs at the corners. The floors, wood trim, doors, and mantels are original. The house was built by Robert Rainey, a Franklin mechanic who later became one of the town's leading merchants, and it is one of the least altered of its period in Franklin.

Private

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Franklin vicinity

FRANKLIN BATTLEFIELD

South of Franklin on U.S. 31

1864

At Franklin on November 30, 1864, Confederate General John B. Hood shattered the Confederate Army of Tennessee by his uncoordinated attacks on a strongly-posted Union force. The battle marked the failure of Hood's Tennessee campaign, the final defeat coming two and a half weeks later at Nashville. The area south of town, where Hood's troops assembled, is still largely unchanged. The Carter House, which bears the marks of bullets and shells, has been restored.

Private

NHL

Tennessee State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee. *John Stroud*

Texas

Mission Concepcion, San Antonio, Texas.
Texas State Historical Survey Committee

John Bremond House,
Bremond Block
Historic District,
Austin, Texas
*Texas State Historical
Survey Committee*

McFaddin House Complex,
Beaumont, Texas.
*Texas State Historical
Survey Committee*

Earle-Napier-Kinnard House, Waco, Texas.
Texas State Historical Survey Committee

Officer's Quarters,
Fort Davis National Historic Site,
Fort Davis, Texas. *NPS*

ARANSAS COUNTY
Rockport
MATHIS, THOMAS H., HOUSE
612 Church Street
1867

The Mathis House, late Greek Revival in style, is a one-story frame cottage set on a raised brick basement. Its foundation is arcaded, and the house is reached by a flared staircase. There are square fluted wooden columns on the entrance portico repeated by the corner pilasters on the main facade. The cornice has a bracketed entablature with panels between the brackets. A low, hip roof covers the house. Thomas H. Mathis had large scale ranching and agricultural holdings in three counties as well as shipping and real estate interests. He engaged in road and bridge construction and served as president and principal stockholder of the National Bank of Rockport.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ARMSTRONG COUNTY
Palo Duro vicinity
J A RANCH
Palo Duro Canyon
1879–1889

Charles Goodnight, soldier, plainsman, and pioneer cattleman of the Staked Plains, influenced the pattern by which, in the years after the Civil War, the open range cattle industry developed. The first rancher in the Texas Panhandle, he blazed several of the important cattle trails of the West. By 1900, he was recognized for his scientific breeding of range cattle. Goodnight managed the J A Ranch from 1879 to 1889, during which time it grew to encompass 700,000 acres of grassland subsisting 40,000 head of cattle. Still an active concern, the ranch possesses its original flavor, with some of the 1879 buildings still standing.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

BASTROP COUNTY
Bastrop
ALLEN-BELL HOUSE
1408 Church Street
c. 1855

The Allen-Bell House is a late Greek Revival residence distinguished by its unusual exterior wall sheathing. Walls are covered with vertical board and batten siding, and the battens are joined, both top and bottom, by arch-like cuts in the facia. One story in height, the house was originally L-shaped, but the later addition of a rear wing produced a V-shaped house, the center of which was eventually filled in completely. A portico covers the central entrance. It has four square columns with plinth bases and inset panels which repeat the design of the board and batten sheathing. The columns support a plain entablature and a box cornice.
Private; not accessible to the public

BASTROP COUNTY
Hills Prairie vicinity
HILL, ABRAHAM WILEY, HOUSE
5 miles southwest of Hills Prairie
1855

The Abraham Wiley Hill House is an excellent example of late Greek Revival domestic architecture in Texas. The two-story frame house has a gable roof and a two-story hexastyle portico on the main facade. Resting upon brick bases, the portico columns are tall and slender, emphasizing the vertical. Fluted pilasters mark all four corners of the house, and three of the four original brick chimneys still stand. The three-panel double front doors are flanked by plain wooden pilasters, and the entablature above repeats that of the main house. Abraham Hill (1816–1884) fought in the war for Texas independence and took part in the battle of San Jacinto (April 21, 1836).
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
THE ALAMO
Alamo Plaza
1718

Mission San Antonio de Valero was established by Spanish Franciscan friars in 1718, and construction of the present chapel was begun in 1744. Abandoned as a mission in 1793, it thereafter served intermittently as a fortress and military depot. Its primary significance came from the Texan Revolution battle on March 6, 1836, when Lieutenant Colonel William B. Travis' force of 188 men was annihilated. The group, which included James Bowie and Davy Crockett, was attempting to defend San Antonio against Mexican President Santa Anna's army of approximately 3,000. The battle cost Santa Anna many casualties and delayed his invasion for two weeks, thus providing a rallying point for Texas independence and valuable time for remaining Texan forces to organize their defenses. The Texans went on to victory with the cry, "Remember the Alamo!"
State
NHL; HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
EDWARD H. WHITE II MUSEUM (HANGAR NINE)
Brooks Air Force Base
1918

Hangar Nine, now called the Edward H. White II Museum, is thought to be the oldest extant aircraft hangar at any United States military base. The federal government built Brooks Field during the final year of World War I as a training school for military aviators. It was first occupied for training on January 17, 1918, and all primary flight training took place here until 1928, when a second such center was established in California. The present frame hangar has a low bolted wood truss roof of modified gambrel form. Large sliding wooden doors open to the full width of the building. Edward H. White, father of Edward H. White II, the first American to walk in space, completed his flight training here in June, 1930. The hangar has been renamed in honor of the astronaut, who was born in San Antonio.
Federal

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
ESPADA AQUEDUCT
Espada Road, just east of U.S. 281S
1731–1745

The Espada Dam, *Acéquia*, and Aqueduct were once a part of an integrated irrigation system that served the five missions in the San Antonio area. The remaining five-mile section begins at the Espada Dam on the San Antonio River in Mission Park Cemetery and parallels the river southward. In use from 1731 to 1745, the aqueduct is the only Spanish structure of its type remaining in the United States. The system, which is still functioning, illustrates the role of the Spanish missions in the agricultural history of the Southwest.
Private
NHL

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
MISSION CONCEPCION
807 Mission Road
1731–1735

The Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purisima Concepción de Acuña was founded by Franciscan friars in east Texas, but conflict with the French and the Indians caused its transfer to San Antonio in 1731. The massive church building, designed in the Mexican Baroque style, features a broad western facade and massive twin bell towers. Mission Concepción, best preserved of all the Texas mission

units, has a full cruciform ground plan with altars in the north and south transepts as well as in the sanctuary at the east end. Original frescoes adorn some of the interior walls. The mission was secularized in 1793, and the church was completely abandoned by 1819. It was not used again for religious purposes until 1887. With the exception of minor repairs, the church and much of the adjacent convent remain as they were in the 18th century.
Private
NHL; HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
SAN JOSE MISSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
6519 San Jose Drive
1720

Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo was established in 1720 by Captain Juan Valdez, lieutenant general of the Province of Texas, at the urging of Franciscan Fray Antonio Margil de Jesus. Throughout the 18th century the mission flourished, with a complex of buildings including Indian quarters, barracks, convents, mill and granary, carpenter shop, and blacksmith shop. Today the mission is regarded as an important example of Spanish mission architecture. It is an active church in the community.
Multiple public/private
NPS; 4.13 acres
HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE
105 Military Plaza
18th century

The Spanish Governor's Palace is the only remaining example of an aristocratic 18th-century Spanish residence in Texas. Although the exact date of construction is not known, the keystone over the elaborately carved main door bears the arms of the Hapsburgs and the date 1749. The palace served as headquarters and residence for the captain of the San Antonio de Bexar presidio, who was the ranking representative of the King of Spain in the absence of the governor, hence the name. The palace is U-shaped, and a rear wall encloses the central open area. Lime-plastered stone walls, which are three-feet thick, rise in a parapet above a flat roof. Considerably altered over the years, the Palace was restored in 1929–1930.
Municipal
NHL

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
U.S. SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL
Bounded by S. Flores Street on the west, E. Arsenal Street on the south, the San Antonio River on the east, and private property on the north
1859–1949

The present arsenal complex contains six buildings which were constructed at various times. These are an office building, begun in 1858 and finished in 1860; the magazine, second building constructed on the grounds; the commanding officer's quarters, an Italianate house of the 1880's; the servants' quarters behind the commandant's house; a stable; and a storehouse. Confederate troops held the arsenal during the Civil War. After the war it reverted to federal control as a major supply base for the western frontier. The arsenal was operative in both World Wars.
Federal
HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
URSULINE CONVENT
300 Augusta Street
Mid–19th century

The Ursuline Academy of San Antonio was the result of concerted efforts to revitalize the Catholic Church in Texas. This effort was spearheaded by the Reverend John Mary Odin, vicar apostolic to Texas and later archbishop of New Orleans. Father Odin established a convent at Galveston in 1847, and four years later he brought a group of Ursulines to San Antonio. The school opened shortly thereafter. Buildings in the Academy complex are the first academy building, a two-story, *pise de terre* edifice building made of caliche (a calcium carbonate surface material); an addition to the academy building, a two-story, rectangular structure with a hip roof; a dormitory of masonry with hip roof, dormer window, a two-story gallery on the north facade, and surmounted by a square clock tower; a workshop and laundry; and the priest's house of late (1882) Gothic Revival style. Another cluster of buildings to the north has been demolished.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

BLANCO COUNTY (also in Gillespie County)
Johnson City
LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site contains two properties connected with the early life of the thirty-sixth President of the United States: the site of his birth on the bank of the Pedernales River on August 27, 1908, and the house in Johnson City where he lived from 1914 until 1924. An approximate replica of the birthplace farmhouse has been reconstructed on the site of the original, and both it and the boyhood home have been furnished with Johnson family heirlooms. Both are open to the public.
Federal
NPS; 8.57 acres

BOWIE COUNTY
Texarkana
OFFENHAUSER INSURANCE BUILDING
State Line Avenue and 3rd Street
1901

The Offenhauser Insurance Building is an important commercial structure in downtown Texarkana. Frederick Wilhelm Offenhauser moved to Texas from Illinois as an employee of C. E. Hayden & Company. He also took a position with an insurance firm and eventually, in partnership with another man, opened his own business. After 1890 the name was F. W. Offenhauser & Company. The building is a three-story brick structure with inset, arcaded walkways on the north and west sides. A late 1870's bank building was incorporated into the newer building. Windows on the second and third floors have segmental brick arches and concrete lintels. The most unusual elevation faces east. It has two parallel sections which are not in the same plane but are connected by an oblique and angled wall.
Private

CAMERON COUNTY
Brownsville
FORT BROWN
1846, 1868

To establish its own advance position and thwart a Mexican attack during the Mexican War, General Zachary Taylor's army constructed large bastioned earthworks in March 1846 on the north side of the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros, Mexico. During the 1850's Fort Brown kept check on border disputes and protected Brownsville from hostile Indians. During the Civil War it played a key role in the contest for Brownsville, which was occupied by both Union and Confederate troops. Today mounds of earth define the outlines of the original earthen fort. Remodeling of the 1868 buildings has somewhat lessened the historical authenticity of the second Fort Brown.
Multiple public/private
NHL

CAMERON COUNTY
Brownsville
RESACA DE LA PALMA BATTLEFIELD
North edge of Brownsville on Parades Line Road
1846

The engagement between General Zachary Taylor's American forces and the Mexican Army, begun at Palo Alto, continued the next day, May 9, 1846, at Resaca de la Palma. The Mexicans were defeated and retreated across the Rio Grande, ending the military action in Texas in the Mexican War.
Private
NHL

CAMERON COUNTY
Brownsville vicinity
PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD
Junction of Farm Roads 1847 and 511, 6.3 miles north of Brownsville
1846

The battle of Palo Alto was the first of two important battles of the Mexican War fought on American soil. On May 8, 1846, General Zachary Taylor engaged the Mexican Army at Palo Alto in the first sizable battle of the war. The Mexican retreat toward the Rio Grande demonstrated the superiority of American arms, gained the United States prestige at home and abroad, and cleared the way for the invasion of Mexico. The site, still used as pasture land, has not changed materially since 1846.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CHEROKEE COUNTY
Alto vicinity
GEORGE C. DAVIS SITE
About 6 miles southwest of Alto on Tex. 21
700–1300

The George C. Davis Site is one of the major aboriginal sites in North America. It consists of two temple mounds, one burial mound, and the remains of an extensive village. The site was culturally affiliated with the Mississippian tradition, which is characterized by intensive agriculture, large, well-organized villages, flat-topped pyramids and the presence of many objects of skilled manufacture. Archeologists have found numerous artifacts at Davis, mostly fragments of earthenware vessels and simple lithic tools. The discovery of materials foreign to the Davis area (marine shells, copper, high quality flint, novaculite and galena) indicates that the occupants of the village had contact with groups in other locales.
State/private; not accessible to the public

COMAL COUNTY
New Braunfels
KLEIN, STEPHEN, HOUSE
131 S. Seguin Street
1846

Stephen Klein was one of many German immigrants to Texas in the 1840's. His one-story plus loft, stuccoed, *fachwerk* home has timber framing and limestone walls. There is a full width inset porch on the front and a lean-to at the rear. The tin roof is a modern replacement.
Private; not accessible to the public

COMAL COUNTY
New Braunfels
LINDHEIMER HOUSE
489 Comal Avenue
c. 1852

The one-story plus loft Lindheimer House is *fachwerk* construction covered by stucco. *Fachwerk* is of medieval origin and employs a heavy timber frame with diagonal bracing. In this instance limestone rubble was used to fill the spaces. Such houses, lacking ornament, were frequently built by German emigrants. Ferdinand Lindheimer was a botanist and painter, and he incorporated a print shop into the rear of the house.
Private
HABS

CONCHO COUNTY
Paint Rock vicinity
PAINT ROCK INDIAN PICTOGRAPH SITE
1 mile northwest of Paint Rock off U.S. 83
Pre-Columbian to 18th century

Paint Rock is the most outstanding and extensive pictograph site in central Texas. The paintings appear along 1,000 feet of a limestone bluff on the north bank of the Concho River. Most figures are small (less than one foot high) and seem to have been painted individually rather than as part of a single large mural. Geometric shapes, animal and human figures, negative and positive hand prints are the subjects, and colors used are red, orange, yellow, black, and white.
Private; not accessible to the public

CROCKETT COUNTY
Sheffield vicinity
FORT LANCASTER
10 miles east of Sheffield on U.S. 290
1855–1860

Fort Lancaster was erected on Texas' western frontier to provide protection for settlers and travelers enroute to California. Strategically located in the Pecos River Valley, the fort was also situated on the old military road running between San Antonio and El Paso. The original portable shelters at the fort had been replaced by stone and adobe buildings by 1860. Ruins of 29 of these structures can be identified today, and the most prominent is the chimney of a soldiers' barracks. Fort Lancaster was abandoned in 1861, when Texas seceded from the Union. For a brief time in 1861 and 1862 the fort served as a Confederate garrison. It was abandoned until 1871 and reactivated then due to a Kiowa-Comanche uprising. Following cessation of the Indian troubles the fort was permanently closed (1873–1874).
State; not accessible to the public

DE WITT COUNTY
Cuero
DE WITT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Bounded by N. Gonzales, E. Live Oak, N. Clinton, and E. Courthouse Streets
1896, A. O. Watson

This three-story Richardsonian Romanesque courthouse was constructed of rusticated sandstone. It is basically square with four corner pavilions and a six-story tower. The main facade consists of a recessed, triple-bay section between flanking pavilions united by a connecting arcaded one-story porch. Squat clustered columns on the porch have Romanesque capitals and large connecting arches with rusticated voussoirs. All projecting corners have decorative quoins of narrow stones.
County

EL PASO COUNTY
El Paso
CHAMIZAL NATIONAL MEMORIAL
1848–1963

Chamizal National Memorial, established according to the provisions of the Chamizal Treaty of 1963, provides a memorial to the long history of cooperation between the United States and Mexico. Under the terms of the treaty, the Rio Grande, the international boundary between the two countries, is being rerouted to place all Mexican territory south of the river. The project will hopefully end the meandering of the river in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas. During the past 150 years it has flowed in innumerable channels, moving steadily south into Mexico. Each change of course has created problems for a stable international boundary. The memorial will feature not only the diplomatic and technical history of the settlement, but also international cultural and theatrical productions.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NPS; 55 acres

EL PASO COUNTY
El Paso

MAGOFFIN HOMESTEAD

1120 Magoffin Avenue
1875

The Magoffin Homestead is a one-story, U-shaped adobe house built around a central patio. An unusual feature is the elaborate wooden Victorian detailing on the windows and doors. Windows and doors (on the front wing) have pedimented lintels, and the pediments and returns are formed by a generous cyma reversa molding. There are flat, facia-board pilasters on each side of the openings. The principal entrance (north side) has double doors with a glazed upper panel and a molded, solid lower panel. This design is repeated in the sidelights. Joseph Magoffin (1837–1923), who built the house, was a successful businessman interested in street railways and public utilities and active in local and county politics.
Private; not accessible to the public

FAYETTE COUNTY
Winedale

WINEDALE INN COMPLEX

Off FM 1457
19th century

The Winedale Inn was first built (c. 1834) as a one-room frame structure with a loft. Sometime around 1850 the building was doubled in size. The loft was converted to a full second story, an identical section was added to the north, and a two-story gallery was constructed across the front. Inside the eight-room inn there are painted and stenciled motifs on the walls and ceilings. Other buildings in the complex are a log smokehouse and kitchen moved onto the property to replace the original ones; the Foursquare Barn, two double log houses under one roof; Hazel's Lone Oak, a one-story plus loft dogtrot house; the Theater Barn; the Lauderdale House, a 19th-century residence converted to a dormitory; the innkeeper's house; and the MacGregor House, a two-story late Greek Revival residence.
State

FISHER COUNTY
Noodle vicinity

STEADMAN, FOY, SITE

8.5 miles northwest of Noodle
Prehistoric

The Foy Steadman Site is one of four known Folsom occupation sites in America. Artifacts uncovered to date include Folsom points, scrapers, gravers, bifaces, and various types of flint flakes. The dates of similar artifacts from other sites suggest a possible occupation date of 8,000 to 10,000 years ago. Much of the 50–acre site has been utilized for farming and grazing. Located on the western section are the remains of a playa lake or low marshy area. It is hoped that archeological, geological, and paleontological studies will yield sufficient data to indicate the appearance of the site during the Folsom occupation.
Private; not accessible to the public

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston

ASHBEL SMITH BUILDING, OLD RED

914–916 Avenue B
1891

Old Red, or the Ashbel Smith Building, was the first medical school building of the University of Texas. Although the state approved the medical school in 1881, this building was not constructed for ten years, at which time it opened in conjunction with the John Sealy Hospital (1888–1889). Old Red is Romanesque Revival. The three-story brick edifice is topped by a hexagonal sectional roof. After the 1900 hurricane the original roof was replaced by the present ridge roof.
Public
HABS

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston

ASHTON VILLA (EL MINA SHRINE TEMPLE)

2328 Broadway
1858

Originally built as Ashton Villa by Colonel J. M. Brown, the Temple served as headquarters for the Confederate army and later the Union army after the battle of Galveston Bay. Brown was a prominent railroadman and later a purchasing agent in Mexico for the Confederacy. The three-story, Italian, brick structure has an overhanging cornice supported by ornate coupled brackets. There is a projecting central portico and the openings are crowned by carved lintels. During the 1890's a large wing was added to the east and later additions were made at the rear. The home was purchased by the Shriners in 1928, and it has been used as a meeting place ever since.
Private

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston

BISHOP'S PALACE (GRESHAM HOUSE)

1402 Avenue J (Broadway)
1887–1893, Nicholas J. Clayton

The Chateauesque Galveston Bishop's Palace was built for Walter Gresham, lawyer, legislator, and U.S. Congressman. This elaborate limestone dwelling has an unusual skyline formed by jutting towers, dormers, and gables. Round and polygonal bays project from all sides, and window and door trim is granite and sandstone. The most decorative stonework is concentrated near the roof line, and large cast iron griffins and stone finials cap the apexes of the glazed tile roof. In 1923 the Galveston-Houston diocese of the Roman Catholic Church purchased the house, which subsequently served as a bishop's residence.
Private
HABS

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston

SEALY, GEORGE, HOUSE

2424 Broadway
1887–1890

George Sealy was a wealthy Galveston banker, railroad entrepreneur, and businessman who had come to Texas from Pennsylvania in 1857. His spacious residence was designed in the neo-Renaissance style, two-and-one-half stories high with a full basement and hip roof. The exterior brick of the house is faced with a lighter, buff-colored brick, and sandstone blocks are used as accents. An arcade-like front gallery serves as an entrance porch leading up to the ornate four-paneled front doors. The tall brick chimneys consist of several flues combined into one stack, and the roof is tile. A Romanesque brick carriage house next to the main dwelling was erected in 1891 and served as a stable.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston

THE STRAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded on the north by Avenue A, on the east by 20th Street, on the south by an alley separating Avenues C and D, and on the west by the railroad passenger depot
1850–1900

The Strand was the principal commercial area of Galveston in the second half of the 19th century. Galveston entrepreneurs such as John Henry Hutchings, J. J. Hendley, Henry Rosenberg, and John

Sealy began buying property and constructing buildings in the decade before the Civil War. Galveston recovered rapidly from the war and by the 1870's was the Gulf terminus for the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe railroads. A second building boom ensued, and the port of Galveston continued to grow. Architecture of the Strand encompasses Greek Revival, Beaux Arts, Gothic, and High Victorian styles. Notable buildings are the First National Bank, the J. S. Brown Building, the Old Sealy Building, the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, and the Washington Hotel.
Multiple public/private

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston

U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE (OLD GALVESTON CUSTOMHOUSE)

Southeast corner of 20th and Post Office (Avenue E) Streets
1858–1861, Ammi B. Young

Galveston was the leading 19th-century seaport and commercial center in Texas. Trade goods for Texas, Indian Territory, and parts of New Mexico and Louisiana were procured here. The Customhouse was a necessary offshoot of such business activity. Its rectangular brick walls are graced by a projecting double gallery on the west and inset double galleries on the north and south. The columns of the ground level are Ionic, and those above are Corthinian. All exterior ornament —columns, cornices, balustrades, dentils, entablature, and window architraves—is iron, cast in New York according to the architect's specifications.
Federal
HABS

GILLESPIE COUNTY

LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Reference—see Blanco County

GILLESPIE COUNTY
Fredericksburg

FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

A 12-block-long section extending west from the confluence of Baron's and Town Creeks and about 4 blocks wide
Mid- and late 19th century

In 1842 an association of German noblemen was organized to encourage and finance German emigration to the Republic of Texas. Called the Adelsverein (or simply Verein), the group purchased land on the Comal River and founded the settlement of New Braunfels in 1845. A second tract was acquired, and the following May the first settlers arrived, after a 16-day journey from New Braunfels, at the site of present-day Fredericksburg. The new town was named for Prince Frederick of Prussia, a member of the Adelsverein. Early structures were formed of logs and hides and later more permanent ones were built of stone and timber. In 1848 Fredericksburg became the county seat, and the population rose from 754 in 1850 to 2,703 by 1860. The present Vereins-Kirche is a 1930 reconstruction of an 1846 octagonal church destroyed in 1896. Most dwellings are masonry, either limestone ashlar or rubble. *Fachwerk* (heavy timber with wattle and daub nogging) buildings were common, and a good example is the Kammalach House (1873). The typical home was one-and-one-half stories with a front porch and rear ell and stood close to the street. Farmers in outlying areas often maintained Sunday houses or town residences. The present population is 5,000, and German is spoken.
Multiple public/private

GILLESPIE COUNTY
Fredericksburg

FREDERICKSBURG MEMORIAL LIBRARY (McDERMOTT BUILDING, GILLESPIE COUNTY COURTHOUSE)

Courthouse Square
1881–1882, Alfred Giles

The Gillespie County commissioners held a competition to select the best plan for a new courthouse, and San Antonio architect Alfred Giles won. The H-shaped limestone structure was designed with entrances on all four facades. Excellence of craftsmanship is evident in the elaborate heavy cornice with its large scroll-shaped modillions, in the ornamental ironwork along the roof, and in the four columned porches on each facade topped by delicate cast iron balustrades. Heavy double doors with raised panels set in molding were designed for the entrances and the upstairs courtroom. Copper locks and doorknobs were engraved with a hummingbird design. A new courthouse was completed in 1939, and the old one became an office building. It has recently been restored and houses the library and community meeting hall.
County

GOLIAD COUNTY
Goliad vicinity

PRESIDIO NUESTRA SENORA DE LORETO DE LA BAHIA

1 mile south of Goliad State Park on U.S. 183
1749

Presidio Loreto was moved from the Guadalupe River to its present site in 1749 in order that its garrison of Spanish soldiers could protect the nearby missions of Nuestra Señora del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga and Nuestra Señora del Rosario. Strategically located on the route linking the province of Texas with the rest of Mexico, the presidio was important in revolutionary efforts against Spain and later against Mexico. It was captured in 1812 by the Gutierrez-Magee expedition, a force of filibusterers organized in the United States who were fighting for Mexican independence. During the Texan Revolution, it was the headquarters for the command of Colonel James Walker Fannin. Nearby, after Fannin had surrendered to Mexican forces, he and 342 of his men were executed under direct orders of Mexican President Santa Anna on March 27, 1836.
Private
NHL; HABS

GONZALES COUNTY
Gonzales

KENNARD HOUSE

621 St. Louis Street
1895

This house is one of the few extant Queen Anne style dwellings in the state. An unusual mosaic of bright glass and pottery chips has been utilized in the pediments of the roof gables. Massing is irregular, and the high pitched roof has gabled ells. The two-story central front portico has shingled Romanesque arches on the first floor and an open colonnaded gallery above. A tall, three-story tower stands to the left of the entrance. It possesses a shingled Romanesque arcaded belvedere and a six-sided pyramidal roof.
Private; not accessible to the public.

GONZALES COUNTY
Gonzales vicinity

BRACHES HOME

12 miles southeast of Gonzales on U.S. 90 Alt.
1839–1842

The Braches Home was built by Bart McClure, first county judge of Gonzales County. It is a large two-story plus attic frame Greek Revival structure with an inset five-bay, two-story gallery across the

main facade. Columns of the gallery are square with edge molding strips and capitals. The entablature above the gallery contains a recessed architrave, and the balustrade at the second-floor level has stick balusters. A subsequent owner of the house, Charles Braches, represented Gonzales County in the lower house of the seventh congress of the Republic of Texas. Chimneys have been removed and the front doors replaced, but restoration work is planned.
Private; not accessible to the public

GUADALUPE COUNTY
Seguin
ERSKINE HOUSE NO. 1 (HOLLAMON HOUSE)
902 N. Austin Street
1855

This house, named for Michael Erskine, a Guadalupe County judge, is a two-story frame building with a series of one-story frame additions at the west side. The additions incorporate a one-story, stuccoed limestone structure, probably an outbuilding. The main house has a gable roof and an inset double gallery with five simple wooden posts and a wooden railing.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

GUADALUPE COUNTY
Seguin
SEBASTOPOL (ZORN HOUSE)
Northeast corner of W. Court and N. Erkel Streets
1850–1855

Sebastopol was built by Colonel J. W. Young for his sister Catherine LeGette. The house is unique in construction because it has a large, square water reservoir on the roof which provided insulation in winter and cooled the house in summer. Architectural detail includes square porch columns with molded capitals and bases as well as paneled double front doors with four lights above each panel, sidelights, and a transom. The house is concrete, T-shaped, and rests upon a raised basement.
Private

HALE COUNTY
Plainview
PLAINVIEW SITE
.5 mile west of the junction of U.S. 70 and 87
c. 7000 B.C.

Archeological excavations at the Plainview Site first demonstrated the antiquity of a specific kind of spear point commonly found on the surface throughout the plains region. Found with the bones of an extinct bison species, these points are associated with an early hunting group of Indians.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HARRIS COUNTY
Houston
1884 HOUSTON COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING
202 Travis Street
1884, Eugene Heiner

Houston became an important collection point for interior cotton during the early 1800's. In June of 1877 the local cotton men chartered the Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade. Eugene Heiner was selected as architect for their new building. The structure, of red pressed brick, is elaborately decorated with white sandstone coping and trim and has arched windows, pilasters which run the height of the building, and a bracketed cornice capped by a plain brick parapet. In 1910 the fourth floor was added and the central entrance moved to one side.
Private; not accessible to the public

HARRIS COUNTY
Houston vicinity
SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD
22 miles east of Houston on Tex. 134
1836

On April 21, 1836, General Sam Houston's forces won the decisive engagement of the Texan Revolution at San Jacinto. It insured the ultimate independence of the Republic of Texas, which paved the way for annexation by the United States. This action in turn brought on the Mexican War and the acquisition by the United States of the entire Southwest and California. The dominant feature of the 500–acre area today is a 570–foot granite shaft commemorating Houston's victory. In the base of the monument is a museum of Texas history.
State
NHL

HILL COUNTY
Hillsboro
HILL COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1890, W. C. Dodson

Hill County was created in 1853, and this is the fourth courthouse to be erected. Its style is a regional version of French Second Empire. The main section of rusticated limestone is three stories high and has a seven-story central tower. Pilasters, columns, and trim around windows, doors, and cornice are banded dressed limestone. All four facades are identical, each with end pavilions and a central, raised portico. The main roof is hipped, but gable and mansard roofs cover the porticos and end pavilions. Four pilasters with fanciful capitals and large brackets frame each entrance, and low relief patterns are carved in the brackets and the entablature they support.
County
HABS

HOUSTON COUNTY
Crockett
MONROE-CROOK HOUSE
707 E. Houston Street
1854

Armistead Thompson Monroe, a leading merchant of Crockett, built this one-and-one-half-story late Greek Revival cottage. It has a central hall plan with four rooms on the first floor, and a rear ell contains the kitchen. The central doorway is covered by a pedimented portico. Rather than capitals, the wooden columns of the portico have bracketed projections which form a transition at the entablature. The portico has a box cornice with bed mold and crown mold. All exterior walls are sheathed in clapboards.
County

HOUSTON COUNTY
Kennard vicinity
WESTERMAN MOUND
5.8 miles southeast of Kennard
Pre-Columbian

The country around the Westerman Mound was well-suited to the farming, hunting, and fishing of the early Caddoan peoples. This mound is attributed to them, although it does not resemble the large ceremonial centers constructed during the Alto Focus of the Gibson Aspect (800–1100 A.D.) of Caddoan culture. East of the area of the Westerman Mound are smaller ones not associated with the Gibson Aspect. Due to its affinity to the latter, the Westerman Mound may represent a special and perhaps temporal gap in the prehistory of the Neches River Valley.
Private; not accessible to the public

JACK COUNTY
Jacksboro vicinity
FORT RICHARDSON
South of Jacksboro on U.S. 281
1867

Fort Richardson was an important military post on the southwest frontier late in the period of Comanche and Kiowa Indian depredations. It blocked the path of Indian raids upon the Texas frontier or across the Rio Grande into Mexico. An 1871 massacre near Fort Richardson and the subsequent punishment of the Indian chiefs responsible created a stir on the frontier which culminated in the Red

River War of 1874. The part played by the fort and its troops in these events gave it national recognition. Several original stone buildings are extant: the commissary, bakery, guardhouse, morgue, officers' quarters, and hospital, which now houses a museum.
State
NHL

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY
Fort Davis

FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Junction of Tex. 17 and 118
1854

Fort Davis was established at a strategic spot in the Davis Mountains in 1854 to protect travelers on the road between San Antonio and El Paso, a section of the Overland Trail to California. With the outbreak of the Civil War, it was occupied for a few months by a small Confederate garrison and then abandoned. Reoccupied by Federal troops in 1867 and rebuilt afterwards, Fort Davis rose to peak strength and significance between 1879 and 1885. Although its men performed mostly routine duties such as patrolling, scouting, and escorting wagon trains and stage coaches, they played an important part in the 1879–1881 campaign against Chief Victorio and his Warm Springs Apaches —the last Indian war in Texas. The National Park Service has identified over 50 structures and sites, and portions of about 30 buildings have been either restored or stabilized. Seven of the surviving buildings are of cut red stone, the rest of adobe.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 460 acres
HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Beaumont

FRENCH HOME TRADING POST

2995 French Road
1845

John Jay French, a merchant and tanner, came to Texas from New York in the 1830's. He built this house for his family and used the large upstairs room as a trading post or store. The two-story frame residence has a gable roof, a shed-roofed front gallery, and an attached lean-to at the rear. Both front and rear doors are paneled and double with seven light sidelights. The chimney on the north side is not original. In addition to the trading post, French operated a tannery and mills for corn and grain.
Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Beaumont

McFADDIN HOUSE COMPLEX

1906 McFaddin
1906, Henry Conrad Mauer

Massiveness, irregularity of silhouette, and the combining of unrelated architectural details characterize the McFaddin House. Two stories high plus an attic, the house has a square plan with central projecting ells on each side. The hip roof has a balustraded deck, dormers with finials, gabled ells, and wide eaves supported by simple brackets. Stretching across the front of the house and about one-third of the way back on each side is a one-story, wraparound gallery with Ionic columns. Superimposed over this porch is a colossal Ionic portico with paired columns. Its entablature has a frieze of swags. There are decorative mullions in the doors, sidelights, and transom of the main entrance, which has an elaborate molded enframement with a segmentally arched transom and fluted pilasters. The carriage house looks like a residence except for its wide carriage door flanked by two giant bull's-eye windows.
Private; not accessible to the public

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Beaumont vicinity

LUCAS GUSHER, SPINDLETOP OIL FIELD

3 miles south of Beaumont on Spindletop Avenue
1901

The tapping of the Spindletop Oil Field by the Lucas Gusher opened the Texas Gulf coastal plain to commercial development and marked the beginning of the modern petroleum industry. By 1922 Texas was the third largest oil-producing state in the country, and by 1927, the largest. After the gusher "blew in" on January 10, 1901, a geyser of petroleum flowed uncapped for six days at an estimated rate of 75,000 barrels a day. The site is marked by a granite monument, near which are storage tanks built in 1901, a well pump, and a replica of a wooden derrick.
Private
NHL

KAUFMAN COUNTY
Terrell vicinity

PORTER, WALTER C., FARM

2 miles north of Terrell on Farm Road 986
1903

On the Walter C. Porter Farm the first cooperative farm demonstration took place on February 26, 1903. From this demonstration developed the Agricultural Extension Service, which has influenced agriculture and rural life throughout the world. With the passage of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, the scope of the work increased to include home economics and the betterment of rural life. Porter's sons still operate the 500–acre farm and use the original farm houses.
Private
NHL

KENEDY COUNTY (also in Kleberg, Nueces, and Willacy Counties)
Kingsville vicinity

KING RANCH

In and near Kingsville
1852

King Ranch is one of the best known cattle enterprises in the Southwest. It was founded by Richard King, who purchased a Spanish land grant of 75,000 acres on Santa Gertrudis Creek in 1852. By the middle of the 20th century, the ranch included 1,225,000 acres covering most of four counties. The largest ranch in the United States, it is still in operation and renowned for developing the Santa Gertrudis, a breed of large cattle which thrives in warm climates. The present white brick house and most of the other buildings date from 1912, although the 19th-century commissary survives.
Private
NHL

KLEBERG COUNTY

KING RANCH

Reference—see Kenedy County

LAMAR COUNTY
Paris

MAXEY, SAMUEL BELL, HOUSE

812 E. Church Street
1866–1867

The two-story, frame Maxey House is an example of a late Greek Revival residence that has architectural details heralding the Victorian style. Shaped like a square with an ell attached at the rear, the house has a hip roof with a balustraded deck. Details such as the cornice, windows, and porch are suggestive of the Victorian style. An unusual feature is the window treatment consisting of elaborate bracketed cornices with a transom-like division of the exterior shutters. Samuel Maxey (1825–1895), the original owner of the house, was a major general in the Civil War. When the war ended, Maxey returned to his home to practice law until elected to the United States Senate in 1875.
Public

LAMPASAS COUNTY

Lampasas

LAMPASAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Bounded by S. Live Oak, E. 4th, S. Pecan, and E. 3rd Streets
1883, W. C. Dodson

Lampasas County, organized in 1856, has had only two courthouses. This one is Second Empire, the style W. C. Dodson employed for his other courthouses. The rectangular building has a mansard roof with a flat deck above it over the main section. All facades are ashlar, and smooth-faced ashlar is used for quoins, belt course, and window trim. Outside, the courthouse appears to have only two floors, but inside the upper level is actually divided to form a third floor. There are central projecting entrance pavilions on the northeast and southwest elevations, and the roof cornice is supported by console brackets. The tall clock tower has a mansard roof above a chamber containing louvered windows. The four clock faces have pedimented circular architraves and detached sills.

County; not accessible to the public

LAVACA COUNTY

Hallettsville

LAVACA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Bounded by La Grange, 2nd, 3rd, and Main Streets
1897, T. Heiner

The Lavaca County Courthouse is a Richardsonian Romanesque building strongly influenced by the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The three-story building is of limestone and its plan is cruciform. The front arm of the cross is longer than the others and has an attached one-story porch with Romanesque arches. Topping the structure is a hip roof and heavy towers with pyramidal roofs and dormers flanking the side arms. A tall central tower has two-story slit-like windows with clock faces above, all contained in a tall arch. The top story of the tower has an open belvedere crowned with a four-part pyramidal roof. The courthouse has remained unaltered since its construction, except for general repairs made in 1936.

County

LAVACA COUNTY

Hallettsville

LAY-BOZKA HOUSE

205 Fairwinds
1878–1882

The Lay-Bozka House is one of a few surviving dwellings with a patterned shingle mansard roof. There is an unusual frosting of white wooden rope moldings and finials cresting the roof and roof dormers. Carpenter's lace and bead and spindle work adorn the front porch and the fanciful canopy above it. The ground story was built of locally quarried white sandstone, while the upper floor is cypress. James Lay, a Hallettsville physician, built the house.

Private; not accessible to the public

LEE COUNTY

Giddings

SCHUBERT HOUSE

183 Hampstead Street
1879

The Shubert House was built for August W. Schubert, a merchant. His two-story frame dwelling has a hip roof, corner pilasters, and a two-story, flat-roofed, two bay projecting porch. Four slender capped posts support the porch on both levels. There are sidelights and a transom around the main entrance and a dentil cornice under the eaveline. Schubert sold his home to Concordia College which owned it until 1900.

Private; not accessible to the public

LUBBOCK COUNTY

Lubbock vicinity

LUBBOCK LAKE SITE

North of Lubbock near the intersection of Clovis Highway and Loop 289
Pre-Columbian

The Lubbock Lake Site provided archeologists with the first material suitable for radio-carbon dating of the Folsom Complex. First excavated in 1948, 1950, and 1951, the Lubbock Lake area was a stratified kill site. At the lowest stratum were found bones of typical Pleistocene animals—muskox, mammoth, horse, camel, and bison. Stratum II contained flattened bison bones with which several characteristic Folsom points were associated. Altogether the site offers evidence of a 12,000–year period of use by men.

Municipal

MCLENNAN COUNTY

Waco

EARLE-NAPIER-KINNARD HOUSE

814 S. 4th Street
19th Century

The Earle-Napier-Kinnard House is a two-story, brick late Greek Revival mansion. The front facade is five bays wide with a three-bay attached two-story flat-roofed gallery. Evidence indicates that the one-story brick rear ell was the original portion of the house and was built by John Baylis Earle, who acquired title to the property in 1856. The exact date of construction is unknown, but in 1868 the property was conveyed to John S. Napier, who completed the house as it appears today. The Reverend D. C. Kinnard and his wife acquired the dwelling in the 1870's. In 1959 the house was restored, the back porch was enclosed, and additional bathrooms were added in that area. Today the house is operated as a house museum.

Private

MCLENNAN COUNTY

Waco

FORT HOUSE

503 E. 4th Street
Mid–19th century

The exact date of construction for the Fort House is not known, but it was built sometime between 1854 and 1868. Late Greek Revival in style, the house is two stories high and L-shaped in plan. There is a two-story, one-bay pedimented Ionic portico on the main facade, and a wide double gallery with square, classical columns extends along the rear and the ell. All windows have segmental arched brick hoodmolds, and there is a small wooden balcony above the main doorway. Colonel William Aldredge Fort was born in Alabama and came to Texas in 1854. He was a businessman who dabbled in farming and banking and owned Waco's first public transit system—a mule drawn streetcar.

Private

MCLENNAN COUNTY

Waco

WACO SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Across the Brazos River at Bridge Street
1870

The Waco Suspension Bridge was the first bridge built across the Brazos River. It has a 475–foot span and two double cable towers of brick which have been stuccoed. Superimposed arches connect the two piers of each tower. Serving for almost 20 years as a private toll bridge, the Waco Bridge was conveyed to the city in 1889. A flood in 1885 damaged the east approach and a steel span replaced it. Most of the original crenellation and detail have been stuccoed over, but the bridge is still in use.

Municipal

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

ALLEY-CARLSON HOUSE

501 Walker Street
Mid–19th century

The Alley-Carlson House exemplifies the mid–19th-century vernacular Greek Revival architecture of Jefferson. There are five bays on the main facade, and the centrally located entrance has two-panel, double wooden doors with sidelights and a transom. Covering three bays of the entrance is a tetrastyle portico with Greek Doric capitals. Inside, the main portion of the structure consists of a two-room, central hall block with a rear ell. A small board and batten structure behind the main house probably contained an outside kitchen and service rooms. Daniel N. Alley, builder of the house, was one of the founders of Jefferson.

Private

HABS

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

BEARD HOUSE

212 N. Vale Street
1860–1870

The Beard House is an elaborately detailed, one-story frame residence with a low-pitched hip roof and attached front and side porches. Under the eaves is a wide box cornice with slender scroll brackets. Over the main entrance is a five-light transom, while the side entrance transom is oval and contains a unique snowflake-like carving. The porch columns are posts shaped like a Greek cross. They are smaller in scale than the house itself and their capitals are identical to the roof brackets. In 1900 the kitchen extension was added to the east wall.

Private; not accessible to the public

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

EPPERSON-McNUTT HOUSE

409 S. Alley Street
19th century

This two-story, frame Italian villa is one of the few houses of its type in the region. It is an example of the transitory architecture which developed between the Greek Revival and the Victorian styles. Inside, on both floors, is a central hall with two rooms on each side. Benjamin H. Epperson, builder of the house, is most noted as his state's representative in the Supreme Court case of *Texas vs. White* (1869), in which it was decided that the Federal Union could not be dissolved. Thus the court declared the Civil War an act of rebellion on the part of the Confederate states.

Private

HABS

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

EXCELSIOR HOTEL

Austin Street between Market and
Vale Streets
Mid–19th century

The Excelsior Hotel has remained in continuous operation since it opened in the 1850's. It has been restored and now serves as a hotel and museum. The northeast wing is a two-story frame structure in the Classical Revival style. On the northeast (rear) elevation there is a roofed balcony with a wood railing extending the full length of the building. A two-story brick southwest wing was added in 1872.

Private

HABS

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

JEFFERSON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded roughly by Owens, Friou,
Taylor, LaFayette, Market, Camp,
Walnut extended, Polk, Vale, and
Line Streets; and by a line parallel to
and between Dixon and Walker
Streets, and by a line north of and
parallel to Dixon Street
19th century

Jefferson remains today much as it appeared in the 1880's. It is a quiet town of late Greek Revival residences and simple two-story commercial buildings located at the head of navigation on Cypress Bayou, a place where immigrants funneled into the interior after waiting to secure wagons, oxen, supplies, and tools. Wharves were built all along the bayou to handle the flood of river traffic; warehouses were erected, wholesale and retail stores did a booming business, and hotels were always full. After the Civil War an even greater wave of westward migration began. Steamboats were lined up at at the wharves and endless wagon trains made up in Jefferson. Within the next 20 years activity virtually ceased. The railroad was not permitted to come through town, so other points of entry to the state were used, and the water level in the Red River above Shreveport became too low for steamboat traffic. Today Jefferson remains a sleepy, late 19th-century courthouse town. Most homes are one-story frame buildings with attached front porches. A few show Victorian influence (Koontz House, Bead House, Sedberry House), and the House of the Seasons is Italianate.

Multiple public/private

HABS

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

JEFFERSON PLAYHOUSE

Northwest corner of Market and
Henderson Streets
19th century

The Jefferson Playhouse was originally St. Mary's Catholic School (c. 1860) and Sinai Hebrew Synagogue (1876) when Jefferson, located on Big Cypress Bayou, was a center for passenger and commercial river traffic. The St. Mary's portion of the building is a two-story, Greek Revival structure, and the synagogue addition is done in the transitional style characteristic of the change from the late Greek Revival to the early Victorian periods. Minor interior changes and a modern rear addition were made in the structure since its abandonment as a school and synagogue.

Private

HABS

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

THE MAGNOLIAS

209 E. Broadway
1868, 1873

The Magnolias is a one-and-one-half-story residence, strongly Greek Revival in character and indicating the popularity of this style in Texas long after its abandonment in the East. The frame residence is rectangular and has a rear ell and a five-bay front gallery. Slender, fluted, wooden Doric columns support the architrave, frieze, and cornice of the gallery. The main entrance has an unusual segmental arch-shaped one-light transom and wide paneled architrave, canted or beveled from the plane of the front facade to form a recessed opening. Two pilasters and an entablature terminate the door framing. The Magnolias was built by Dan Alley, an early Jefferson settler.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

MARION COUNTY

Jefferson

PERRY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, HOUSE

Northwest corner of Walnut and
Clarksville Streets
c. 1858

Captain William Perry, a native of New Hampshire, was involved in Jefferson's river trade with New Orleans. His home is a simple, rectangular frame dwelling devoid of ornament except for the area around the front door. The house has an unusual side hall plan, and the large front gable of the roof is treated as a pediment. A projecting front porch has two square columns with molded capitals, and the front door is composed of five molded

panels with a transom above. The house was moved to its present site in 1957.
Private

MARION COUNTY
Jefferson
PLANTERS BANK BUILDING
224 E. Austin Street

The Planters Bank Building is significant as one of the best remaining examples of 19th-century commercial architecture in Jefferson. It was one of the early warehouses built to handle Jefferson's booming river and railroad trade. Jefferson realtor and contractor John Speake constructed the two-story building. It has round-arched doorways on the first floor, segmental arched second-story windows, and French doors with fanlight transoms, features common to other commercial structures in the city. After 1870 it served as a bank.
Private; not accessible to the public

MARION COUNTY
Jefferson
PRESBYTERIAN MANSE
Northeast corner of Alley and Delta Streets
1839

Built as a private residence by General James Harrison Rogers, the structure was bought by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1903 for use as a manse. It served in that capacity for a half century and is now a museum. The one-story frame house is considered to be the oldest home in Jefferson, A tetrastyle portico is carried around the entire building, and excellent examples of Greek Revival woodwork are visible, especially on the south portico and doorway. The principal entrance has been changed at least twice and an addition has been made to the main structure. A brick-floored porch was added to the north elevation in the last decade.
Private
HABS

MARION COUNTY
Jefferson
SEDBERRY HOUSE
211 N. Market Street
c. 1870

The Sedberry House is a Victorian version of the raised cottage common in Louisiana. It stands one story over a full raised brick basement. There is an attached porch on the main facade resting upon four brick piers with capitals. Victorian features are the tapered columns of the porch, tall narrow windows, small scroll brackets, and a steep front gable. The ornamental cast iron stairway and porch railing are of local design.
Private; not accessible to the public

MARION COUNTY
Jefferson
SINGLETON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM E., HOUSE
204 N. Soda Street
1870

The Singleton family acquired this house in 1885. Captain William E. Singleton was a Missourian who served in the Confederate Army before migrating to Texas. The frame residence is the only one of its type in Jefferson. A two-story, pedimented porch projects from the main facade. This porch and the sidelighted, paneled doors are Greek Revival features. Inside are two large rooms on either floor separated by a wide central hall. This plan evolved from earlier frontier dogtrot house.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

MARION COUNTY
Jefferson
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTS BUILDING
223 Austin Street
1888–1890

The combined Federal Courthouse and Post Office, typical of many small, period, government buildings throughout the West and Southwest, is Romanesque in style. The structure and foundations are of common bond brick, and the area which was formerly the public lobby of the post office is paved with six-inch by eight-inch marble slabs. The building is now a museum.
Private
HABS

MARION COUNTY
Jefferson
WOODS, PERRY, HOUSE (OLD LIGON PLACE)
502 Walker Street
19th century

This small frame residence has a central hall and two rooms on either side. The roof is framed as though the house were a central block flanked by end pavilions. Both pavilions have steeply pitched gabled ends with festooned bargeboards, and each contains a rounded window. The main entrance has carved double doors, transom, and sidelights and is covered by a flat-roofed portico. All windows are tall and narrow, extending from floor to ceiling.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

MARION COUNTY
Jefferson vicinity
FREEMAN PLANTATION HOUSE
.8 mile west of Jefferson on Route 49
c. 1850

William M. Freeman, an early Texas cotton planter and businessman, built this Greek Revival, raised cottage from materials produced on his plantation. Set on a brick basement which rises a full story above ground, the house has a central hall plan with four large chambers on each level. Interior carved paneling and woodwork are finely executed. The main entrance is reached by a broad flight of stairs rising to a tetrastyle portico supported by two-story, circular brick columns. Both house and portico are covered by a shallow hip roof. The two-story wing at the rear is an addition.
Private
HABS

MEDINA COUNTY
Castroville
CASTROVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Ninety-six buildings are situated in the historic district, and all were constructed between 1844 and the 1880's. The community has a distinctly Alsatian character as most of the first settlers had emigrated from the Rhine Valley in Germany. Both railroad and industry bypassed the town, so it has not altered noticeably since the 19th century. The earliest houses were small, two-room and loft, stuccoed limestone structures with red tin or cypress shingled roofs. Kitchens were either attached at the rear under a shed roof or in a separate building. Several houses have galleries either set in under extensions of the roof or (in one-and-one-half-story residences) attached with a separate roof. Henri Castro (1786–1864), the founder of Castroville, was born in France. In 1842 he brought 27 boatloads of colonists to Texas. By 1847 the town had 700 inhabitants.
Multiple public/private
HABS

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY
Nacogdoches
OLD NACOGDOCHES UNIVERSITY BUILDING
Washington Square
1858–1859

Nacogdoches University, a non-sectarian institution of higher learning, was chartered on February 3, 1845. Only this building remains of all those originally constructed. It is a classic, temple-form Greek Revival edifice. The walls are brick,

and the main facade has a pedimented portico with four Tuscan columns. Sidelights and a transom surround the double doors of the main entrance, and the gable roof is highlighted by an octagonal, frame bell tower. The roof of the tower, an ogee curve, is topped by a carved wooden pineapple. Except for brief periods, the university remained in operation until 1895.
Municipal
HABS

NUECES COUNTY
KING RANCH
Reference—see Kenedy County

OLDHAM COUNTY
Vega vicinity
LANDERGIN MESA
East side of East Alamosa Creek, Mansfield Ranch
c. 1300–1450

The Landegin Mesa is a Panhandle culture ruin consisting of a series of buildings crowded together atop a steep-sided mesa. The Panhandle culture comprised a group of Indians showing both Plains and Pueblo influences. This is one of the largest, least damaged, and most spectacularly located ruins of this culture. It was occupied by a Plains village agricultural group which was using Pueblo architectural customs. There has been relatively little disturbance of the site.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

PARKER COUNTY
Weatherford
PARKER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1884–1886, W. C. Dodson

Parker County was created in December, 1855, and this courthouse is the fourth to house the county government's offices. Built of rusticated limestone, the courthouse is a striking example of vernacular Second Empire architecture. A tall central tower is balanced by four corner pavilions with high mansard roofs. Both the central and end pavilions project slightly thus dividing the facades into five bays. The corners of the pavilions have ashlar pilasters, and the roofline has bracketed eaves.
County

POTTER COUNTY
Fritch vicinity
ALIBATES FLINT QUARRIES AND TEXAS PANHANDLE PUEBLO CULTURE NATIONAL MONUMENT
Southwest of Fritch on the Canadian River
c. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1300

As early as 12,000 years ago Ice Age hunters were making spear points, knives, and other tools from variegated Alibates flint or agatized dolomite. Archeological excavations at the Alibates Flint Quarries indicated that they were used by Indians through late prehistoric times as a primary source of material for making tools. The Texas Panhandle Pueblo culture people, who began to occupy the area about A.D. 1300, built pueblos made of limestone slabs. Remaining today are flint chips, quarry blanks, and chipped stone artifacts.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NPS; 92.56 acres

ROBERTSON COUNTY
Calvert
HAMMOND HOUSE
Bounded by Burnet, China, Elm, and Hanna Streets
Late 1870's

The Gothic Revival Hammond House was originally built to be the Robertson County Courthouse. A crenellated parapet surrounds the low pitched roof. The plan of the two-story brick building is roughly that of a Latin cross, and the exterior is highlighted by ornamental buttresses and cast iron hoodmolds above the windows. There is a semi-attached dependency at the rear which once served as a jail, and an independent carriage house northeast of the main building. Calvert was the county seat of Robertson County from 1870 to 1879 when the town of Franklin was so designated. From 1885 until 1966 the building served as a residence.
Private

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY
San Augustine
CARTWRIGHT, MATTHEW, HOUSE
912 E. Main Street
1839

The Greek Revival Cartwright House was actually built for Isaac Campbell. Matthew Cartwright purchased the property in 1847. The dwelling is a rectangular, two-story structure with a five-bay facade, and a one-story portico shelters the front door. The portico columns are Doric and fluted. A very deep frieze and a narrower architrave make up the cornice, and both the architrave and the frieze are themselves divided. A mitered crown mold surmounts the box cornice. The extant end chimneys have inset panels and corbels. An ell, a wing, and a shed-roofed addition are attached to the main house. The one-story frame office nearby resembles the house in style; the Greek Revival school building is not original to the property.
Private; not accessible to the public

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY
San Augustine
CULLEN, EZEKIEL, HOUSE
207 S. Congress
1839

Ezekiel W. Cullen, lawyer, judge, and state representative, built this Greek Revival residence and occupied it for ten years. The house itself has unusual proportions, being very wide and only one story high. Four squat Doric columns support the heavy pedimented gable of the temple front. The pediment contains a wide, segmentally arched fanlight window, and there is a ballroom in the attic lighted by the gable-end fanlights and dormers in the north and south sides. Door and window moldings have bull's-eye medallions at the juncture of jamb and head.
Private
HABS

SHACKELFORD COUNTY
Albany vicinity
FORT GRIFFIN
15 miles north of Albany on U.S. 283
1867

Fort Griffin was one of a cordon of forts along the western frontier erected to protect settlers and provide troop escorts for the mail and for cattle drives. It became one of the most active forts in the Texas Panhandle, serving as a supply depot and departure point for campaigns against the Southern Plains Indians. Plans for the construction of many stone buildings were formulated, but only five were built. Approximately 40 wooden huts (measuring 8.5 by 13 feet), designed to house four men each, were built. Two of the hut sites were excavated in 1969. Only the powder magazine, sutler's store, administration building, bakery, chimney to an officer's house, a well, and a cistern, which were built completely of stone, remain standing. After a successful campaign in 1874–1875 against the Southern Plains Indians, Fort Griffin's importance diminished and it was abandoned in 1881. A museum has recently been built on the site and further restoration is being considered.
State

SHELBY COUNTY
Center

SHELBY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square
1883–1885

Shelby County was created in 1836 and named for Isaac Shelby of Tennessee. Shelbyville was the most important town and county seat until 1866, when citizens voted to move the county government to Center. This courthouse replaced an earlier wooden structure which burned in 1882. It is a two-story brick building with a gable roof and 12 wall turrets resembling chimney stacks. Two-story entrance pavilions extend outward from the north and south elevations, each flanked by rounded turrets with buttressing. Brick string courses and denticulated tables mark the wall divisions horizontally and continue around the towers. The Shelby County Courthouse is one of the five oldest in the state.
County

SMITH COUNTY
Teaselville vicinity

DEWBERRY, COLONEL JOHN, HOUSE

1 mile north of Teaselville on FM 346
1954

The Dewberry House is a two-story frame dwelling raised on brick piers. It has a low-pitched gable roof with brick chimneys at the ends. There is a one-story gallery across the rear and a double pedimented one-bay gallery supported by tiers of square wooden columns with mitered capitals on the front. Pilasters mark the corners of the house. A stick balustrade encloses the upper gallery which is surmounted by a simple entablature. The main doorway and sidelights are as wide as the inside hall to allow prevailing breezes to cool the house.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

TARRANT COUNTY
Fort Worth

FLATIRON BUILDING

1000 Houston Street
1907, Sanguinet and Staats

The Flatiron Building was constructed of reinforced concrete over a steel frame and is faced with brick. It has the classic division of a two-story base supporting a five-story body capped by a well-proportioned and heavily ornamented cast iron cornice. The two wide facades are divided into bays by piers which extend to the arches at the top level in the manner of Louis Sullivan. Contrasting brick lozenges and Modernistic designs at the second-floor and top levels decorate the exterior. The influence of the Chicago School is evident. Marshall R. Sanguinet and Carl Staats designed courthouses in Fort Worth, Wichita, and Galveston, the Houston City Hall, the Dallas Public Library, and countless banks.
Private

TARRANT COUNTY
Fort Worth

GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RAILROAD PASSENGER STATION

1601 Jones Street
1899

The Santa Fe Depot was built at the turn of the century and symbolized the prosperity which both Fort Worth and the Santa Fe Railroad hoped they could foster in the Southwest. The building was considered a monument to transportation progress. The Santa Fe tracks had been laid to Fort Worth by 1886 in the hope of countering Houston's control of upstate trade. The station is a two-story rectangular structure of red brick with white limestone trim. The first story has limestone inserted between the brick producing a banding effect, and the lines radiate into the window voussoirs. Diaper work appears between the first and second stories and between the second-floor arched end openings.
Private

TARRANT COUNTY
Fort Worth

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BUILDING

315 Main Street
1901, Sanguinet and Staats

The red brick Knights of Pythias Building or Castle Hall is reminiscent of a European guildhall. The influence of the Low Countries architecture is evident in the steep pitch of the roof and the numerous gables. A store occupies the first floor, and there is a ballroom on the third. Founded in 1864, the Knights of Pythias Fraternal Order is a benevolent organization.
Private

TARRANT COUNTY
Fort Worth

TARRANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Bounded by Houston, Belknap,
Weatherford, and Commerce Streets
1893–1895, Gunn and Curtis

The Tarrant County Courthouse was the third such structure erected. The first courthouse burned in 1876, and the second was razed in 1894. Constructed of red Texas granite, the courthouse is four stories high with central and end pavilions and a central, domed clock tower. The main pavilion has slender paired columns, semicircular pediments, a balcony, and a Renaissance entablature. The exterior is rusticated, except the trim which is smooth. Iron cresting crowns the two side mansard roofs.
County

TOM GREEN COUNTY
San Angelo

FORT CONCHO

South edge of San Angelo
1867

Fort Concho was established as an army post for the protection of the Texas frontier. It was strategically located at the forks of the Concho River where most of the east-west trails converged to avoid the Staked Plains to the north and the desert to the south. It was also a point of departure for almost all southern travel for the far West. Troops from the fort took part in the campaigns against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, 1870–1875. Several of the original buildings are extant, and associated artifacts are on exhibit.
Multiple public/private
NHL

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin

BARKER HISTORY CENTER (OLD LIBRARY), UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

South Mall, University of Texas
campus
1910–1911, Cass Gilbert

Cass Gilbert agreed to design a library for the University of Texas if there would be "utter exclusion from the building of any feature of material or of ornament indigenous or identifiable to Texas. . . ." His plan consisted of two rectangles, one a reading room and art gallery, the other, a stack area. The resulting two-story building has cream colored limestone walls and a red tile roof with wide eaves. A wide architrave carved with plants and urns in low relief surrounds the paneled double doors of the main entrance. Polychrome terra cotta archivolts containing carved fruits and flowers appear around the second-story windows. There are iron grille balconies at each of these windows, and terra cotta medallions containing zodiac signs fill the spandrels between the window arches.
State

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

BREMOND BLOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

The block bounded by W. 8th Street, Guadalupe Street, W. 7th Street, and San Antonio Street; also the west side of San Antonio Street between W. 7th and W. 8th Streets and the south side of W. 7th Street from No. 315 to No. 610 Guadalupe Street
1850–1898

The Bremond Block Historic District contains 13 homes in a good state of repair which are typical, individually and collectively, of a Victorian neighborhood of the mid-to late 19th century. John Bremond, from whose family the block took its name, came to Austin from Philadelphia in 1845. All the houses, except one, in the district are cream-colored limestone or brick painted white. Notable among these are the Hale-Houston and B. J. Smith houses. Both are Greek Revival residences with five-bay front galleries and Doric columns. On San Antonio Street are the Walter Bremond and Catherine Robinson houses. The former has a mansard roof, segmentally arched openings with radiating voussoirs, and a wrought iron balcony on the facade. The latter house has a double four-bay gallery with giant Ionic columns, and a dentil cornice. The North-Evans Chateau was constructed of limestone rubble and remodeled in 1894 as a late Victorian castle with a crenellated roofline, Romanesque arched arcades, rusticated masonry, a tower, and buttressed retaining walls. The Eugene Bremond House is a one-story frame dwelling; the Pierre Bremond House is late Victorian with a low pitched hip roof, a double gallery on the front, and a tower on the west side.
Multiple public/private

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

CARRINGTON-COVERT HOUSE

1511 Colorado Street
c. 1853–1857

The two-story, white limestone Carrington-Covert House was built for Leonidas Davis Carrington. Carrington was a merchant who made money in real estate speculation. The symmetrical facade contains a paneled double door with a fanlight and a round-arched opening marked by radiating and stepped voussoirs. A low pitched hip roof covers the house, and fine stonework is evident in the quoins, flat window arches, and sills. The walls themselves are 20 inches thick. Original fireplaces and staircase were removed about 1900.
State

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

DRISKILL HOTEL

117 E. 7th Street
1886, Joseph N. Preston and Son

From the day of its opening the Driskill Hotel has played an integral role in the cultural and political fabric of Texas. The first of many state functions hosted in the building was the 1877 inaugural ball for Governor Sul Ross. The hotel is a four-story Romanesque Revival building constructed of pressed brick dressed with white limestone. Carved finials capping the street facades are topped with limestone busts of the hotel's builder, Jesse Lincoln Driskill, and his two sons. The interior of the building has been extensively altered.
Private

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

FRENCH LEGATION

802 San Marcos Street
1840–1842

In 1836 Texas declared and won independence from Mexico and established a republic. Foreign nations were then invited to send representatives and establish diplomatic relations with the new nation. In 1840 France sent Alphonse de Saligny as her chargé d' affaires. The French Legation was built by Saligny to house himself and his retinue. It is a small, square, frame building that originally had four rooms, an attic, a cellar, and a porch. A stone kitchen was constructed west of the main house.
State
HABS

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

GETHSEMANE LUTHERAN CHURCH

1510 Congress Avenue
1883, August Swenson

In December, 1868, the first Swedish Lutheran religious service was held in Austin, and this service was the first of its kind in the state of Texas. The same congregation built the present Gethsemane Lutheran Church, a brick structure with Gothic Revival decorative elements. A tall central bell tower contains a lancet stained glass window and is topped by an ornately carved cupola and cross. Brick for the church came from the 1852 state capitol.
State
HABS

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

LITTLEFIELD HOUSE

24th Street and Whitis Avenue
1893–1894, James Wahrenberger

The central hall plan of the Littlefield House is disguised by the semicircular drawing room and bedroom on the west, the wraparound double veranda on the east, and the cylindrical library with its oriel and full turret above. Everywhere irregularity and asymmetry are emphasized. Two levels of polished, blue granite columns ornament the main entrance. Other columns and the railings of the two-story veranda are cast and wrought iron. The house itself is red-brown brick with red sandstone trim. Inside, all walls of the principal rooms have a high wood wainscot capped by an eight-inch strip of ornate pressed board. In most rooms there are plaster friezes at ceiling level, and all overdoors and mantels are elaborate. Colonel George W. Littlefield, for whom the house was built, was a cattle millionaire who dabbled in banking and real estate.
State

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

NEILL-COCHRAN HOUSE

2310 San Gabriel
1853

The Neill-Cochran House, though built for George W. Hill by master builder Abner Cook, takes its name from two subsequent owners. Its rough limestone rubble walls contrast strikingly with the smooth Greek Revival painted wooden detail. Six huge fluted Doric columns support a full entablature above the five-bay main facade. Hallmarks of Cook's work are apparent in the sidelighted doorway with tall transom and jamb pilasters that intersect the transom and support a high entablature, and in the bundled slats of the second-floor balcony railing which form an open diamond or crow's foot balustrade.
Private

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

THE OLD BAKERY

1006 Congress Avenue
1876

The builder and first owner of the Old Bakery was Charles Lundberg, a Swedish immigrant. In 1895 Lundberg's widow sold the business which continued to operate in the same building until 1966. The eclectic architecture of the bakery is highlighted by the gray-white limestone voussoirs, keystones, and moldings on the

tan brick facade. Living quarters for the baker and his family were on the second floor.
Municipal

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING
108 E. 11th Street
1857, Conrad C. Stremme

The Texas Land Office contains original maps, field notes, and papers pertaining to land grants and property sales. The three-story fireproof building has two-and-one-half-foot thick exterior walls of rubble stone masonry and two-foot interior walls of stone and brick masonry. Two stories high, plus an attic, the Land Office stands on a raised basement. End pavilions with crenellated parapets are attached at each side. All openings are round arched, and the building is impressive because of its massiveness and solidarity. In 1932 the office was reroofed and the outside walls stuccoed.
State

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
TEXAS GOVERNOR'S MANSION
1010 Colorado Street
1856

The Texas Governor's Mansion is a large and symmetrical Greek Revival residence which exhibits the creative workmanship of Abner Cook, the architect-builder. Six giant Ionic columns grace the main facade of the rectangular brick structure and support a second-story balcony. There is no pediment above the columns (a regional characteristic). Abner Cook was responsible for the wooden balustrade of the second-floor porch in which slender bundled slats form an open diamond pattern (crow's foot balusters). The sidelights and transom of the main entrance are unusual and are also the work of Cook. Additions have been made to the rear and one side. The property also includes a Victorian carriage house.
State
HABS

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
TEXAS STATE CAPITOL
Congress and 11th Streets
1882–1888, Elijah E. Myers

The present capitol is the second to stand on this spot. The earlier building burned in 1881 and was replaced by a new statehouse modeled after the national capitol. Exterior walls are red granite. The north and south wings are four stories high, the east and west wings, three stories. A massive dome surmounts the crossing of the two arms. The interior dome was made in Belgium, and it is topped by a statue of the goddess of liberty. A classical pediment crowns the entrance, and paired and single pilasters ornament all sides of the building. Inside, oak, pine, cedar, ash, cherry, and walnut woods have been used, and the hardware is bronze.
State

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
U.S. POST OFFICE (OLD POST OFFICE) AND FEDERAL BUILDING (O. HENRY HALL)
126 W. 6th Street
1878

The Post Office and Federal Building in Austin is a massive limestone ashlar structure which resembles, in some respects, an Italian palace of the 16th century. Its horizontal lines and massive form give the building this appearance. The only decorations are molding strips and a simplified cornice and balustrade. Attached to both ends of the central block are pavilions containing graduated openings in each bay. Segmental arches cover the openings on the first floor and those of the second-floor arcade.
State

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
WOODLAWN (PEASE MANSION)
6 Niles Road
1853

Abner Cook designed and built Woodlawn for James B. Shaw, but the house was owned for 100 years by Elisha M. Pease (a governor of Texas) and his family. The two-story, brick, Greek Revival house is distinguished by a two-story portico with six giant fluted Ionic columns. Above the main entrance is a balcony surrounded by a Cook balustrade in an openwork diamond (crow's foot) pattern. The doors at the center of both first and second stories have the characteristic Cook transom intersected by the pillars of the door jamb.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin vicinity
LEVI ROCKSHELTER
On Lick Creek west of Tex. 71, about 27 miles west of Austin
Pre-Columbian

The Levi Rockshelter measures 120 feet long and its overhang averages about 15 feet. Excavations at the site have unearthed five distinct stratigraphic archeological zones, and the lower four were deposited prior to the Archaic Period. The site is a stratified campsite and has yielded some artifact types previously unknown in Paleo-Indian cultures. Discovery of the rockshelter has extended the known geographical limits of several Paleo-American complexes and may define new foci for them.
Private; not accessible to the public

VAL VERDE COUNTY
Comstock vicinity
LOWER PECOS CANYON ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
12 miles west of Comstock on U.S. 90
Pre-Columbian

The Lower Pecos Canyon is characterized by steep rock walls containing numerous caves and rockshelters. The area is one of the richest in rock art in the world. A total of 71 separate archeological sites have been recorded and contain evidence of early bison hunters (of 10,000 years ago) and cultural debris from various periods of the Archaic peoples (7,000 years ago to proto-historic times just before Spanish contact). Artifacts recovered include basketry, matting, dart and arrow shafts, throwing sticks, rabbit fur robes, snares, and painted pebbles. The canyon is notable because such a variety of sites and materials has been found in so relatively small an area. The earliest rock paintings on the canyon walls may be 5,000 years old, and later art in the Red Monochrome style appears in several places covering the earlier Pecos River style.
Private

VAL VERDE COUNTY
Comstock vicinity
SEMINOLE CANYON ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
7 miles west of Comstock, south of U.S. 90
Pre-Columbian

Seminole Canyon is a six-mile tributary canyon of the Rio Grande. It lies in the approximate center of what is believed to be one of the richest pictograph areas in the world. Thousands of years of human occupation are represented by the cave paintings and the stratified midden debris. Caves and rockshelters have sheltered men since Paleo-Indian times and have preserved materials used through the Archaic Period (5,000 B.C. to 500 A.D.). Three of the most notable sites in the district are Coontail Spin Site, Fate Bell Shelter, and Panther Cave. The first is a rockshelter where sandals, cordage, projectile points, and matting have been recovered. At the second site a rich and extensive midden deposit has been found.

Panther Cave contains samples of a painting style identified as Lower Pecos River. Pictures date from prehistoric times and represent a magical or religious art.
Private; not accessible to the public

VAL VERDE COUNTY
Langtry vicinity
MILE CANYON (EAGLE NEST CANYON)
Northeast of Langtry off U.S. 90
Pre-Columbian

Mile Canyon is a meandering, steep to vertical-sided canyon which varies in depth from 80 to 200 feet and has a maximum width of 200 feet. Three major archeological sites in the canyon together constitute one of the most complete records of trans-Pecos Texas prehistory in the state. Bonfire Shelter, the first of the three, contains evidence of occupation by early man dating back more than 10,000 years. Mass bison kills took place here, and findings strongly suggest social groupings larger than extended families were present who planned and executed this sophisticated hunting technique. Extinct animal bones have also been found. Eagle Cave, a large rockshelter, is the second site. It measures 185 feet long, 87 feet deep, and has a roof extending 90 feet above the talus slope. This cave is one of the largest rockshelters in trans-Pecos Texas and contains aboriginal occupation debris which has been radiocarbon dated from 9,000 years ago to nearly historic times. Periods represented are Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. At one time there were many pictographs on the rear wall of the rockshelter, but only one panel is still clearly visible. The third site is Kelley Cave, a smaller rockshelter also containing a pictograph panel, one element of which is believed to be among the oldest in the area. Some archeological investigation has taken place.
Private; not accessible to the public

VICTORIA COUNTY
Inez vicinity
FORT ST. LOUIS SITE
About 13 miles south of Inez on Garcitas Creek
1685

Fort St. Louis was established by René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, in February, 1685. La Salle used the fort as a base for exploration and as a defense against hostile natives. The site was abandoned in 1689, not to be occupied again until 1722. At this time the presidio of Nuestra Señora de Loreto was constructed on the same site. The presidio which replaced the wooden fort had a moat, four bastions, and a tower; it was moved to another location in 1726. No visible remains of the fort (except concentrations of artifacts) can be seen.
Private; not accessible to the public

WALLER COUNTY
Hempstead vicinity
LIENDO
2 miles northeast of Hempstead off FM 1488
1853

Liendo, named for its original owner Jose Justo Liendo, was an extensive plantation located between the Houston-Galveston area and Austin. A later proprietor, Leonard W. Grace, constructed this late Greek Revival dwelling. The house is set on a raised basement of red brick obtained from the Brazos River. The five-bay main facade has identical entrances on both the first and second floors. A projecting two-story, pedimented gallery covers the central three bays of the front, and a lunette in the pediment contains a star and the construction date.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Brenham
PAMPELL-DAY HOUSE
409 W. Alamo Street
1844, 1875

The Pampell-Day House was built as two distinct sections. The older, which is now the rear wing, was a one-story, three-room dwelling of native pine with a long front gallery. In 1875 T. J. Pampell bought the house and added the two-story Victorian Gothic cottage, now the front section. There are three gables across the front and three at the rear, all with bargeboards, pendants, and carpenter's lace. The front doors are double and have a seven-light, stained glass transom and three sidelights on each side. Beneath the center gable on the main facade is a one-story, flat-roofed porch with capped posts and reverse curve brackets. J. Cochran Day was a later owner.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Brenham vicinity
HATFIELD PLANTATION
Northwest of Brenham off FM 912
c. 1853

Architecturally the Hatfield House is reminiscent of Virginia and Kentucky homes. It is a two-story dwelling with a partially raised basement and an attached, two-story, one-bay porch. The porch has a gable roof, and the eaves under the gable are bracketed. There are six panels on each of the two front doors which have vertical sidelights and five-light transoms. The house is L-shaped and built of handmade brick with walls 13 inches thick. Present owners undertook restoration work in the 1960's using wood timbers, flooring, paneling, trim, and hardware taken from contemporary houses. Basil M. Hatfield (1811–1870) was a native of Kentucky who fought for Texas independence with the First Regiment of Texas Volunteers.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Gay Hill vicinity
THE RED HOUSE
Northwest of Gay Hill via Tex. 36 and FM 390
1852

The Red House is a late Greek Revival, four-room, two-story frame residence. Its second story is treated as a *piano nobile*, and the main entrance porch rests on tall brick piers. The roof is gabled. A one-room outbuilding of the same architectural design stands at the rear of the house. George Clark Red was a prominent physician and educator who came to Texas in 1845. He built the Red House and lived in it until 1876.
Private; not accessible to the public

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Independence
HOUSTON, MRS. SAM, HOUSE
FM 390, one block east of the intersection of FM 50
Early 1830's

This rectangular frame residence was built during the early period of Anglo settlement in Texas. It is two stories high and covered by a gable roof. There is a two-story, one-bay pedimented porch on the main facade and a stone chimney at each gable end. Sam Houston's widow and eight children lived here between 1863 and 1867. Sam Houston was commander-in-chief of the Texas Army during the Texas revolution of 1836, president of the Republic of Texas, U.S. Senator, and governor of Texas.
Private; not accessible to the public

WILLACY COUNTY
KING RANCH
Reference—see Kenedy County

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Georgetown
TINNEN HOUSE
1220 Austin Street
1880

The Tinnen House, named for its second owner John Tinnen, is one of only a few truly Italianate frame dwellings in Texas where Italianate architecture was never as popular as Greek Revival. This house has been noticeably altered in places. The columns on the front porch are later additions, and the porch itself has probably also been changed. There may have been a balcony beneath the second-story tower window. Typical of Italianate architecture are the off-center tower, the segmentally arched windows, the wide bracketed eaves, and the low-pitched roof.
Private; not accessible to the public

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Old Round Rock
INN AT BRUSHY CREEK (COLE HOUSE)
Taylor Exit of U.S. 79, off IH 35, west side
Mid–19th century

Settlers began coming to the Brushy Creek area just prior to the middle of the last century. The present inn was built on property originally owned and subdivided by a J. M. Harrell. The building was constructed some time between 1853 and 1863. It is a one-story, cut limestone Texas residence with a wide front gallery. The gallery has unusual square posts containing decorative molded panels. The gallery roof is flat.
Private

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Round Rock vicinity
MERRELL, CAPTAIN NELSON, HOUSE
Northeast of Round Rock on U.S. 79
1870–1871

The Merrell House is a two-story, rectangular, coursed ashlar limestone dwelling with a gable roof. There is a deep five-bay double gallery on the main facade and a square frame cupola at the center of the roof. A one-story limestone ell is attached to the rear and contained the original kitchen and dining room. One-story porches were built across the rear and along the ell. Other buildings on the property are a barn (c. 1900), a hexagonal cistern, and the ruins of a smokehouse. Nelson Merrell was a prominent Austin landowner and farmer who came to Texas in 1837 from Ohio.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

WISE COUNTY
Decatur
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DECATUR BAPTIST COLLEGE
1602 S. Trinity Street
1892

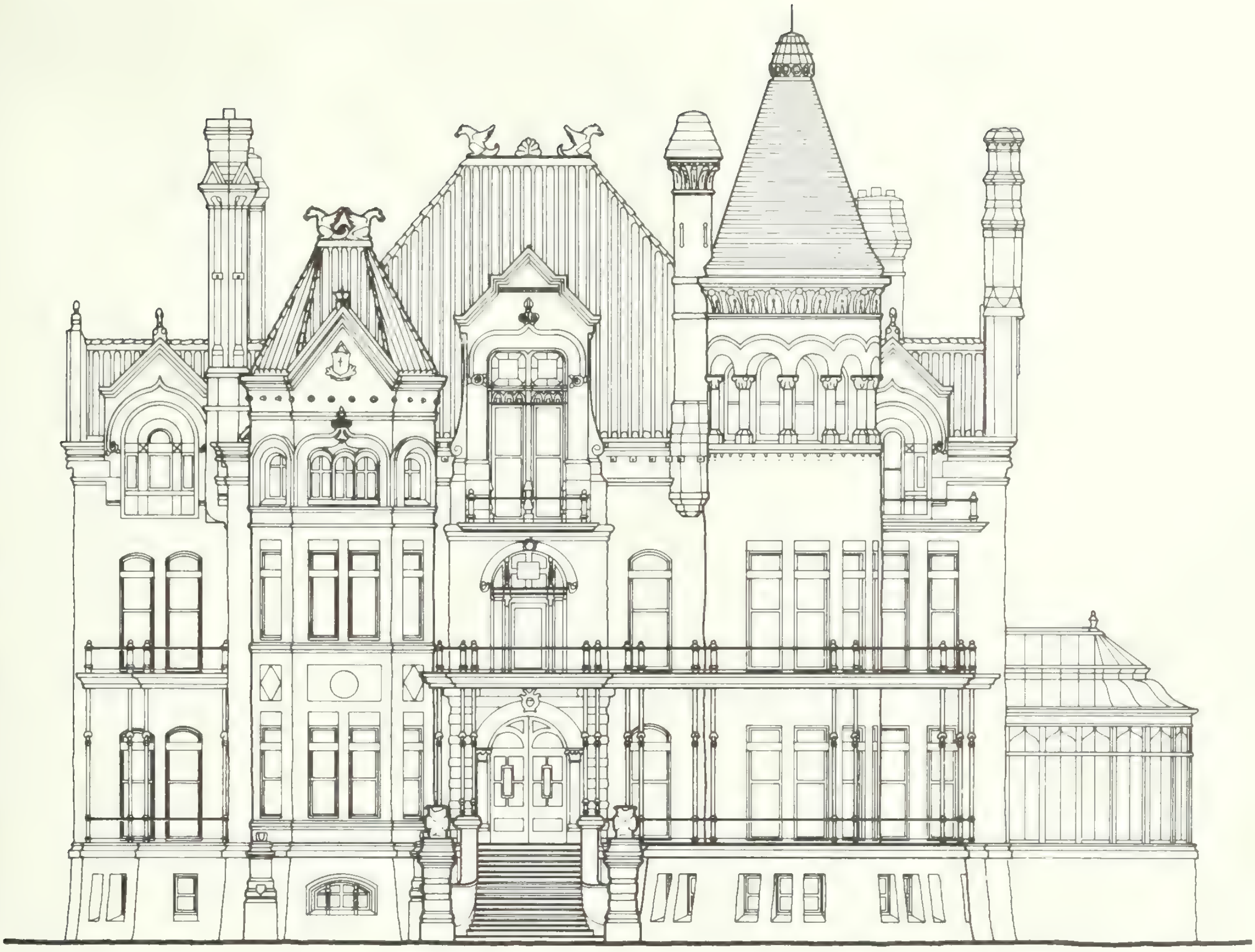
Northwest Texas Baptist College was founded at Decatur in 1891, and the Administration Building was built the following year. It is a three-story limestone Victorian structure with Romanesque features. The complex hip roof is a backdrop for the numerous roof projections and heights. Strong, attenuated brackets support the cornices of the gables. The college went bankrupt within a few years because the supporting churches failed to pay their pledges. The Texas Baptist Convention eventually purchased the school, changing the name to Decatur Baptist Junior College, the first private junior college in the United States. The college was moved to Dallas in 1964, and the Administration Building was thereupon purchased by the Wise County Historical Society.
County

YOUNG COUNTY
Newcastle vicinity
FORT BELKNAP
1 mile south of junction of Tex. 24 and 251
1851

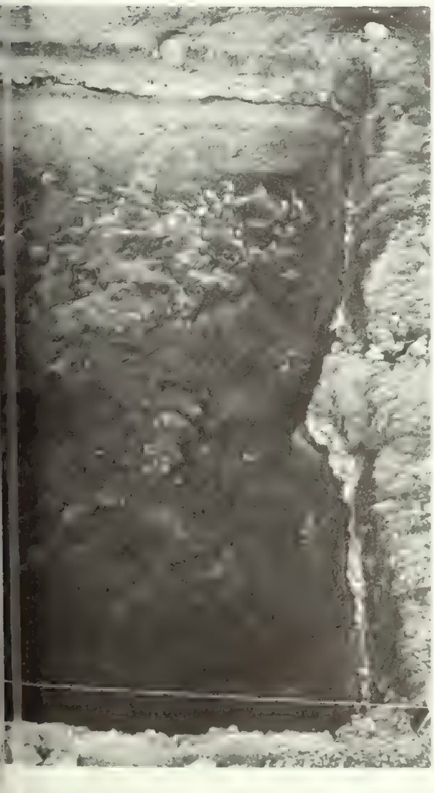
Fort Belknap was the key post in a chain of defenses established to protect the Texas frontier in the years of its most active advance, 1850 to 1856. During that period one-fifth of the United States Army attempted to defend Texas against raids by the Kiowa and Comanche Indians. Following evacuation of the state by federal troops in 1861, the Texas Frontier Regiment used Fort Belknap throughout the Civil War for operations against the Indians. It was discontinued as a permanent fort in 1867, and the only remaining original building is the arsenal, built in 1852. Others have been reconstructed in recent years.
County
NHL

YOUNG COUNTY
South Bend
HARRELL SITE
1 mile north of South Bend on the Brazos River
c. 1300–1600

The Harrell Site is the type site of the southernmost Plains village agricultural complex. It somewhat resembles the village cultures of central and western Oklahoma and possibly represents a group ancestral to the Wichita Indian tribes. Archeological evidence shows contacts with the Caddoan Indians to the east and the Pueblos to the west. The local agricultural practices may have had a northern origin, and the local people may have descended from an earlier local nonagricultural group. These facts make the Harrell Site significant in the study of the development of southern plains village life.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL



Bishop's Palace, Galveston, Texas. *HABS*



Bonfire Shelter, Langtry, Texas. *David S. Dibble*

Barker History Center, Austin, Texas.
Texas State Historical Survey Committee

Parker County Courthouse,
Weatherford, Texas.
Texas State Historical
Survey Committee

Utah

Box Elder Stake Tabernacle, Brigham City, Utah.
Utah State Historical Society

Council Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Utah Travel Council

Coke Oven, Old Irontown,
Little Pinto vicinity, Utah.
Kent Fairbanks for HABS

Beehive House, Salt Lake City, Utah. *LDS Church*

BEAVER COUNTY

Beaver

BEAVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

90 E. Center Street
1876–1882

Beaver County was created by the Utah territorial legislature in 1855. Indian troubles delayed construction of the courthouse, and soon after its completion a fire partially destroyed the building (1889). Rebuilt shortly thereafter, the courthouse has been in use ever since. The two-story building is brick on a sandstone foundation and has a mansard roof broken by gables and a central clock tower. Overall dimensions (exclusive of the rear additions) are 39 feet by 55 feet. The window and entrance openings are elliptically arched with brick voussoirs and wood keystones. The courtroom occupies the front portion of the second floor; its ceiling is divided into nine coffers by beams, and there are acorn pendants at the intersections.

County

HABS

BOX ELDER COUNTY

Brigham City

BOX ELDER STAKE TABERNACLE

Main Street between 2nd and 3rd South Streets
c. 1876–1890; 1896 (rebuilt)

The original Box Elder Stake Tabernacle was built of fieldstone, measured 50 by 19 feet, and had a tower at each corner. Rebuilt after a fire gutted the interior, the tabernacle acquired 16 brick buttresses, each one topped by a steeple. A three-stage tower with a domed mansard roof was constructed above the principal entrance. The present building is brick and stone. Windows and doors have pointed arch openings.

Private

HABS

BOX ELDER COUNTY

Corinne

CORINNE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Corner of Colorado and S. 6th Streets

Corinne, the northernmost town on the first transcontinental rail line, was settled by Gentiles or non-Mormons. The town was laid out on the Union Pacific route in 1869 and incorporated in 1870. Both Catholics and Protestants settled here, but the first church to be organized was probably the Methodist. It is a one-story rectangle with brick walls. The wood frame vestibule and belfry are not original. Windows are lancet and the cornice is simple. The growth of Ogden and the development of alternate rail routes reduced Corinne's population and importance. Today it is the center of a small farming community and important historically as a one-time Gentile enclave within Utah.

Private

HABS

BOX ELDER COUNTY

Promontory

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

1869

Golden Spike National Historic Site contains the site where the last spike was driven on May 10, 1869, to complete the nation's first transcontinental railroad. The ceremony celebrated the completion of 1800 miles of railway in approximately six and a half years to form a junction of the Union Pacific from the east and the Central Pacific from the west. Construction followed the Railroad Act of 1862, which chartered and granted federal aid to the Union Pacific Railroad. This linking of West and East marked the beginning of a new era by the establishment of a practical means of trade, commerce, and political intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 1,542 acres

CARBON COUNTY (also in Emery, Grand, and Uintah counties)

Green River

DESOLATION CANYON

1869

John Wesley Powell (1834–1902) was born in New York State and spent most of his early life in Illinois. He attended Wheaton College (Illinois) and Oberlin College (Ohio) but received no degree from either. As a young man he developed a curiosity about nature which led to solitary expeditions on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers for the purpose of observing and collecting specimens of nature. As the captain of an artillery company during the Civil War, Powell lost his right forearm from a wound received at Shiloh. After the war he turned to exploring and led two expeditions (1869 and 1871) down the Green and Colorado rivers. The 1869 expedition of 11 men and four boats started from the point on the Green River where it is crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad. In Desolation Canyon the men saw a heretofore unexplored area of the United States and were confronted by dangers and natural wonders, frightening and at the same time awe-inspiring. Here the men gave enduring names to mountains, rapids, streams, and other natural landmarks that had never before been seen by white men. Except for an occasional abandoned ranch, Desolation Canyon is virtually unchanged from its appearance in 1869. There are no permanent residents of the canyon.

Federal/private; not accessible to the public

NHL

EMERY COUNTY

Green River

DESOLATION CANYON

Reference—see Carbon County

GRAND COUNTY

Green River

DESOLATION CANYON

Reference—see Carbon County

IRON COUNTY

Cedar City vicinity

OLD IRONTOWN

About 22 miles west of Cedar City, 3 miles south of Utah 56
19th century

The development of Utah's iron and steel industry began in the fall of 1849 when an exploring party discovered Iron Mountain and the coal beds at nearby Cedar City. The Pioneer Iron Company and the Deseret Iron Company were founded to develop these resources. A third organization, the Union Iron Works, began operations in 1868 at the Old Irontown location on Pinto Creek. Several charcoal furnaces were built, one of which still remains. An "arastra" was constructed to prepare fine sand for furnace molds. This is also in fair condition. Stoves, irons, and milling equipment were made at the site. Reorganized in 1873 as the Great Western Iron and Manufacturing Company, the enterprise expanded to include an engine house, two furnaces, a foundry, a pattern shop, and offices. Today remnants of the foundry, a partial chimney, foundations, and walls are all the remaining evidence of a once-productive complex.

Private

HABS

MILLARD COUNTY

Cove Fort vicinity

COVE FORT

2 miles east of Int. 15 on Utah 4
1867

Mormon immigrants named the site Cove Creek and used it as a camping place. In 1860 Charles and Elliott Willden established a permanent residence called Willden's Fort. Indian hostilities later in the decade led Brigham Young to purchase the site on behalf of the Mormon community and erect a fort, which was completed in 1867. The protected struc-

ture thus erected was made of black volcanic rock laid with lime mortar. Walls measuring 18 feet from the base of the foundation were built in the shape of a square. Two sets of large hinged doors with sand between the planking, to prevent conflagration by flaming arrows, were hung on the east and west walls. Six apartments lined the north and south walls. The Mormon Church retained ownership of the fort until 1911.
Private
HABS

MILLARD COUNTY
Deseret vicinity

FORT DESERET

2 miles south of Deseret on Utah 257
1866

The first settlers came to the Pahvant Valley in 1860 and founded the town of Deseret. When the Black Hawk War broke out six years later, territorial governor Brigham Young advised all outlying settlements to construct fortifications. Fort Deseret was built of adobe mud with walls ten feet high and three feet wide at the base tapering to one and one-half feet at the top. Built as a square measuring 550 feet on a side, the fort had bastions at the northeast and southwest corners. Wind and rain have eroded the walls so that less than half remain standing, mainly the eastern portion. Fort Deseret is the only remaining adobe mud fort in Utah.
State

MILLARD COUNTY
Fillmore

UTAH TERRITORIAL CAPITOL

Center Street between Main and First West Streets
1852–1855, Truman O. Angell

Utah became a territory under the provisions of Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850. A capitol site was selected by a commission appointed by the territorial governor Brigham Young. The site chosen was Fillmore, centrally located in the territory. Although never completed and used only a short time, the capitol was planned as a large and impressive sandstone structure. The central section was to have been 60 feet square with four side wings measuring 60 by 40 feet. A central dome was planned but never executed, and only the south wing was actually built. The Utah territorial legislature met here in 1855, 1856, and 1858, after which the building was used sporadically and gradually fell into disrepair until given to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (1927) and refurnished.
State
HABS

PIUTE COUNTY
Junction

PIUTE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Main Street at Center Street
1903

Support for construction of the Piute Courthouse was difficult to muster in the sparsely populated county, and an earlier proposal for such a structure had been defeated in 1892. However, in 1902 John Morrill donated the lot for the building, and architect R. C. Watkins was selected to design it. It was constructed the following year of red-burnt brick by the builders, Young, Allen, and Morrill. The two-story building is Edwardian with arched windows and archways on both floors, small false towers in three corners, and a larger, more prominent tower on the southeast side.
County

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City

BEEHIVE HOUSE

67 E. South Temple Street
1854, Truman O. Angell

Brigham Young (1801–1877), second president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and first governor of the state of Deseret—later Utah Territory—built and lived in the Beehive House until his death. For a short time it served as the official presidential residence before being restored by the Church in the late 1950's. The house is two stories high and surmounted by a cupola topped with a beehive, the traditional Mormon symbol of industry. A widow's walk on the roof and a two-storied gallery (railed above, open below) on two sides of the house are outstanding architectural features. In 1888 the rear section was rebuilt in three stories. The house has been restored in appearance to the time of Brigham Young's occupancy.
Private

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City

CATHEDRAL OF THE MADELEINE (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

331 East South Temple
1900–1909, C. M. Neuhausen and Bernard O. Mecklenburg

The Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Madeleine is built of gray sandstone on a granite block foundation. Architect C. M. Neuhausen was strongly influenced by the designs of H. H. Richardson, as evidenced by his use of rough-faced stone, round arches, and large building masses. Dimensions of the cathedral are 190 feet long, 103 feet wide at the transepts, and 100 feet from the ground to the ridge of the main roof. Sanctuary windows were designed by George Sotter of Pittsburgh, and the rose window is modeled after one in the cathedral in Toledo, Spain. Utah's mines and mineral resources were largely developed by Catholics, and the cathedral was built through their efforts under the direction of Bishop Lawrence Scanlon, who served from 1873 until 1915.
Private

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City

CHASE, ISAAC, MILL

Liberty Park, 6th Street East
1852, William Weeks

The Isaac Chase Mill is believed to be the only gristmill built by early Utah pioneers still standing on its original site. Previous to building this mill, Chase owned and operated an upright mill and a small crackling mill on the property. In 1854 Brigham Young bought into the Chase Mill, and by 1860 he had become sole owner. The mill was constructed of adobe blocks held together by clay mortar. Rectangular in shape (50 feet by 40 feet), the mill is two stories high and has a heavy timber framework. The brick chimney on the west wall is a later addition, and the first floor knotty pine wainscot was put on in 1959. Much original machinery from the mill, which ceased operating in the 1880's, remains.
Municipal/private
HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City

THE COUNCIL HALL (OLD CITY HALL)

Capitol Hill, head of State Street
1864–1866, William H. Folsom

The Council Hall served as Salt Lake's city hall and the meeting place for the territorial legislature until 1894. Afterward it housed the police court and offices. In 1961–1962 the entire structure was dismantled, moved to its present site, and reconstructed with a minimum of modifications. The 60-foot-square red sandstone building contains a council hall on the second floor. Offices for the mayor, recorder, city treasurer, an alderman, the city attorney, and the adjutant general of the Nauvoo Legion (territorial militia) were also located within the Council Hall.
State

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
DEVERAUX HOUSE (STAINES-JENNINGS MANSION)
334 West South Temple Street
1857, William Paul

Although much exterior decoration has been removed, the Deveraux House remains structurally sound and its basic lines have not been changed. The two-story residence has a mansard roof and the walls are brick masonry with a cement plaster exterior scored to resemble stone. A porch which extended across the south facade and around to the east side has been removed, as have the second-story roof balustrades and the metal roof cresting. Inside is heavy carved pine woodwork grained to simulate oak, mahogany, birdseye maple, and marble. Much of the original wallpaper, which was handpainted to resemble oak grain, is intact. William Staines built the house and William Jennings, a later owner, named it Deveraux.
Private
HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
EMIGRATION CANYON
East edge of Salt Lake City on Utah 65
1847

Emigration Canyon forms the passage through the Wasatch Mountains to Salt Lake Valley traversed by Brigham Young and his Mormon followers in their journey from the Missouri Valley. From it Brigham Young allegedly stated, "This is the place"; for the valley lying before him he had seen in a vision as the destined home for his people. Just north of the mouth of the canyon on a bench of land overlooking the valley, the Mormons built Pioneer Monument in 1947 as a memorial to their forebears.
State
NHL

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
FORT DOUGLAS
Fort Douglas Military Reservation
1862

The first military encampment subsequently called Camp Douglas, was made on this site in October, 1862. Temporary quarters for officers and men were erected in addition to a commandant's residence (stuccoed adobe), guardhouse, bakehouse, commissary, quartermaster tents, hospital, and stables. A year later these makeshift quarters were replaced with more permanent buildings. The camp was renamed Fort Douglas during the 1874–1876 rebuilding when the present Officers' Circle was constructed. Two other structures still standing from the previous century are the chapel (1883) and the camp theater (1864).
Federal
HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
GRANITE PAPER MILL
6900 Big Cottonwood Canyon Road
1880–1883, Henry Grow

Several factors contributed to the establishment of the Granite Paper Mill: the Mormon Church leaders' desire for independence, their policy of record keeping and extensive publication, and Mormon isolation. Printing of the *Deseret News*, managed by Thomas S. Taylor, began at the plant in 1883. Under the management of Charles J. Lambert up to five tons of paper were produced in an average 24–hour day. Fire broke out at the mill in 1893, destroying the roof structure and the papermaking machinery and thus ending the major effort by the Mormons to produce their own paper. The present frame structure with a hip roof was rebuilt on the original walls of the mill in 1927. The old mill is presently used as a private club.
Private
HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
KEITH-BROWN MANSION AND CARRIAGE HOUSE
529 East South Temple Street
1898–1900, Frederick Albert Hale

This three-story mansion of Sanpete limestone was built by David Keith, a Nova Scotia-born entrepreneur who helped establish the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. In partnership with Thomas Kearns, Keith published the Salt Lake *Tribune*. His large home has an eclectic exterior highlighted by four, massive, 24–foot Tuscan columns. Inside, through the lobby, one enters an octagonal room topped by a stained glass window and paneled in cherry wood. Two front parlors, an oval dining room, and a kitchen open off the two-story octagon. Second-floor rooms have been remodeled as offices but still retain their original fireplaces, chandeliers, and carved woodwork. The carriage house has undergone major remodeling inside, although the exterior is unaltered.
Private

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
OTTINGER HALL
233 Canyon Road
1900

Salt Lake City established a paid fire department in October, 1833, with George M. Ottinger as its first chief. Under his leadership the Veterans-Volunteer Firemen's Association was organized in 1890. Ten years later Ottinger Hall was constructed as a meeting and social hall for the firemen. It is a two-story brick structure with a wood shingle roof and central bell tower. Today Ottinger Hall houses pioneer fire fighting equipment including Utah's first fire engine. The hall and its contents tell the story of early fire fighting in Salt Lake City.
Municipal

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL
231 E. First South Street
1871, Richard Upjohn

St. Mark's is the oldest non-Mormon cathedral in Utah. The building was originally designed as a Latin cross with an east-west transept, although only part of the nave was built in 1871. The east transept was added in 1882, and the west transept and chancel, in 1902. This latter section was rebuilt in 1935 following a fire. In 1958 the original front was extended and a new vestibule and cloisters added. Building materials were sandstone, cutstone, and rubble. The nave windows have Gothic arches, while the gables contain rose windows. Inside, arched roof beams are supported on hammer beams and stone corbels.
Private
HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
SALT LAKE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
451 Washington Square
1891–1894, Proudfoot, Bird and Monheim

The many-turreted Salt Lake City and County Building, measuring 271 feet by 150 feet, is Romanesque Revival. Rising 72 feet above the ground, the Kyune sandstone walls are five stories high. The central tower measures 303 feet. During the early years of Utah's statehood the building served as the first state capitol (1896–1915). Presently county offices occupy the south half of the structure and city offices, the north. Extensive remodeling has taken place inside.
Municipal and county
HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
TEMPLE SQUARE
Temple, 1853–1893, Truman O. Angell; Tabernacle, 1862–1867; Assembly Hall, 1882

Temple Square best captures the essence of the Mormon achievement in building a "kingdom of Zion" in the Utah desert. The walled square symbolizes the strong cultural and religious individuality of the Mormons. Though the Temple dominates the square, the Tabernacle is an impressive monument to Mormon architectural and engineering skill. Its unsupported domed roof, one of the largest in the world, the organ, and the building's acoustical qualities are among its outstanding features. The Assembly Hall is devoted to nonsectarian religious, social, and intellectual uses.
Private
NHL; HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY MANSION AND CARRIAGE HOUSE
603 E. South Temple Street
1900–1902, Carl M. Neuhausen

Millionaire Thomas Kearns had this house built while he was serving in the U.S. Senate (1901–1905). The architecture is basically Victorian with three Queen Anne corner towers and a classic style second-floor balcony and entrance porches topped by Palladian windows on the third floor. Building material is oolite marble. Other unusual exterior features are bracketed, segmental arch window pediments, carved finials at all roof points, and large, ornamental cartouche-like windows on the second floor flanking the central balcony. Inside, the craftsmanship is equally elaborate. Three governors have called the mansion home. The carriage house is presently occupied by the Utah Institute of Fine Arts.
State

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
YOUNG, BRIGHAM, FOREST FARMHOUSE
732 Ashton Avenue
1861–1863

Brigham Young established this farm in the 1850's, and the first house erected was a small adobe structure. The property became an experimental farm on which the first alfalfa in the valley was grown, mulberry trees were planted, a cocoonery was established to study silk production, and registered cattle were imported and bred. The frame residence has a stone foundation and was built in the shape of a double cross. There are two roof gables on each side and a single gable at each end. Young owned the farm until his death in 1877.
Private

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
YOUNG, BRIGHAM, HOUSE (LION HOUSE)
63 S. Temple Street
1856, Truman O. Angell and William Ward

The Lion House was the home of Brigham Young until his death in 1877. After succeeding Joseph Smith as head of the Mormon Church in 1847, Young directed the mass migration of the Mormons to the Salt Lake Valley. He was first governor of the Territory of Utah, 1849–1857. His two-story house, patterned after a New England residence, is of plaster-covered adobe brick. The exterior is substantially unchanged, but the interior has been altered somewhat. On the first floor are several rooms with original furnishings and memorabilia.
Private
NHL

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
Z. C. M. I. CAST IRON FRONT (ZIONS COOPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTE)
15 S. Main Street
1876, William H. Folsom and Obed Taylor

The Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institute was formed in 1868. By 1880 it had 156 branch stores in 24 counties. The Salt Lake City store originally has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 318 feet. Most of the interior lighting came from skylights. The south (1880) and north (1901) sections were added to the central section later, but the entire facade appears uniform. Corinthian columns divide all windows. These columns are cast iron in the center and south sections and stamped sheet metal on the north end. There is a modillion cornice at each level and in the rake of the pediment. Much of the exterior ornament is light sheet metal over wood.
Private
HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City vicinity
BINGHAM CANYON OPEN PIT COPPER MINE
16 miles southwest of Salt Lake City on Utah 48
1904

The Bingham Canyon Open Pit Copper Mine was the first open pit copper mine in the world and also the largest. The output from this mine lifted Utah from a minor copper-producing state to fourth by 1919. It still yields a high percentage of all United States copper production. Viewing facilities for visitors are provided on the west rim of the pit.
Private
NHL

SAN JUAN COUNTY
HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
Reference—see Montezuma County, Colorado

SAN JUAN COUNTY
Monticello vicinity
ALKALI RIDGE
25 miles southeast of Monticello on secondary road, 10 miles east of Recapture Creek on Utah 47
c. 900–1100

Excavations undertaken in 13 sites along Alkali Mesa closed the gap in the known development of the Pueblo Indian culture by defining the period known as Pueblo II, roughly 900–1100. In addition, the local development from the 600's into the 1200's has been shown to be a continual growth that was influenced by ideas of neighboring peoples. This is perhaps the area in which the ceremonial kiva developed.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

SUMMIT COUNTY
Park City vicinity
KIMBALL STAGE STOP
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 20, T. 1 S., R. 4 E.
19th century

The Kimball Hotel-Stage Stop and Barns is one of the few remaining original stations of the Overland Stage. William H. Kimball constructed the two-story sandstone hotel in 1862. Besides housing overnight guests, it contained a large dining room, a bar, and a store. The hotel was well-known for its food and attracted notable guests such as Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, and Horace Greeley. The main structure is in good condition, and

two log barns built in the early 1860's still stand across the road. Much of the integrity of the stage complex remains, and plans for its development and restoration are being considered.
Private

TOOELE COUNTY
Wendover vicinity
DANGER CAVE
1 mile east of Wendover on U.S. 40
c. 9000 B.C. to A.D. 20

The archeological excavations of Danger Cave provide a clear picture of the life of the hunting and gathering peoples living in the desert environment of the Great Basin. Though no extinct animal remains have been found, the artifacts from the deep stratified deposits provide one of the more notable cross sections of long-term human development discovered west of the Continental Divide. The findings show that these people lived in an entirely different environment from that of the high plains Paleo Indian hunters.
Federal; not accessible to the public
NHL

UINTAH COUNTY
Green River
DESOLATION CANYON
Reference—see Carbon County

UTAH COUNTY
Fairfield
STAGECOACH INN
c. 1858

John Carson settled in the Cedar Valley as early as 1855. The Stagecoach Inn was originally the Carson family dwelling converted to an inn. It is two stories high, L-shaped, and constructed of adobe. There is a frame addition on the west side. Carson, an elder in the Mormon Church, would not allow liquor to be served at the inn, which was the first stage stop west of Salt Lake City and a Pony Express stop (1860–1861). The hostelry ceased operating in 1947. Some of the original pine flooring and glass windows remain, and the fireplaces have been restored but are no longer used.
State
HABS

WASATCH COUNTY
Heber City
WASATCH STAKE TABERNACLE AND HEBER AMUSEMENT HALL
Main Street at 100 North Street and 100 West Street corners
1887–1889 (tabernacle), Alex Fortie; 1906–1908 (amusement hall)

The citizens of Heber City built the Wasatch Stake Tabernacle of local red sandstone. There is a central bell tower on the main facade which contains pointed-arch Gothic windows. Windows on the side elevations are segmentally arched, and the individual bays are separated by buttresses. The Heber Amusement Hall is also sandstone and is T-shaped. In 1917 a kitchen was added on the southwest corner, and an annex was built onto the west side in 1928. The one-story building has an excellent dance floor and is used for social and recreational functions.
Municipal
HABS

WASATCH COUNTY
Midway
WATKINS-COLEMAN HOUSE
5 E. Main Street
1869, John Watkins

John Watkins designed and built this home for his two wives. It is a one-and-one-half-story Gothic Revival residence with walls of hand pressed brick. Sandstone quoins mark the corners, and there are lacy bargeboards in the four main gables and the central dormer, all of which are topped by pointed finials. Some additions and minor alterations have been made.
Private
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Pine Valley
PINE VALLEY CHAPEL AND TITHING OFFICE
Main and Grass Valley Streets
19th century

Pine Valley Chapel and its adjacent Tithing Office is representative of the early Mormon Church situation. Since 1830, the "law of tithing," or donating ten percent of a person's income to the church, has been the economic practice of the Mormon Church. Tithing offices were generally built near the churches. Tithes of hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables, and other goods were brought to the office and receipts were issued for them. The stored goods were then passed out to the needy for worthy projects as the bishop directed. Pine Valley Chapel was designed and built in 1868 by Ebenezer Bryce, a former shipbuilder from Australia. He assembled the frame walls on the ground, had them raised into position and joined by wooden pegs and rawhide. The inner walls and partitions were "hung" on the basic structure of ponderosa pine. To the east of the chapel stands the small red brick tithing office constructed in the 1880's.
Private

WASHINGTON COUNTY
St. George
OLD WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
85 E. 100 North
1876

The Old Washington County Courthouse was the only major public edifice built in the county during Utah's territorial period (1850–1896). St. George was settled in 1861 and became the county seat in 1863. The two-story brick courthouse was erected on a foundation of basalt rock. A cupola tops the structure, and within its tower is a gallows. The building ceased to serve as the county courthouse in 1960.
County
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
St. George
ST. GEORGE TABERNACLE
Intersection of Tabernacle and Main Streets
19th century, Miles Romney

Ground for the Tabernacle was dedicated on June 1, 1863, but construction continued until 1877. A tabernacle was a meeting or assembly hall used primarily for church gatherings. From a distance the St. George Tabernacle looks like an eastern church of the colonial period. All materials for construction were produced locally except window panes, locks and hinges, and chandeliers. The tabernacle has walls of red sandstone and a tower on the east end of the gable roof which rises 140 feet. Inside, ceilings are 29 feet high. A gallery extends around three sides and is supported by solid turned columns. It is reached by two circular staircases. The ornate plaster of paris cornice contains dentils and bunches of grapes, a crop grown in this part of Utah.
Private
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY

St. George

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, WINTER HOME AND OFFICE

Corner of 2nd North and 1st West Streets
1874, Miles Romney

Brigham Young's Winter Home is located in Utah's southland. As early as 1856 missionaries had been sent to the Virgin River area to experiment with cotton production, and within five years the town of St. George was founded. Brigham Young (elected president of the Mormon Church in 1847) spent his winters in St. George from 1873 until his death in 1877. The dwelling is T-shaped and built of adobe brick. Bracketed cornices ornament the eaves of the gable roof, and there is a one-story, balustraded veranda on the south and east elevations. Inside, much of the original wood remains. Young's one-room office is also adobe with a sandstone foundation.

State

HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Santa Clara

HAMBLIN, JACOB, HOME

Mid-19th century

Jacob Hamblin, a Mormon missionary to the Indians of southern Utah, may have come to the Santa Clara area as early as 1854. Three years later he was appointed president of all the southern Indian missions by Brigham Young. Hamblin's fellow missionaries built this two-story home for him, and he lived here until 1871, when he was called to work at nearby Kanab. The house was built into a hillside and has walls of local sandrock. Two porches run the full length of the house, which also has a gable roof and a rear shed extension.

State

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Silver Reef

WELLS FARGO AND COMPANY EXPRESS BUILDING

Main Street
1877

Silver Reef was a boom town for a brief eleven-year (1877–1888) period. Prosperity came as a result of the discovery of rarely found commercial quantity silver-bearing ore in sandstone formations. The population soared to 1,500, thus making Silver Reef the largest town in southern Utah. Major mining companies were the Leeds, Barbee and Walker, the Christy, and the Stormont. The one-story Wells Fargo Building is constructed of red sandstone, cut and tooled range ashlar at the front and coursed rubble at the sides and rear. The floor and roof are wood framed. There are four segmental arched doorways on the front and two on the rear. All openings could be closed with heavy steel shutters, most of which remain. Silver Reef's frame structures have largely disappeared. Only this building and the Rice Bank remain as reminders of a more prosperous time.

County

HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington

WASHINGTON COTTON FACTORY

On U.S. 91 (Frontage Road West)
1865–1870

In 1865 Brigham Young and some Mormon settlers began construction of the sandstone factory which was expected to support and encourage the missionaries in the Washington County area. One floor was completed and operations began in 1867. Demand had increased by 1870, and two additional stories were built. At peak operation the factory produced 500 yards of cloth per day. By the end of the century the factory was plagued by problems, principal among which were locating a supply of cotton and wool and finding a market for the goods. Some of the machinery was sold in 1910 and the remainder in 1914. The structure has served primarily as a warehouse since then.

Private

WEBER COUNTY

Ogden

BERTHA ECCLES COMMUNITY ART CENTER

2580 Jefferson Avenue
1893

This two-and-one-half-story Richardsonian Romanesque style house has exterior walls of brick and red sandstone. Characterizing features are the round-arched windows, the cylindrical towers with conical roofs, the steep-gabled wall dormers, and the eyebrow dormer in the roof. The design and material of the structure convey a sense of weight and massiveness. James C. Armstrong, first owner, sold the house to David Eccles in 1896. Eccles was a businessman with interests in lumber, land, railroads, banking, and sugar. His wife, Bertha Jensen Eccles, made the house a social and cultural center of Ogden.

Private

WEBER COUNTY

Ogden

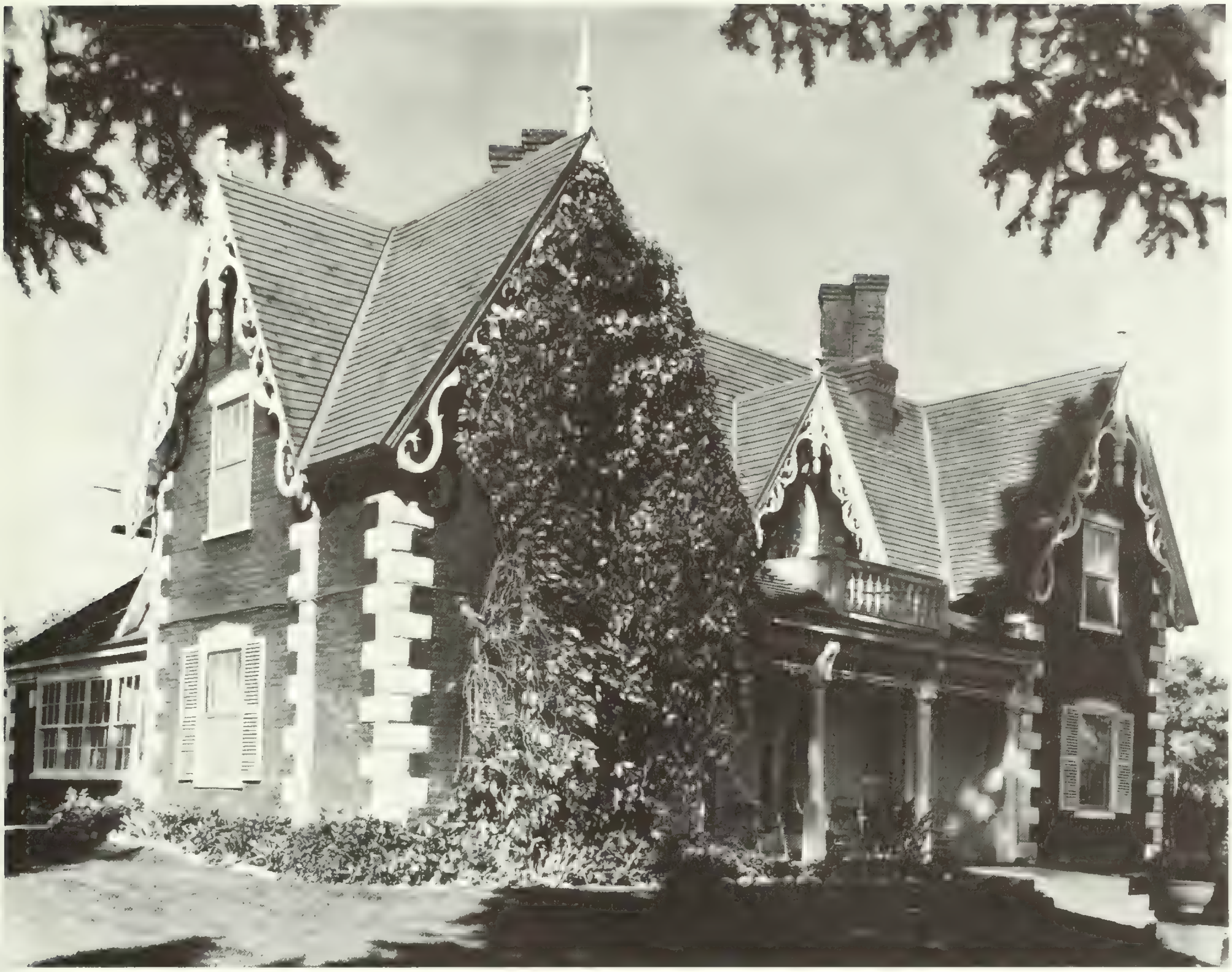
GOODYEAR, MILES, CABIN

Tabernacle Square
1845

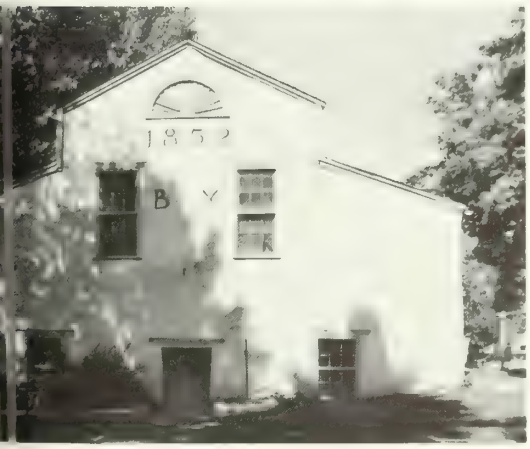
The first permanent white settlers in present-day Utah were trappers and traders. Miles Goodyear came west in 1836 and established himself on the banks of the Weber River. His stockaded cabin became a stopping place for California emigrants. It was built of cottonwood logs. The original floor was dirt, and the present foundation logs are replacements. Goodyear met the advance party of the first Mormon immigrants in July, 1847, and eventually sold to one of the settlers a land parcel constituting nearly all of Weber County. Goodyear's cabin is not on its construction site but is the oldest pioneer dwelling in Utah.

Private

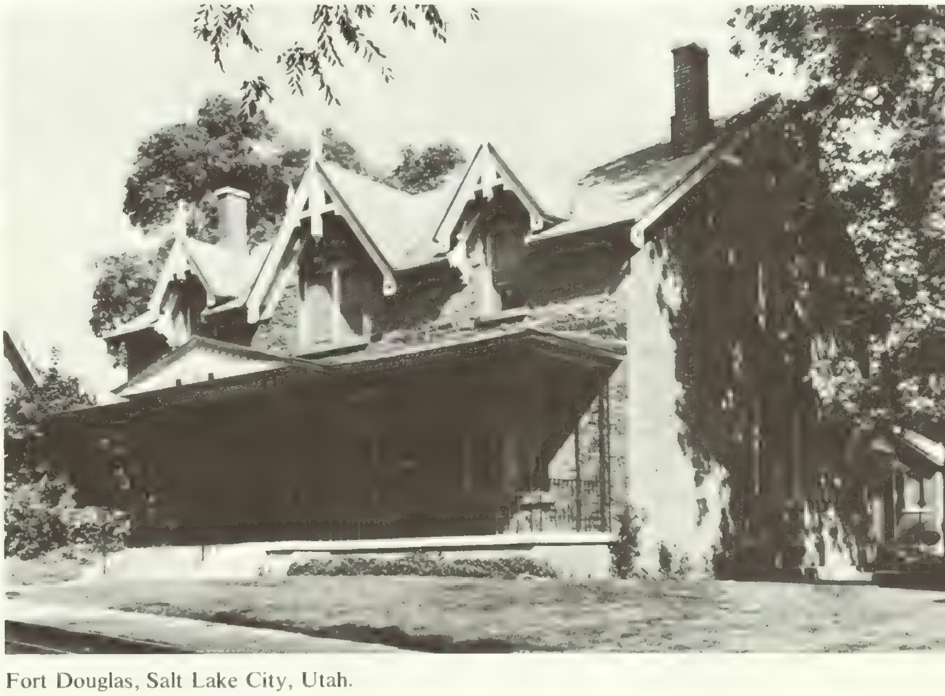
HABS



Watkins-Coleman House, Midway, Utah.
Kent Fairbanks for HABS



Isaac Chase Mills,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Kent Fairbanks for HABS



Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Kent Fairbanks for HABS

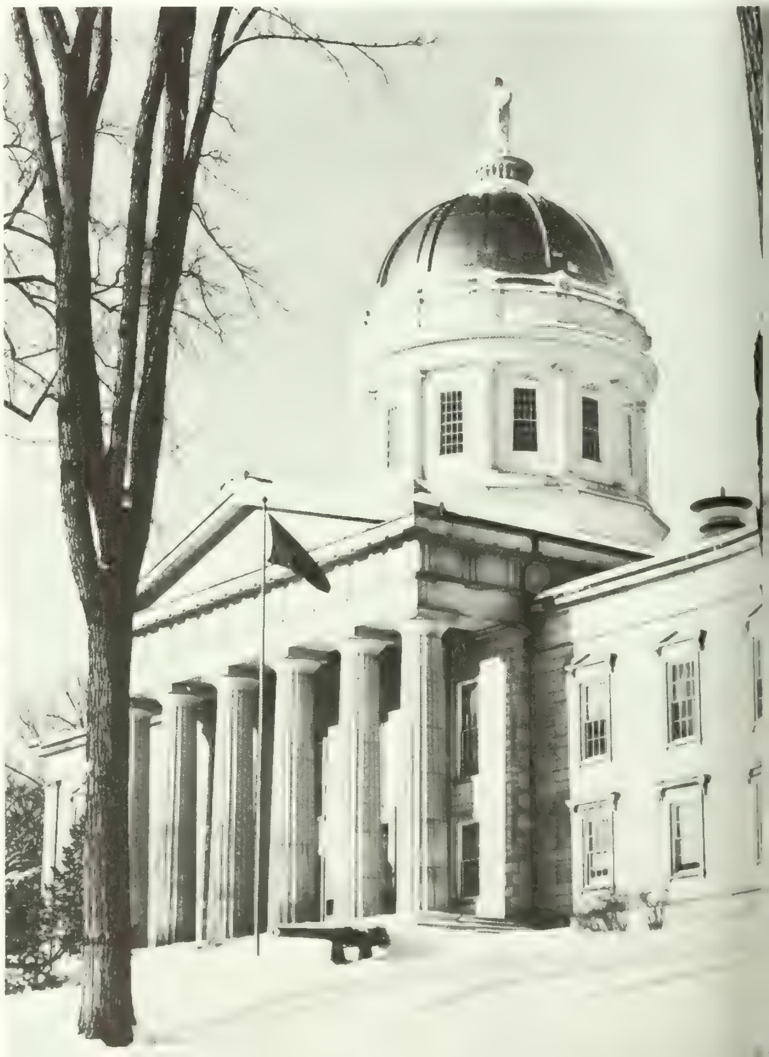
Vermont

Plymouth Historic District, Plymouth, Vermont.
Vermont Development Department

Wilder Barn, Plymouth Notch, Vermont.
William B. Pinney

Vermont State House, Montpelier, Vermont.
Vermont Development Department

Hubbardton Battlefield, Hubbardton, Vermont.
Vermont Development Department



ADDISON COUNTY
Addison
CHIMNEY POINT TAVERN
Vt. 125
1784

The first permanent settlers in the Chimney Point area were Frenchmen who came about 1730. Samuel de Champlain is credited with discovery of the site in 1609. The French built a substantial settlement here, but in 1759, fearful of attack, they burned their homes and barns and retreated to Canada. Nothing remained but blackened chimneys when the English arrived. Benjamin Paine built the Chimney Point Tavern the same year the town of Addison was organized. A later owner enclosed it in brick. It has two interior end chimneys and brick and frame (mid–19th-century) additions; the exterior porch on two sides was added in the 19th century. The taproom is little altered since construction.
State

ADDISON COUNTY
Middlebury
WILLARD, EMMA, HOUSE
Middlebury College Campus
1809

Emma Willard was a pioneer in the movement for female education in the United States. Her address to the New York legislature in 1819 has been termed the "Magna Carta of female education." Opening the Middlebury Female Seminary in 1814, she gradually expanded the conventional curriculum for young ladies by adding courses in mathematics, history, and languages. Her two-story brick house, where classes were once held, is now used by Middlebury College as an admissions office.
Private.
NHL

ADDISON COUNTY
Ripton vicinity
FROST, ROBERT, FARM (HOMER NOBLE FARM)
1 mile north of Vt. 125, 3 miles east of Ripton
1940–1963

Winner of four Pulitzer prizes and author of 11 volumes of poetry, Robert Frost is one of 20th-century America's most distinguished poets. In the fall of 1940 he purchased the Homer Noble Farm in the Green Mountains. Living and writing there in the summer and fall months until his death in 1963, Frost produced five volumes of poetry. *A Witness Tree* (1942) brought him his fourth Pulitzer Prize in 1943. Additional honors during this period include a medal awarded by Congress in 1962, his participation in the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy in 1961, and numerous fellowships and honorary degrees. The cabin which he occupied at this farm contains a number of Frost's personal belongings.
Private; accessible to the public by appointment only
NHL

BENNINGTON COUNTY
Bennington
BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT
Monument Circle
1891

The Bennington Battle Monument is primarily commemorative, as the battle of Bennington (August 16, 1777) was fought in New York state. This 306–foot stone monolith contains an elevator (added in 1955) and over 400 steps. The monument is granite.
State

BENNINGTON COUNTY
South Shaftsbury
FROST, ROBERT, FARM (THE GULLY)
.25 mile east of U.S. 7 on Buck Hill Road
1790

Robert Frost, one of America's most distinguished 20th-century poets, spent his summers at The Gully from 1929 until the death of his wife in 1938. During this period Frost was awarded two Pulitzer prizes: one for *Collected Poems* in 1931 and the other for *A Further Range* in 1937. Many of the poems in the latter volume were written here: "Built-Soil," "A Record Stride," and "A Drumlin Woodchuck." During the period that The Gully served as his official residence (1929–1938), Frost held a position at Amherst College. The one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod farmhouse remains almost exactly as it was during the Frost occupancy.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CALEDONIA COUNTY
Lyndon
OLD SCHOOLHOUSE BRIDGE
S. Wheelock Road
c. 1871

The Old Schoolhouse Covered Bridge is the only one in the state with covered walkways on both sides. The rectangular vehicle entrances are flanked by three-quarter arches at the eave line which support projections of the roof. It stands as built.
Municipal

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Burlington
ETHAN ALLEN ENGINE COMPANY NO. 4
Church Street
1887

The Ethan Allen Engine Company building is three and one-half stories high, constructed of red sandstone and brick, and it has a 85–foot hose drying tower topped by an open belfry. The structure is in an unaltered condition except for weathering. Its original use was to house the equipment of a horse-drawn fire company and later, its motorized fire apparatus.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Shelburne
THE *TICONDEROGA*
Shelburne Museum
1906

The *Ticonderoga* is the only extant and basically unchanged side-paddle-wheel lakeboat in the United States. From 1906 to 1953 the steamboat plied the waters of Lake Champlain as an excursion boat. The steel-hulled vessel is 120 feet long, with a beam of 57.5 feet. Its exterior has been restored, and the elaborate interior has been refurbished.
Private
NHL

GRAND ISLE COUNTY
Grand Isle
HYDE LOG CABIN
U.S. 2
1783

Jedidiah Hyde, Jr., built this one-and-one-half-story log cabin in the summer of 1783. It measures 20 by 25 feet and has an overhead loft and one interior end chimney. The chimney has been rebuilt, and the present roof is new. In 1952 the state of Vermont acquired the cabin and restored it using as much of the original materials as possible. The cabin has been moved from its construction site.
State

ORANGE COUNTY
Strafford
MORRILL, JUSTIN SMITH, HOMESTEAD
South of The Common
c. 1848

Justin Morrill introduced and directed final passage of legislation providing for land grant colleges. The Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890 were among the most important actions taken by the federal

government in the field of higher education in the 19th century. While serving in the House of Representatives from 1855 to 1867 and in the Senate from 1867 to 1898, Morrill continued to retain his Strafford house. The house, Gothic Revival in style, contains many furnishings of the mid-19th century, including his extensive library.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

RUTLAND COUNTY
Castleton
CASTLETON MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING
South Street
1821

Castleton Medical College was founded in 1818 and continued to train doctors until 1861. It was the first proprietary degree granting medical college in the country. The two-story frame and clapboard Medical Building contained classroom, library, and laboratory space. An open arcaded cupola with attenuated columns stands atop the square central tower. The main facade features a dentil cornice above and within the central pediment. The structure does not stand on its original site.
Private

RUTLAND COUNTY
Hubbardton
HUBBARDTON BATTLEFIELD
Junction of Castleton-Hubbardton
Road and Old Military Road to
Mount Independence

American General Arthur St. Clair, retreating from Fort Ticonderoga, left a detachment consisting of a few hundred men from his rear guard unit at Hubbardton. These men had orders to slow the pursuing British in order to allow the remainder of the American army to escape. Soldiers from the British army commanded by General John Burgoyne fell upon the Americans during the early hours of July 7, 1777. They were led by General Simon Fraser and were better equipped and trained than their adversaries. However, the American delaying action was successful. Heavy casualties were inflicted upon the British, who abandoned the pursuit of St. Clair and retreated to Fort Ticonderoga. Three months later Burgoyne was forced to surrender his entire army at Saratoga. The battlefield site is being developed by the state of Vermont.
State

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Montpelier
VERMONT STATEHOUSE
State Street
1833–1838, Ammi B. Young; 1859

Completed in 1838, Vermont's Statehouse was severely damaged by fire in January, 1857. The interior was destroyed and had to be reconstructed, but the granite exterior walls and the hexastyle Doric portico survived. Ammi B. Young's original plans were generally followed in the rebuilding, although the structure was enlarged by the addition of one bay at each end of the facade. At this time the present high dome on a circular drum replaced the earlier, low, saucer dome. The Greek Doric columns of the portico are fluted. Inside, the Statehouse remains largely as it was in 1859.
State
NHL

WINDSOR COUNTY
Goulds Mill
EUREKA SCHOOLHOUSE
Charleston Road
Late 18th century

The Eureka Schoolhouse was used until 1900. It is a one-room building of hewn timber construction covered on the exterior with pine board siding cut to simulate stone blocks. The interior contains desks, maps, and books of the 19th century including two desks original to the building. The school is believed to be the oldest one in the state.
State

WINDSOR COUNTY
Plymouth
PLYMOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
The entire village of Plymouth;
bounded on the east by East
Mountain, on the south by Blueberry
Hill and Soltudus Mountain, on the
west by Mount Tom, and on the north
by Wood Peak
Mid- to late 19th century

Plymouth retains the bucolic atmosphere of 19th-century rural Vermont. The village is also distinguished as the birthplace of President Calvin Coolidge. Fifteen buildings comprise the town, all are frame and date from the 1840's or later. Some of the significant structures are the Coolidge Birthplace (c. 1840); the Coolidge Homestead, where young Calvin Coolidge grew up; the Plymouth General Store, owned and operated by John Coolidge, the President's father; the Wilder House (c. 1830); the Brown House, a New England farm house built in 1868; the Plymouth Blacksmith Shop; the Plymouth church (1840); the Plymouth Cheese Factory, which is still operative; and the Plymouth schoolhouse.
Multiple state/private

WINDSOR COUNTY
Plymouth Notch
COOLIDGE, CALVIN, HOMESTEAD
Off Vt. 100 A
1876–1887

In this frame house Calvin Coolidge spent his boyhood years, 1876–1887. After graduation from Amherst College, he achieved prominence in Massachusetts as mayor of Northampton, state senator, lieutenant governor, and governor. He was Vice President in President Warren G. Harding's administration from 1921 to 1923, becoming President on Harding's death and was elected to the Presidency in 1924. He was visiting his early home on August 2, 1923, when word came of Harding's death. In the dining room at 2:37 A.M. the next morning, the oath of office as President of the United States was administered to Coolidge by his father, a justice of the peace.
State
NHL

WINDSOR COUNTY
Windsor
OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE
16 N. Main Street
1777

On July 8, 1777, delegates from all sections of present-day Vermont met in this tavern building and adopted a constitution for the "free and independent state of Vermont." Vermont's constitution was the first in the nation to prohibit slavery and to establish universal manhood suffrage. The two-story frame tavern has interior end chimneys and an ell. Operated as a tavern until 1848, the building has been altered and does not stand on its original site.
State

WINDSOR COUNTY
Windsor
ROBBINS AND LAWRENCE ARMORY AND MACHINE SHOP
S. Main Street
1846

In the 1840's and 1850's the Robbins and Lawrence Company designed and produced machine tools that accelerated the Industrial Revolution in America by improving the production of interchangeable parts, which in turn stimulated mass production. Richard S. Lawrence, Frederick W. Howe, and Henry D. Stone, either individually or jointly, invented a profiling machine, a milling machine, and a universal milling machine. A brick ar-

mory housing some of the original machinery is all that remains of the once-flourishing factory.
Private
NHL

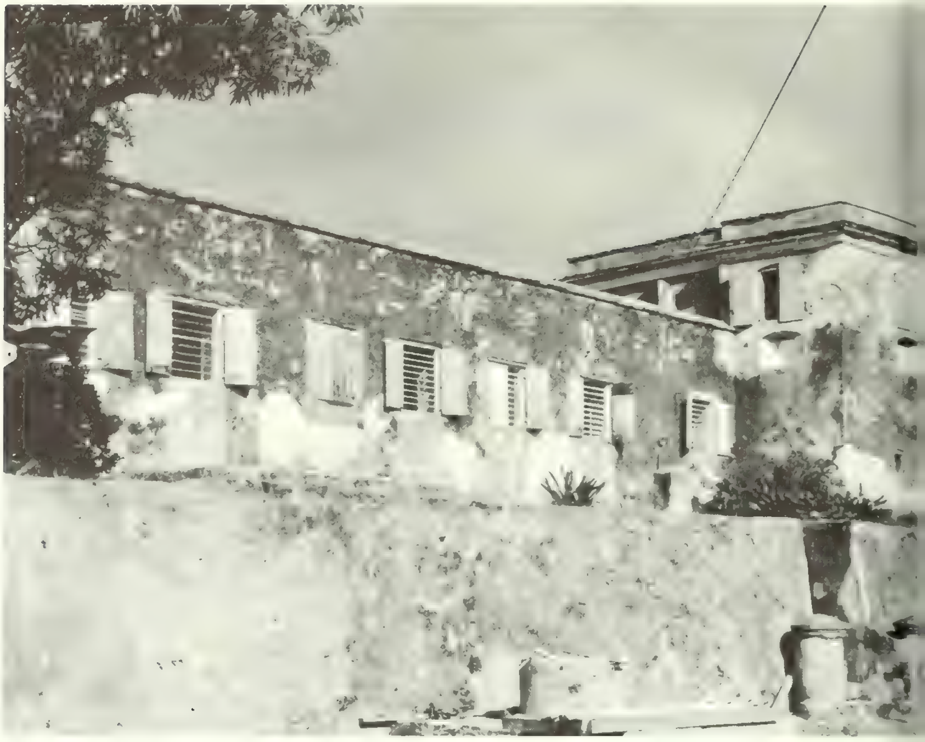
WINDSOR COUNTY
Woodstock

MARSH, GEORGE PERKINS, BOYHOOD HOME
54 Elm Street
1805–1807; 1885, Henry Hudson Holly

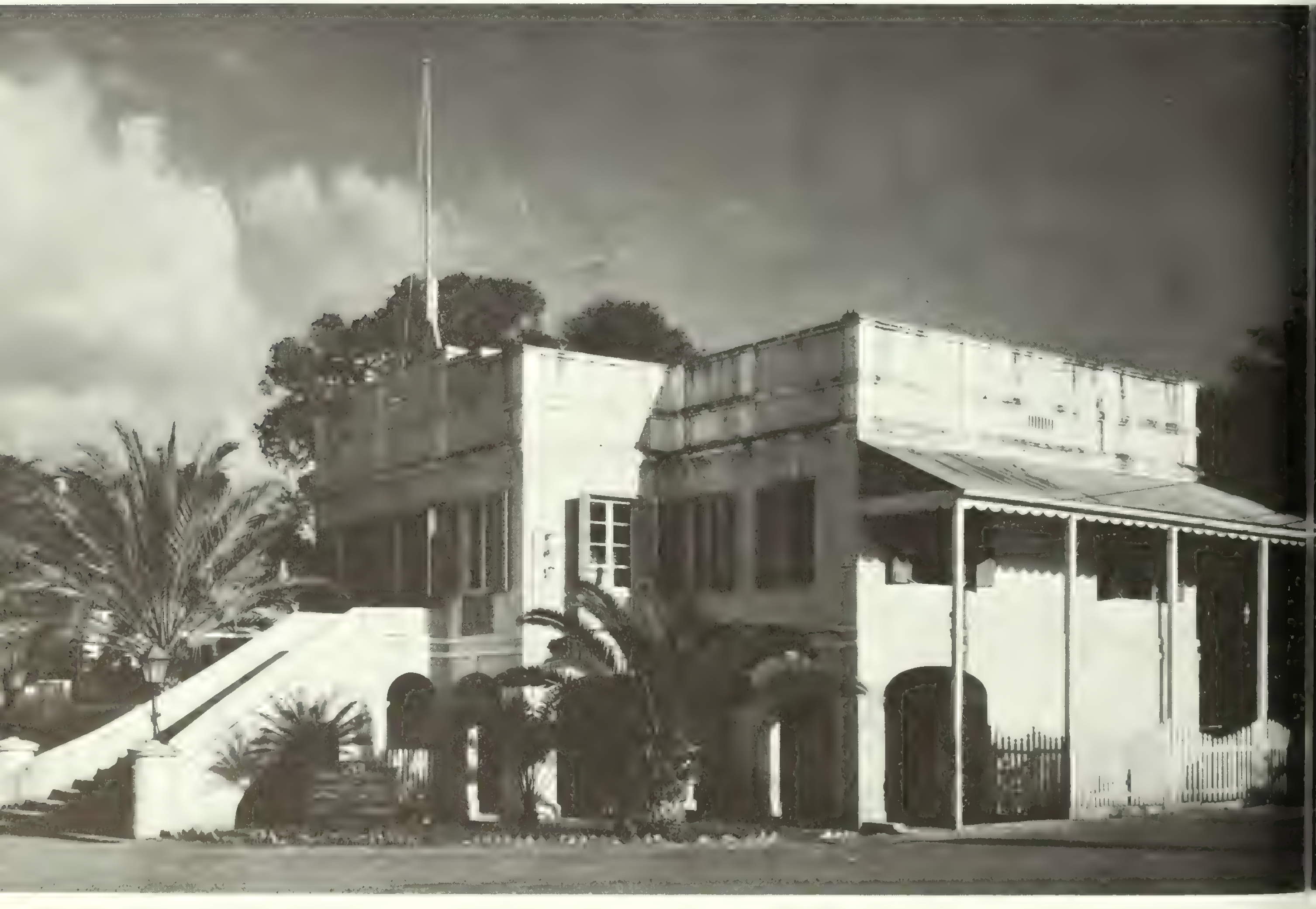
George Perkins Marsh, lawyer, diplomat, and philologist, made a significant contribution to the conservation movement in America. His *Man and Nature or the Physical Geography as Modified by Human Behavior* (1864) opened up an area previously of little concern—the preservation of man's natural environment. Moreover, his writings significantly influenced subsequent leaders of the conservation movement. This house later belonged to Frederick Billings, a well-known 19th-century philanthropist and railroad executive. The large, rambling mansion in the Queen Anne style bears little resemblance to the house as Marsh knew it.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

Virgin Islands

Government House, Christiansted National Historic Site,
Christiansted, St. Croix Island, Virgin Islands. *Jack E. Boucher for HABS*



Fort Christiansvaern,
Christiansted National Historic Site,
St. Croix, Virgin Islands.
Jack E. Boucher for HABS



Customhouse and Post Office, Christiansted National Historic Site, Christiansted, St. Croix Island, Virgin Islands. *Jack E. Boucher for HABS*

ST. CROIX ISLAND

Christiansted

CHRISTIANSTED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

18th and 19th centuries

Christiansted was the capital of the Danish West Indies when "sugar was king," and St. Croix Island was an important example of Danish plantation society in the New World. The sugar empire, at its height in the early 19th century, declined steadily after 1820, and in 1916 Denmark agreed to sell her holdings in the West Indies to the United States. Approximately three city blocks on the Christiansted waterfront, including Fort Christiansvaern and such public buildings as the Danish Post Office and Customhouse, Steeple Building, and Government House, commemorate the colonial development of the Virgin Islands.

Federal

NPS; 27.15 acres

HABS

ST. CROIX ISLAND

Salt River Bay

COLUMBUS LANDING SITE

1493

The Columbus Landing Site is the earliest site now under the United States flag which is associated with Christopher Columbus. His skirmish with the Carib Indians here is the first recorded armed conflict between European explorers and American aborigines. The French conquered St. Croix in 1650 and held it for 45 years, during which time they built Fort Sale. Remains of the fort are undisturbed, and an associated aboriginal site has been extensively excavated.

Territorial; not accessible to the public

NHL

ST. THOMAS ISLAND

ST. THOMAS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

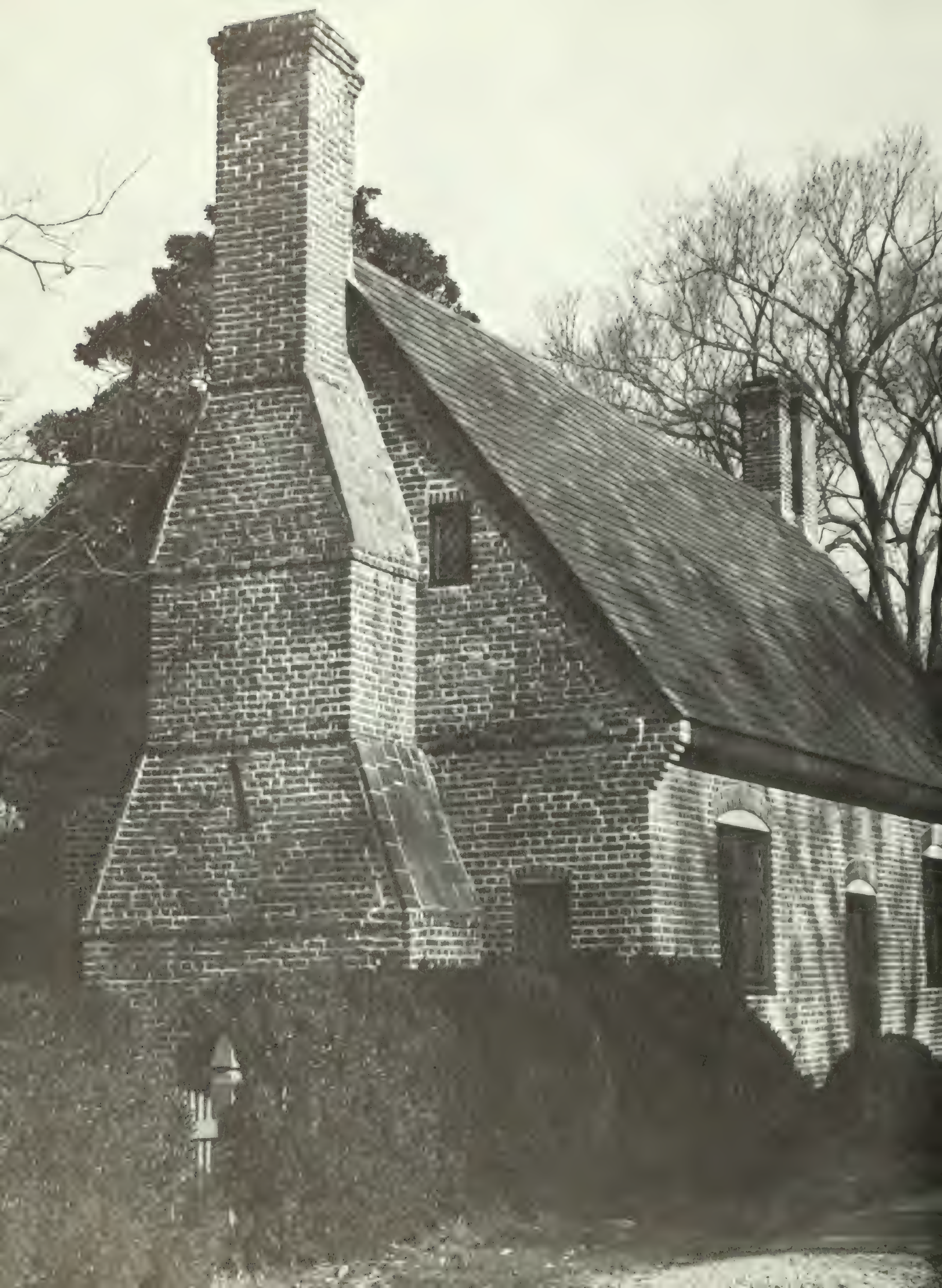
Charlotte Amalie

1680

St. Thomas National Historic Site contains Fort Christian, the oldest extant building in the Virgin Islands. Completed in 1680, the fort remains essentially the same as when it served as the hub of an early Danish settlement. Denmark, which had begun settling the Virgin Islands in the 1670's, retained possession until the United States purchased them in 1917. Fort Christian currently houses police and municipal offices.

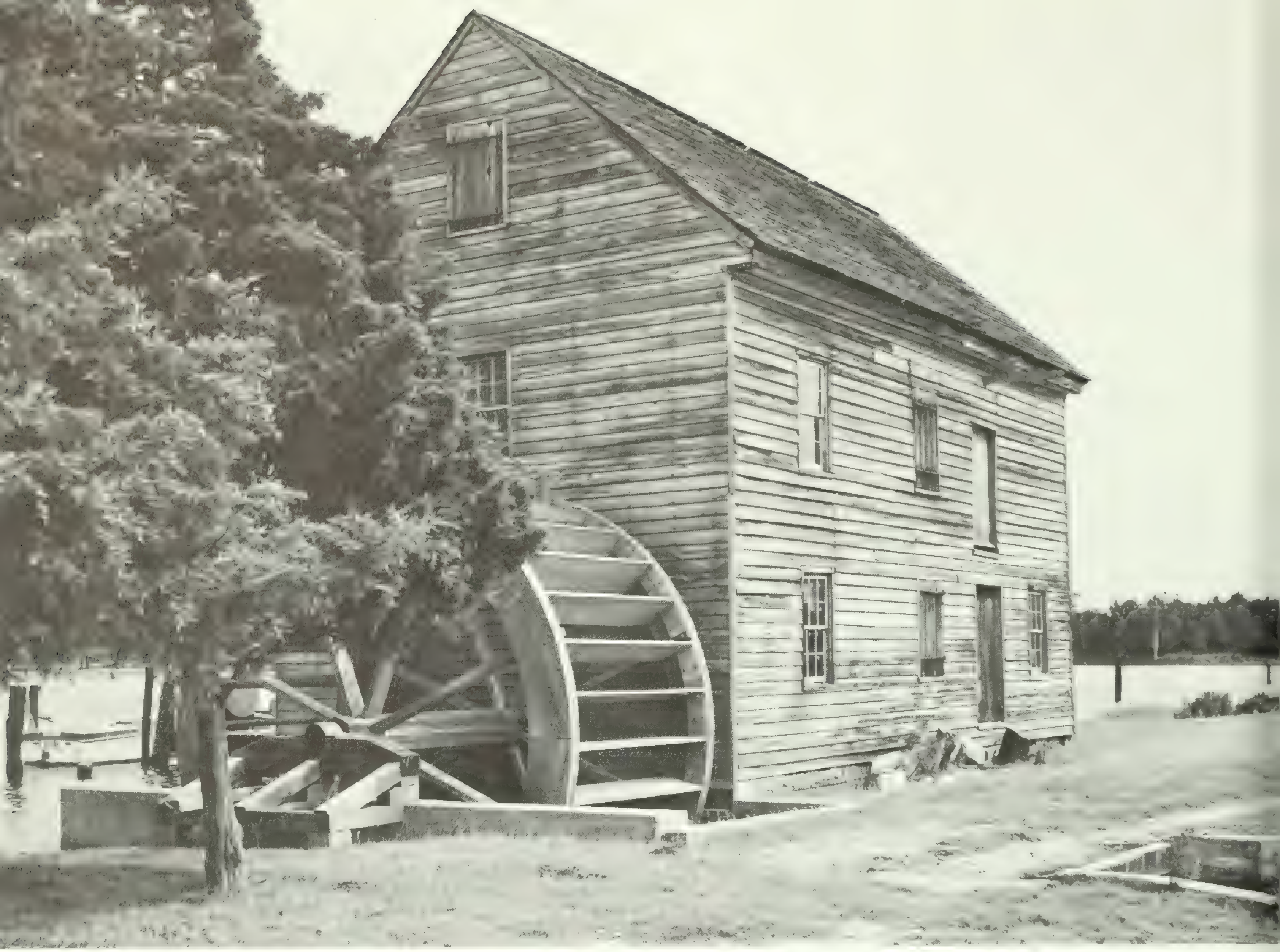
Federal

NPS; 1.66 acres

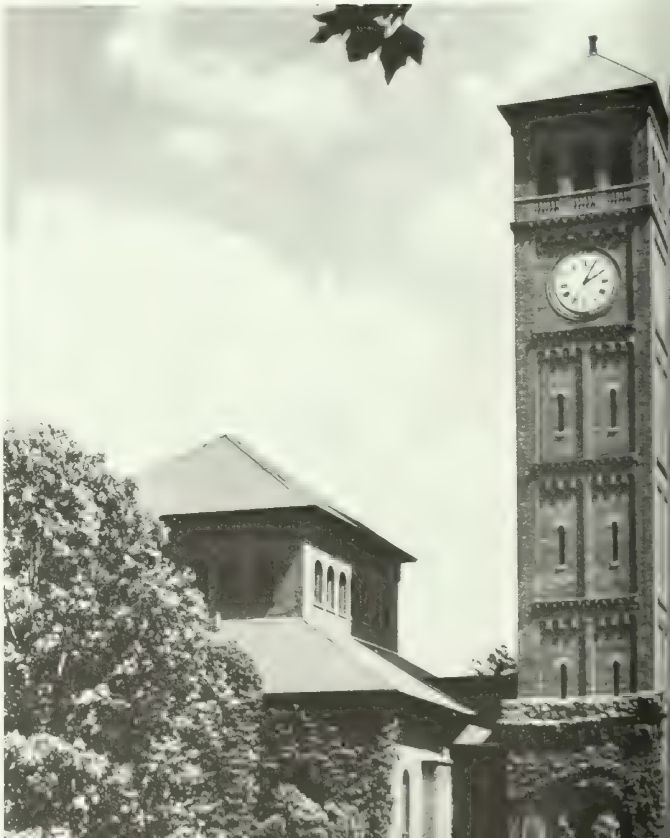


Virginia

Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia Beach, Virginia.
H. J. Sheely for NPS

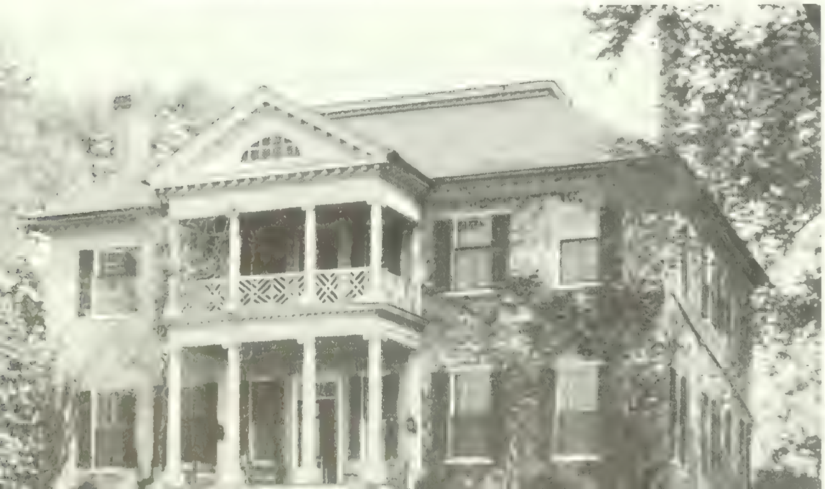


Poplar Grove Mill, Williams vicinity, Virginia.
Virginia Chamber of Commerce



Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia. *Hampton Institute*

Annefield, Berryville vicinity, Virginia.
Phil Flournoy for Virginia Chamber of Commerce



ACCOMACK COUNTY
Accomac
ST. JAMES CHURCH
East side of Daugherty Road between
Back Street and Ocean Highway
1838

St. James Church is a one-story brick structure with a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico on the stuccoed, gable-end front. Over the portico is a Gothic bell tower. Each side of the building contains four tall, rectangular windows topped by rubbed-brick jack arches. St. James Church was built of materials salvaged from an earlier 18th-century church located nearby. The most outstanding feature of the church is its painted architectural decoration on the interior. This painting was done by a traveling artist soon after the church was built. It is sophisticated and finely executed trompe l'oeil with shadows and carefully worked-out perspective. A principal feature of the decoration is the painted reredos consisting of two pairs of Roman Doric pilasters supporting a plain entablature. The pilasters frame a painted, coffered tunnel vault at the end of which is a paneled door. Painted on the shallow, vaulted ceiling of the main part of the church are a false entablature, panels, and foliage imitative of plaster work. Imitation panels appear around the walls of the church.
Private

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Hallwood vicinity
WESSELLS ROOT CELLAR
.1 mile north of the intersection of
Routes 701 and 692
18th century

In 1768 William Wessells acquired 100 acres of land on which the present house and root cellar were later constructed. Shortly thereafter he probably built the root cellar and a dwelling (which burned in 1937). The root cellar is a rectangular brick structure covered by a steep gable roof. On the front gable is an unusual glazed header pattern of rather sophisticated craftsmanship. It is an unusual building of its type because most root cellars of the time were contained in the foundations of other buildings.
Private; not accessible to the public

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Metomkin Island vicinity
BOWMAN'S FOLLY
2.5 miles southeast of intersection of
Routes 652 and 13
c. 1815

Bowman's Folly combines a two-and-one-half-story, gable roofed main building with a one-and-one-half-story eastern wing plus outbuildings. The main house has brick ends laid in Flemish bond with two interior end chimneys. Both north and south facades are frame with a second-story Palladian window, five pedimented dormers, and a pedimented entranceway porch. A frame kitchen has been connected to the main house by a low hyphen and later frame wing. Other outbuildings include a frame dovecote and privy. Bowman's Folly was built by John Cropper, Jr. (1755–1821), to replace an earlier home which had burned.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Onancock
HOPKINS AND BROTHER STORE
Market Street
19th century

Hopkins and Brother Store is not on its original location. However, it has served as a commercial and maritime trading center of the Eastern Shore for over one hundred years. Founded in 1842 by Captain Stephen Hopkins, the business remained in the family until it was discontinued in 1965. When opened, the store served as a bank and a trading center. Business records for the store from 1842 to 1965 have been donated to the Virginia Historical Society.
Private

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Onancock
KERR PLACE
Northeast corner of Crockett Avenue
and Market Street
18th and 19th centuries

Kerr Place has been called the most elaborate Federal mansion on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The two-story brick house sits on a raised basement, and the central three bays project from the main block. The front entrances are crowned by fanlights, and a Federal style bracketed cornice follows the base of the roofline. Interior trim in all rooms is considered the most elaborate and formal found in any house on Virginia's Eastern Shore.
Private
HABS

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Pungoteague
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
Northwest side of Route 178, .3 mile
northeast of the intersection with
Route 180
c. 1738

The date of construction for St. George's Church is not definitely known. It was built in the shape of a Latin cross with a semicircular apse topped by a conical roof on the east end. A distinguishing and unusual feature was the hip gambrel roof. Damaged by Union soldiers in the Civil War, the church remained a roofless ruin until 1880, and very little of the 18th-century church is left. The north and south walls and the end bays of the east and west walls are original. A pedimented gable roof and simple belfry now cover the church, and the pediment, cornice, windows, and all other wood trim date from the post-Civil War renovation. St. George's is one of only two colonial churches on Virginia's Eastern Shore.
Private
HABS

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Charlottesville vicinity
FARMINGTON
.9 mile west of the intersection of
Routes 250 and 29–250 Bypass
18th and 19th centuries

The original dwelling on the Farmington property was a two-story brick farmhouse, believed to have been completed before 1780. Five years later the estate was sold to George Divers, who, in 1802, asked his friend Thomas Jefferson to design an addition. Jefferson's proposals were for a large octagonal addition on the east facade. It features a two-story, tetrastyle, pedimented Tuscan portico, but there are some departures from the Jefferson drawings. The drawings showed no stone lintels above the triple-hung windows and no keystones around the circular windows. Jefferson apparently also wanted the full entablature to extend around the octagonal ends of the addition, although, on the building, only the modillion cornice does so. In 1929 Farmington became a country club, and Jefferson's two interior, two-story rooms of unequal size became one. Other changes have been made inside and out, and only the north wall remains unobscured by later building.
Private
HABS

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Charlottesville vicinity
MONTICELLO
2 miles south of Charlottesville on
Va. 53
1770–1789, Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson served his country in many capacities: member of the Continental Congress, governor of Virginia, Secretary of State (1790–1793), Vice President (1797–1801) and President of the United States (1801–1809). In addition he was the author of the Declaration of Independence and founder and architect of the University of Virginia. Jefferson spent a

lifetime perfecting his mansion, which shows clearly many facets of his personality and intellect. As it stands today the house evidences many borrowings from Roman, Palladian, and 18th-century French designs. However, the manner in which these adapted elements are combined and the materials (red brick with wood trim) of which the house is built make it a very personal statement. Centered on both the east (main) facade and the west (garden) front are tetrastyle porticos with semicircular fanlights in the pediments, a favorite Jeffersonian motif. A domed octagonal third story rises above and behind the west portico. The interior, furnished as it was in Jefferson's day, employs all three of the principal Roman orders. On the ground floor the large entrance hall leads into a salon, and lateral halls lead to four rooms on either side. A dumbwaiter incorporated in the dining room mantel is but one of the many features of the interior expressing Jefferson's inventiveness.
Private
NHL; HABS

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Covesville vicinity
REDLANDS
.1 mile east of the intersection of
Routes 708 and 627
1798–1808

Taking its name from the red clay soil prevalent in that part of Albemarle County, Redlands plantation is still owned by the Carter family, who began construction of the house at the end of the 18th century. The two-story brick mansion is distinguished by the sophistication of its Adamesque woodwork, the most elaborate examples of which are found in the central drawing room. Except for the addition of dormer windows on the low hip roof and of a one-story Tuscan portico, the Federal-style exterior is unchanged.
Private
HABS

ALEXANDRIA (independent city)
ALEXANDRIA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by the Capital Beltway on the south, Alfred and Patrick Streets on the west (with an extension westward along Prince Street), Oronoco and Princess Streets on the northwest and northeast respectively (with an extension northward along George Washington Memorial Parkway to the north city limits), and by the Potomac River on the east
Mid–18th to 19th century

From the mid–18th century until the Civil War the city of Alexandria served as the principal seaport and commercial center of northern Virginia. The historic district embraces nearly 100 blocks in the heart of the original town, and within its boundaries are numerous significant examples of Colonial and Federal architecture of great intrinsic as well as historic value. George Washington was one of the original surveyors of this district which consists of uniform rectangular blocks in a grid pattern. Portions of the historic district have been designated a National Historic Landmark.
Multiple public/private
NHL; HABS

ALEXANDRIA (independent city)
CARLYLE HOUSE
123 N. Fairfax Street
1752

The Carlyle House is significant architecturally as the only surviving mid-Georgian townhouse in Virginia designed on a five-part plan. It is a two-and-one-half-story rectangular structure which has been altered considerably in appearance and setting. Exterior wall surfaces, which were originally brick decorated at the corners by stone quoins, are now covered with scored stucco. The present hip roof and dormers probably replaced a shallower hip-on-hip roof without dormers. The original stone cornice remains on the entrance facade but has been replaced by a wooden one on the other three sides. Original sash has been replaced, the garden front entrance was restyled, and a neoclassic porch has been added across the Lee Street facade. The dependencies were removed in the 19th-century. Carlyle House was built for John Carlyle, one of the original incorporators of the city of Alexandria.
Private
HABS

ALEXANDRIA (independent city)
CHRIST CHURCH
Southeast corner of Cameron and
Columbus Streets
1767–1773, James Wren

Alexandria's Christ Church is a little altered, continuously used, 18th-century, brick, late Georgian style church. The building is 60 feet long by 50 feet wide. Corners are emphasized by stone quoins painted white, and the east wall is highlighted by a two-tier Palladian window framed by a pediment. The interior wooden galleries were added between 1785 and 1800. The wood and brick belfry is an 1818 addition. Of all the comparable surviving houses of worship that date from the same period, Christ Church is the least altered.
Private
NHL; HABS

ALEXANDRIA (independent city)
GADSBY'S TAVERN
128 N. Royal Street
1752, 1792

One of the best-known inns in Virginia, Gadsby's Tavern comprises two adjoining buildings: the smaller City Tavern, which was built first, and the three-story brick building which was added 40 years later. Under both John Wise and John Gadsby, to whom Wise leased the tavern in 1794, the hostelry was renowned for both its hospitality and its architecture. Here George Washington recruited his first military command in 1754 in the campaign against the French and Indians. An important center of Virginia life, the tavern served as a political and social forum for the leading figures of the day.
Private
NHL; HABS

ALEXANDRIA (independent city)
THE LYCEUM
201 S. Washington Street
c. 1837

The Lyceum is a Greek Revival, two-story brick structure faced with scored stucco. The principal facade is composed of three widely spaced bays separated by pilasters, and the central bay has a projecting two-story, pedimented, tetrastyle Doric portico. The recessed front door is framed by two Doric pilasters supporting a full Doric entablature. On the rear facade is a shallow, one-story ell with a later, one-story wooden porch. Benjamin Hallowell founded the Lyceum in 1834 as a society for scholarly activity in the city of Alexandria. Meetings were first held in Hallowell's school, but eventually he purchased a lot on which the Lyceum building was constructed. The Lyceum continued as an active organization until the Civil War. After the war the society was dissolved and the building was converted into a residence.
Public; not accessible to the public at present
HABS

ALLEGHANY COUNTY
Covington vicinity
HUMPBACK BRIDGE
Over Dunlop Creek, .8 mile southwest of the intersection of U.S. 60 and County Route 651
1835

The Humpback Bridge was built as part of the James River and Kanawha Valley Turnpike. It is the oldest remaining covered bridge in Virginia and the only one of its type in the country. Constructed of hand-hewn oak timbers and held together with locust pins, the bridge has no middle support. The center floor and roof are eight feet higher than the bridge ends which discrepancy produces the peculiar humped appearance. Both ends of the bridge are supported by high stone foundations.
State
HABS

AMELIA COUNTY
Chula vicinity
THE WIGWAM
8 miles northwest of Chula
18th and 19th centuries

The Wigwam is composed of two one-and-one-half-story buildings set at right angles to one another. It is thought that the rear ell was constructed in the late 18th century and that the front section was added in the early 19th century. Inside, the ell has been altered, but the front section retains much of its original woodwork sanded down to a natural finish. The Wigwam was the home of William Branch Giles (1762–1830), Congressman, Senator, and governor of Virginia.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

AMHERST COUNTY
Sweet Briar
SWEET BRIAR HOUSE
1 mile southwest of the intersection of Routes 29 and 624
Early 19th century; 1851

The earliest portion of Sweet Briar House was probably constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century. It was then a T-shaped, brick farmhouse with a hip roof and a two-level pedimented portico and exterior end chimneys. In 1830 the property was bought by Elijah Fletcher, a newspaper publisher. He subsequently altered and enlarged the dwelling (1851) by the addition of the two Italianate towers and the present portico and veranda on the main facade. Fletcher's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Williams, later made plans to found a college in memory of their only child, who died at 17. The college was established in accordance with the provisions of Mrs. Williams' will and chartered by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1901. Today Sweet Briar House serves as the president's house.
Private
HABS

APPOMATTOX COUNTY
Appomattox vicinity
APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
3 miles northeast of Appomattox on Va. 24
1865

At Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant. Although other Confederate armies had yet to surrender, the Civil War had virtually ended. The two commanders met at the house of Wilmer McLean, where Lee accepted Grant's generous surrender terms. The McLean House, taken down in the 1890's, has been reconstructed, and surviving buildings have been restored.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 972.01 acres
HABS

ARLINGTON COUNTY
Arlington
ARLINGTON HOUSE
Arlington National Cemetery
1802–1817, George Hadfield

George Washington Parke Custis, builder of Arlington House, was the grandson of Martha Washington. His daughter, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, was married to Robert E. Lee here in 1831. The mansion was their home for most of their married life. Here in 1861 Lee resigned his commission in the United States Army. In 1861 the Union Army seized Arlington to fortify the approaches to Washington and in 1864 converted it to a military cemetery. In 1882 George Washington Custis Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, won compensation from the United States for his family's loss of the property. The Greek Revival mansion, which contains furnishings from Mount Vernon and personal effects of George Washington, has since been restored.
Federal
NPS; 3.47 acres
HABS

AUGUSTA COUNTY (also in Nelson County)
Waynesboro vicinity
SWANNANOA
.4 mile south of the intersection of Routes 610 and 250
1913, Baskerville and Noland

Swannanoa was designed by the Richmond architectural firm of Baskerville and Noland as a summer home for Richmond railroad magnate, James Dooley. The main house is built of white Georgia marble in an Italian Renaissance style of the 16th century. The facade is composed of a three-story, five-bay center section flanked by two protruding four-story towers. At each corner of the facade is a two-story pavilion. In the space between the towers is a one-story vaulted arcade which connects at either end with an open gallery continuing around each corner of the front.
Private

BATH COUNTY
Bacova vicinity
HIDDEN VALLEY (WARWICKTON)
1.1 miles north of the intersection of Routes 621 and 39
1858

Hidden Valley, historically known as Warwickton, is a five-bay, two-story Georgian brick residence adapted to the needs and taste of a Greek Revival house builder. Crowned by a hip roof, the house contains four interior end chimneys. The pedimented tetrastyle portico employs Greek Ionic capitals with fluted shafts. Hidden Valley's main entranceway is a close adaptation of a plate in Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter* (1835).
Federal; not accessible to the public
HABS

BEDFORD COUNTY
Bedford vicinity
THREE OTTERS
7 miles west of the intersection of Routes 838 and 43
19th century

Nearly all the architectural detail of Three Otters is based on plates in Asher Benjamin's builder's handbook *The Practical House Carpenter*. Three Otters is a non-temple-form Greek Revival house. It has a low pitched hip roof which appears flat, and a full Doric entablature in which nearly all the metopes are single window panes. Flat stuccoed panels between the first- and second-floor windows greatly reduce the ratio of solid to void. The main entrance is sheltered by a small Greek

Doric portico topped by a balustraded deck. A similar portico adorns the asymmetrical rear elevation. Three Otters measures approximately 50 feet square and was built for Abel Beach Nichols, a merchant from Bridgeport, Connecticut. The original kitchen and pantry outbuilding is connected to the main house by a covered walkway, part of which has been incorporated into a two-story brick and frame addition.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

BEDFORD COUNTY
Lynchburg vicinity
POPLAR FOREST
.5 mile south of the intersection of
Routes 661 and 460
Early 19th century, Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson built Poplar Forest as a country retreat. It is a brick, one-story building, octagonal in shape, and set on a high basement with tetrastyle pedimented Tuscan porticos on low arcades at the entrance and rear facades. The house burned in 1845, but the original floor plan has remained intact and all rebuilding was done according to Jefferson's plans. A kitchen, smokehouse, and two octagonal privies still stand.
Private
HABS

BOTETOURT COUNTY
Fincastle
FINCASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Back and Carper Streets
on the north, by properties fronting
on Hancock Street on the east, by
Griffin Alley, the cemetery, and a line
midway between Main Street and
Murray Street on the south, and
Catawba Street on the west
18th and 19th centuries

Fincastle was platted in 1770 and officially established as a town by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1772. Today the town still retains the atmosphere of a small agricultural, courthouse community. The homogeneous scale of its buildings and the use of local materials help to unify the townscape. Significant individual buildings are the courthouse and the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, all Greek Revival in style, and St. Mark's Episcopal Church, which is Gothic Revival.
Multiple public/private
HABS

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY
Buckingham
BUCKINGHAM COURT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Along Route 60, extending .3 mile
east of the intersection of Routes 60
and 631
19th century

Built on a ridge between Bryant Creek and the Slate River, Buckingham Court House extends for slightly more than a half mile on either side of Route 60. The courthouse, a two-story temple-form building fronted by a pedimented, tetrastyle Doric portico, is located near the center of the district. Plans for the first courthouse (which was completed in 1823 and burned in 1869) were drawn by Thomas Jefferson. The building that replaced it is similar in size and style to its predecessor. Other noteworthy 19th-century structures in the historic district are the Buckingham Tavern, the Buckingham Inn, the Leach House, the Presbyterian manse, the Masonic Hall, West View (a house), a tavern, and another home, Rose Terrace. Although somewhat altered by the intrusion of a highway and construction of new buildings, Buckingham Court House retains much that was typical of a 19th-century courthouse village.
Multiple public/private
HABS

CAMPBELL COUNTY
Long Island vicinity
GREEN HILL
.3 mile south of the intersection of
Routes 633 and 728
19th century

The Green Hill main house is a two-story, Flemish bond brick structure with a gable roof, modillion cornice, and two interior end chimneys. A central entrance on the five-bay facade has double doors topped by a double row transom. The one-story rear ell also has a gable roof with modillion cornice, and its brickwork resembles that of the main house. Interior woodwork in the main house is unusually good. Numerous outbuildings remain on the property among which are a brick duck house, an ice house, a kitchen, a stone laundry, a frame kitchen, and a frame slave dwelling. Advance buildings to the house are two log barns, ruins of a stone stable, a large tobacco barn, and a granary.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CAROLINE COUNTY
Bowling Green vicinity
OLD MANSION
.4 mile south of intersection of
Routes 2 (301) and 207
c.1670

The original front portion of the Old Mansion is a one-and-one-half-story brick house with dormers and a jerkinhead roof with exterior chimneys. A later front porch obscures the first floor facade of the structure, while a mid–18th century frame addition to the rear of the house is covered by a gambrel roof with shed dormers. Except for the removal of two partitions and a mantel, most all of the original interior features remain.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CAROLINE COUNTY
Port Royal
PORT ROYAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by the
intersection of Route 301 and the
Rappahannock River; extending .1
mile east of the intersection of Routes
T 1004 and T 1005, .1 mile west and
.2 mile south of the intersection of
Routes T 1003 and 301
18th and 19th centuries

The Port Royal Historic District encompasses 12 blocks. Contained therein are numerous 18th- and 19th-century homes and public buildings. Founded in 1744, Port Royal had an excellent harbor and was a major shipping port for tobacco. By the 19th century commercial activity lessened as the railroad superseded the rivers as the principal transportation artery. The character of Port Royal has changed little since the mid–19th century. Notable buildings are the 18th-century Fox's Tavern, the 19th-century Masonic Hall, and the 18th-century Brockenbrough House (all on King Street); the Hipkins-Carr House, the Gray House, with good late 18th-century woodwork, the Federal Lightfoot House, and the Greek Revival, temple-form St. Peter's Episcopal Church (Water Street). In all there are 35 structures of architectural or historic interest.
Multiple public/private
HABS

CAROLINE COUNTY
Port Royal vicinity
CAMDEN
.5 mile north of the intersection of
Routes 686 and 17
1857–1859, Norris G. Starkwether

Camden, a two-story Italian villa house was built by William Carter Pratt. The exterior is frame covered with cypress siding sanded to resemble stone. Norris G. Starkwether, the architect, installed a central heating system (which was also designed to circulate cool air in summer), gas lights, and running water in every bedroom. There were also inside toilets and shower baths as well as tubs. A Union gunboat destroyed the upper story of Camden's tower in 1863; otherwise the house remains very much as built both inside and out. The land around the house contains a single house site probably occupied by one Indian family in the late 17th century. The site measures only 30 by 40 feet, but it has yielded a number of artifacts such as pottery, pieces of tobacco pipes, iron tools, and two silver medals.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City

CHARLES CITY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

18th century

Charles City County originally consisted of land on both sides of the James River between James City and Henrico counties. In 1702, the county was divided into Prince George County (south of the James River) and Charles City County (north of the river). Charles City became the county seat in 1730, and it is believed that the courthouse was constructed soon thereafter. It is a one-story, T-shaped structure of brick laid in Flemish bond. Extensive alterations were made after the Civil War including the enclosure and installation of windows in the five-bay arcade on the front facade and the lowering of all other windows. A one-story front porch was added on the south side. Despite these changes, the Charles City County Courthouse is probably the most sophisticated example of the few surviving arcaded-front colonial courthouses in Virginia.

County

HABS

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City vicinity

GREENWAY

.6 mile west of the intersection of
Routes 5 and 155
Late 18th century

Greenway was built by Judge John Tyler, governor of Virginia (1808-1811) and father of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States. President Tyler lived in the house until his marriage and later returned while governor of Virginia (1825–1827). Greenway is a frame, one-and-one-half-story structure with beaded clapboarding and a wood cornered gable roof with dormers. The brick foundation walls are primarily of Flemish bond, but evidence of occasional English bond suggests possible stages of growth not visible elsewhere.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City vicinity

SHERWOOD FOREST (JOHN TYLER HOUSE)

4 miles east of Charles City on Va. 5
1842–1862

John Tyler, President of the United States, lived at Sherwood Forest during the last 20 years of his life. After purchasing the estate in 1842, he added a covered colonnade to connect the main house with the kitchen and laundry and a corresponding wing to serve as a ballroom and private office. Before becoming President on the death of William Henry Harrison, Tyler had served Virginia as Congressman, governor, and United States Senator. His retirement at Sherwood Forest was disrupted by the Civil War, and he died in 1862 while serving the state of Virginia as a Confederate Congressman.

Private

NHL; HABS

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City vicinity

WESTOVER

7 miles west of Charles City on Va. 5
1730–1734

A noted example of early Georgian domestic architecture, Westover was built by William Byrd II, tobacco planter and founder of Richmond, Virginia. Flanked by a pair of one-and-a-half-story wings connected by passages, the central two-story rectangular mass has a hip roof. The pedimental entrance doors are decorative features of the exterior. Within, four large rooms are divided by a transverse hall. In addition to its architectural significance, Westover is historically important because of its association with Byrd's writings, which include *The History of the Dividing Line* and *A Journey to the Land of Eden.*

Private

NHL; HABS

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City vicinity

SHIRLEY

1.5 miles west of the intersection of
Routes 608 and 5
18th century

The plantation house at Shirley is a large, almost square, two-and-one-half-story brick building with a mansard roof, dormers, and two interior chimneys. On both the land and river facades are tetrastyle, two-story pedimented porticos which were probably altered or rebuilt early in the 19th century. The house itself is brick, but the porticoed sides are covered with stucco. In the forecourt of the main house are two L-shaped stables, a kitchen, and an overseer's house. Shirley Plantation was part of a large tract of land patented by Edward Hill in 1660, and Anne Hill Carter, mother of Robert E. Lee, was born here in 1773.

Private

HABS

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Hopewell vicinity

EPPES ISLAND

Between Eppes Creek and the James
River at the confluence of the James
and Appomattox rivers
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

Eppes Island has been occupied by the Eppes family since 1624, and thus it may be considered the oldest family farm in Virginia still held by descendants of the original owner. By 1824 the Eppes family had bought out all other landowners on the island. The still visible field lines were at one time the property boundaries of separate farms which the Eppes family purchased and consolidated. Shirley Hundred village was located on the western side of the island near the present house. South of the house is a swamp containing a woodland and an Archaic Indian site. Slave quarters stand near the center of the island adjacent to the sites of other quarters. The two easternmost fields contain 18th-century house sites.

Private; not accessible to the public

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Brookneal vicinity

STAUNTON HILL

1.4 miles southwest of the
intersection of County Route 619 and
Route 693
1848, John E. Johnson

Constructed of brick covered with pink stucco, Staunton Hill has a symmetrical two-story facade interrupted by a central three-story pavilion; the entire front is embellished by a one-story, Tudor style, gray marble veranda. The skyline of the house is broken by a crenellated parapet, clustered octagonal chimney pots, and octagonal crenellated towers at the corners of the central pavilion. The plan of the house is also symmetrical with a vaulted entrance hall separating the dining room from one of the parlors. Behind the entrance hall is the stair hall which contains a divided staircase. Staunton Hill was built

for Charles Bruce, son of James Bruce, a wealthy Virginia merchandiser.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CHARLOTTESVILLE (independent city)
ROTUNDA, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
University of Virginia campus
1822–1826, Thomas Jefferson; 1898, Stanford White

Founded by Thomas Jefferson, the University of Virginia was granted its charter in 1819. Chosen a member of the first board of visitors, and elected rector, Jefferson helped mold the institution according to his enlightened educational principles. The visual expression of his ideals is still present in The Lawn and The Ranges, the "academic village" which he planned and which still forms the physical heart of the university. Dominating the composition is the Rotunda, adapted from the Pantheon of ancient Rome. Designed by Jefferson in 1821 and begun the next year, the building was finished only after its designer's death in 1826. It was intended to be the university's library, and served this purpose until 1938. In 1895 a fire broke out in the annex, which had been attached to the north facade in 1853, and rapidly spread to the Rotunda itself. Afterwards only the walls of the Rotunda remained. The Board of Visitors determined to rebuild the Rotunda, but not the annex, and engaged Stanford White to do the work. The interior was redesigned by White, who also modified the exterior proportions. Although remodeled, the Rotunda is still regarded as one of Jefferson's architectural masterpieces, and still dominates the university he founded.
State
NHL; HABS

CHARLOTTESVILLE (independent city)
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by University Avenue, on the south by Jefferson Park Avenue, on the east by Hospital Road, and on the west by McCormick Road
19th and 20th centuries, Thomas Jefferson and Stanford White

Throughout his public life Thomas Jefferson wished to found a university which would educate leaders for a democratic nation. Jefferson envisioned a community of scholars living and studying in an architecturally unified complex of buildings. His dream became a reality in 1817 with the laying of the cornerstone of the University of Virginia, which was chartered two years later by the General Assembly. Built according to Jefferson's design, the classrooms and professors' quarters were housed in 10 two-story pavilions aligned on either side of an elongated terraced court called The Lawn. As a focal point for this complex Jefferson chose a domed building, a scaled down version of the Pantheon, known now as the Rotunda, which was completed in 1827. In 1895 the Rotunda burned, and Stanford White was commissioned to rebuild it and to design additional classroom space and an auditorium. White's new buildings—Cocke, Rouss, and Cabell halls—are Neo-Classic Revival. Parallel to The Lawn buildings are additional rows of Jeffersonian edifices, known as East and West Ranges, which contained the original dining facilities. White also designed Garrett Hall. The Brooks Museum (1876, J. R. Thomas) and the University Chapel (1889) are also included in the historic district.
State
NHL; HABS

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY
Midlothian vicinity
BELLONA ARSENAL
.1 mile northwest of Route 673, 2 miles northwest of the intersection with Route 147
19th century

The original arsenal, constructed during the second decade of the 19th century, consisted of eight buildings: the main arsenal, two officers' quarters, four workshops, and the barracks. Major John Clarke established his Bellona Foundry in 1814, and was instrumental in arranging for the location of the arsenal nearby. By 1832 most production, specifically the repair of smaller arms, was discontinued. The complex was declared surplus property by the government five years later. Major Clarke's grandson bought the property in 1856 and leased the foundry and arsenal to the Confederacy in 1862. Remaining structures include only the powder magazine and three of the workshops, renovated and converted into a single residence in 1942.
Private
HABS

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY
Winterpock vicinity
EPPINGTON
1.6 miles south of intersection of Routes 621 and 602
Late 1760's

Built in the third quarter of the 18th-century, Eppington is a frame, Georgian manor house. The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, central block, with a hip roof, is flanked on either side by one-story, two-bay wings which also have hip roofs. The house was built by Francis Eppes, a cousin, by marriage, of Thomas Jefferson. It was at Eppington that Jefferson's two daughters were reared, after the death of Mrs. Jefferson, and while Jefferson himself was minister to France.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
Berryville vicinity
ANNEFIELD
.7 mile east of the intersection of Routes 633 and 652
c. 1790

Annefield stands on a knoll overlooking the rolling slopes of the lower Shenandoah Valley. Mathew Page, who left the worn-out fields of Hanover County for the fertile lands of western Virginia, built the hip-roofed structure in 1790. It is a well-proportioned mansion combining a basic mid–18th century house design with such Federal period features as a shallow roofline silhouette and Adamesque interior woodwork. The two-level, pedimented Ionic portico is noteworthy for its handsome Chinese Chippendale balustrade.
Private
HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
Berryville vicinity
FAIRFIELD
.2 mile east of the intersection of Routes 340 and 610
c. 1770

Fairfield is presently a five-part Palladian complex with a two-and-one-half-story hip-roofed central block. The walls are constructed of irregular native limestone ashlar, and the style of the complex is Georgian. Noticeable twentieth-century additions are the dormers on the central block, one-story attached dependencies at the ends of the complex, additions to the rear of the original one-story wings, and a screened, one-story porch on the garden side; the one-story portico on the entrance front was added in the 19th century. Warner Washington, a first cousin of George Washington's, built the house for his second wife.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
Berryville vicinity
LONG BRANCH
.1 mile west of the intersection of
County Route 626 and Route 624
19th century, Benjamin Latrobe

Long Branch is one of the few existing houses which Benjamin Latrobe is known to have designed. The house was built for Robert Carter Burwell and had already been started by 1811, when Latrobe was first consulted about the design. The house itself is a rectangular, two-story brick structure with seven bays on both the front and rear facades. Both facades are ornamented by two-story pedimented porticos. The entire house is crowned by a shallow deck-on-hip roof, and the deck is surrounded by a balustrade enclosing a central rectangular lantern.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
Boyce vicinity
SARATOGA
.4 mile southeast of the intersection
of Routes 723 and 617
Late 18th century

Saratoga was built by Daniel Morgan (1736–1802), a Revolutionary soldier who settled in the Shenandoah Valley. The house is a solid gray limestone residence which combines Georgian architecture with the native building skills of the valley's German settlers. Later additions to the house are a frame porch at the rear, the one-story brick wing on the southwest wall, and a frame wing connecting the stone kitchen to the house. Original outbuildings, besides the stone kitchen, are the smokehouse, a stone shed, and a stone dairy.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
Millwood
MILLWOOD MILL
Southwest side of the intersection of
Routes 723 and 255
c. 1785

Millwood Mill was built by Colonel Nathaniel Burwell (1750–1814) and General Daniel Morgan (1736–1802) on property belonging to Burwell. Once the mill had been built and put into operation, Burwell began to expand his industrial operations in the area. In 1786 he built a house to live in while workmen completed his larger home, Carter Hall. Burwell also constructed a tanyard, a tanner's house, another mill, and later a distillery, all in partnership with Morgan. The mill itself is a two-story structure with gable roof and a down slope basement. The first level of the mill is stone with a frame second story and an attic addition. Gears for running the mill machinery came from an earlier structure (c. 1750). Millwood Mill was operative until 1943 and is presently undergoing restoration.
Private
HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
White Post vicinity
GREENWAY COURT
1 mile south of White Post on Va.
277
1762

The estate of Greenway Court was the home of Thomas, Lord Fairfax from 1751 until his death in 1781. Lord Fairfax had settled in Virginia in 1747. Here from 1762 until his death he maintained the land office of his vast Northern Neck proprietary, which he had inherited from his mother. George Washington was once employed as a surveyor on the Fairfax grant. The limestone "estate office," still in good condition, is the only extant building which dates from the period of Fairfax's occupancy. The hunting lodge which served as his residence has been replaced by a two-story brick farmhouse built in 1828.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

CULPEPER COUNTY
Rixeyville vicinity
LITTLE FORK CHURCH
Northeast corner of intersection of
Routes 624 and 726

Although relatively neglected at present, Little Fork Church is one of the finest and best preserved of Virginia's colonial churches. The rectangular edifice is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. Window and door openings, as well as the corners of the building, are marked by rubbed brick. The walls are capped by a modillion cornice, above which is a hip roof. The original reredos and some original interior trim survive. Little Fork Church was never a parish church, but served only as a chapel of ease for those living at a distance from their parish church. After being used as a stable during the Civil War and later as a Methodist church, it now serves again as a chapel of ease for St. Mark's parish.
Private
HABS

CULPEPER COUNTY
Stevensburg vicinity
SALUBRIA
.8 mile east of the intersection of
Routes 3 and 663
18th century

Salubria is a two-story hip-roofed structure with two large corbel-capped chimneys on the interior ends. The architectural style is Georgian, and the basic building material, brick. Segmental arches crown the windows, main door, and basement openings.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

DANVILLE (independent city)
DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
975 Main Street
1857–1858

Although the interior has been considerably altered for use as a public library, this two-story structure remains one of the outstanding examples of the Italian Villa style in Virginia. Major William T. Sutherland, a member of the Virginia Convention of 1861, built the house and was occupying it when Confederate President Jefferson Davis made a brief stopover during his flight from Richmond in April, 1865. At the Sutherland residence on April 4, Davis signed his last official proclamation as president of the Confederacy. The shallow hip roof of the house, adorned by a bracketed cornice, is crowned by a cupola. The asymmetrical interior plan is characteristic of the Italianate style.
Municipal
HABS

DINWIDDIE COUNTY
Dinwiddie vicinity
BURNT QUARTER
.7 mile southwest of the intersection
of Routes 627, 613, and 645
18th century

Burnt Quarter is the main house of a plantation complex built on land first patented in the late 17th century. The center section of the three-part frame building is two stories high and is covered with a hip roof, while the two side sections, each one-and-one-half stories high, are covered by gable roofs. On April 1, 1865, the battle of Five Forks was fought in the fields and woods surrounding the house. During the battle the house itself served as headquarters for Union General Wesley Merritt and as a hospital.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

DINWIDDIE COUNTY
Petersburg vicinity
FIVE FORKS BATTLEFIELD
12 miles west of Petersburg on
County Route 627 at Church Road
1865

The battle of Five Forks marked the turning point in General Ulysses S. Grant's long campaign to force General Robert E. Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses. After failing to break through the Union siege line on March 25, 1865, Lee sent a scratch force under George Edward Pickett to Five Forks to keep Union forces from the Southside Railroad, his last supply line. On April 1 General Philip H. Sheridan swept through to cut the railroad. Thus, deprived of supplies, Lee was forced to withdraw from Richmond. He surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865.
Private
NHL

DINWIDDIE COUNTY
Petersburg vicinity
MAYFIELD
Central State Hospital Grounds
Mid–18th century

Robert Ruffin is the earliest known owner of Mayfield, which was constructed sometime prior to 1769. The plantation residence is distinguished by an unusual jerkinhead roof pierced by dormer windows, and the Flemish bond masonry, with gauged flat arches, beveled watertable, and rubbed brick dressings is a fine example of colonial Virginia brickwork. During the siege of Petersburg in 1865, Mayfield was the scene of fierce fighting as Union soldiers sought to break the Confederate defense line. Removed a short distance from its original location, the house is undergoing restoration.
Private; not accessible to the public

DINWIDDIE COUNTY (also in Prince
George County)
Petersburg vicinity
PETERSBURG NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD
Southeast, south, and southwest of
Petersburg
1864–1865

The Confederate defeat at Five Forks and Petersburg on April 1–2, 1865, led to the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army to General Ulysses S. Grant. Dominating the southern and western approaches to Richmond through control of the railroads connecting the Confederate capital with the South, Petersburg in 1864 became a bastion of the Confederacy. Here for nearly 10 months Union soldiers of the armies of the Potomac and the James battled Confederate troops led by Generals Robert E. Lee and P. G. T. Beauregard before they smashed the Confederate right at Five Forks and compelled the evacuation of Petersburg. Near the battlefield site is Poplar Grove National Cemetery.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 2,731 acres

DINWIDDIE COUNTY
Rowanta vicinity
WILLIAMSON SITE
.9 mile northeast of the intersection
of Routes 693 and 703
9000 B.C.

The approximately 20 acres covered by the Williamson Site have yielded fluted spear points, scrapers, knives, burins, hammers, and assorted debris, all indicating that the site was a quarry workshop. Paleo-Indians made tools and weapons here from chert, which is a rock resembling flint. Williamson Site is one of four Paleo-Indian workshops in the eastern United States.
Private

ESSEX COUNTY
Caret vicinity
BLANDFIELD
.7 mile east of the intersection of
Routes 624 and 17
18th century

Blandfield, on the Rappahannock River, was built of brick laid in Flemish bond. Mid-Georgian in style, the house consists of a two-story central block with flanking two-story dependencies connected to the center section by straight, one-story hyphens. These dependencies are placed at right angles to the central block which features a three-bay, pedimented central pavilion on both the land and river sides. Entirely surrounded by a modillion cornice and topped by a hip-on-hip roof with four interior chimneys, Blandfield was built by William Beverly (1696–1756) and named for his wife, Elizabeth Bland.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Loretto vicinity
ELMWOOD
.2 mile southwest of the intersection
of Routes 640 and 17
c. 1774

Elmwood was the plantation house of Muscoe Garnett (1736–1803), a member of the Essex Committee of Safety and one of the largest landowners in the county. The house measures 100 feet long by 30 feet deep, and the walls are laid in Flemish bond with a molded water table and a rubbed brick belt course. All windows, except those of the first floor south, have gauged flat arches. A one-story porch originally hid the other windows. In 1852 Elmwood was extensively remodeled in the Italianate style, but the present owner is attempting to remove the later additions.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY
Accotink vicinity
POPE-LEIGHEY HOUSE
East of Accotink off U.S. 1
1940–1941, Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright was greatly concerned with the problem of providing middle income Americans with well-designed housing for minimum cost. The result of his search for an inexpensive and functionally practical dwelling was the U.S.-onian or Usonian house. The Pope-Leighey House is an example. It is one-story with neither basement nor attic, and all external features emphasize the horizontal. Wall construction is a wood sandwich, and primary materials are cypress, brick, and glass. The house is small in scale. The interior is not broken or divided into separate rooms but is instead a series of interpenetrating and overlapping spaces. Much of the furniture is built into the house. Endangered by a highway, the house was dismantled and reconstructed on the present site in 1965.
Private
HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY
Accotink vicinity
WOODLAWN PLANTATION
.4 mile west of the intersection of
U.S. 1 and Route 235
1800–1805, Dr. William Thornton

Woodlawn Plantation was presented as a wedding gift to Eleanor Parke Custis by her guardian George Washington in 1799. The house was designed and built shortly thereafter as a two-story, five-part brick residence with end pavilions and connecting hyphens. A central cross gable and two jerkinheads break the roofline, and there are oval lights in all three front gables. Light-colored rectangular panels on the facade separate the first and second stories, and similar lintels ornament the windows on the central block.
Private
HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Alexandria vicinity

GUNSTON HALL

15 miles south of Alexandria on Va. 242

1755–1758, William Buckland

Gunston Hall was the home of George Mason, a leading Revolutionary figure. Famous for his consitutional writings, including the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), Mason influenced many leaders in Virginia and on the national political scene. His gracefully proportioned one-and-one-half-story house has well-designed porches on both the land and the Potomac River sides. The interior is notable for its carved detail. The formal gardens have been restored.

State

NHL; HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Alexandria vicinity

MOUNT VERNON

7 miles south of Alexandria on George Washington Memorial Parkway

1743, Augustine Washington

Mount Vernon was the home of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces and first President of the United States. Built by his half-brother Lawrence Washington, the estate came into Washington's possession in 1752. During his ownership, he enlarged the main house, built a complex of outbuildings, and landscaped the grounds during three periods of alteration: 1757–1758, 1773–1779, and 1784–1787. The rectangular mass of the two-story, frame, Georgian house is joined to the nearest outbuildings by curving arcades in a Palladian villa plan. The formal gardens and plantation dependencies are integrated portions of the composition. A full-length two-storied portico faces the Potomac River. The main block has a central hall plan with the flanking rooms grouped around twin chimney stacks. Washington returned to Mount Vernon following his retirement from the Presidency in 1797 and lived here until his death in 1799.

Private

NHL; HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Chantilly vicinity

SULLY

.8 mile north of the intersection of Routes 28 and 50

1794

The earliest portion of Sully is the center, two-story section which has two exterior brick end chimneys, a gable roof, and an interior side hall plan. A one-and-one-half-story east wing was added in 1799, and the one-story west wing, in the 1840's. The entire three-part frame farmhouse rests upon a local brownstone foundation. An interesting feature of the main section is its original, one-story porch on the south side which has scrolled work beneath the eaves and square columns supporting the roof. Richard Bland Lee, builder of Sully, was a younger brother of "Light Horse Harry" Lee and a member of the Continental Congress.

County

HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Lorton

POHICK CHURCH

9201 Richmond Highway

1772

Pohick Church was completed in 1772, replacing an earlier 18th-century frame church of the same name. The structure is rectangular, two stories high, and crowned by a modillion cornice and a hip roof. The brick of the exterior is laid in Flemish bond with random glazed headers and has been entirely repointed. The lintels of the first floor windows are flat while those of the second floor are arched. Rubbed brick marks the jambs and arches of the windows. The exterior of Pohick Church has undergone several restorations. The window sills and portions of the roof and cornice have been renewed. Inside, only the cornice and a single baluster from the chancel rail are original. The remainder of the interior furnishings are a conjectural restoration installed largely between 1901 and 1916.

Private

HABS

FALLS CHURCH (independent city)

THE FALLS CHURCH

115 E. Fairfax Street

1767–1769

The original portion of the Falls Church is a 60–by–40–foot brick rectangle with two tiers of windows. Most of the wooden parts of the upper windows appear to be original, although the lower tier has been heavily restored. A modillion cornice and hip roof cover the structure, and the latter is also considered original. The windows and masonry of the east wall were demolished in 1959 for the addition of an enlarged chancel. This redesign has converted the original church into a nave for the new chancel. When first built, the interior of the Falls Church was similar to that of Pohick Church in Lorton, Virginia.

Private

HABS

FLUVANNA COUNTY

Bremo Bluff vicinity

BREMO

.9 mile north of the intersection of Routes 15 and 656

Early 19th century

Bremo plantation possesses a notable group of architecturally significant structures designed by the builder himself, General John Hartwell Cocke. Reformer, soldier, and philanthropist as well as planter, Cocke sought the advice of Thomas Jefferson and other eminent contemporaries when he built the main house which was completed in 1820. It was the master-builder, John Neilson, however, who gave the house its final appearance. The brick residence has many of the features associated with Jefferson, such as the use of the Tuscan order in the portico, loggia, and side porches, the Chinese lattice railings on the esplanades, and the changes of ground level from one side of the complex to the other. Additional structures include the porticoed barn, the Greek Doric temperance monument, and two other residences, Bremo Recess and Upper Bremo.

Private; not accessible to the public

HABS

FLUVANNA COUNTY

Columbia

POINT OF FORK ARSENAL

West bank of the Rivanna River, 1.3 miles southeast of the intersection of Routes 624 and 656

18th century

It is not known precisely when an arsenal was established at Point of Fork, but the earliest existing documents date from 1781, and in June of that year the arsenal was raided by the British, buildings were burned, and supplies destroyed. After the Revolution new buildings were erected on or near the sites of the original structures, and Point of Fork was operated as a state arsenal from 1783 until 1801, when it was abandoned in favor of a better situated arms factory at Richmond. The Point of Fork Arsenal site as rebuilt after the Revolution consisted of three or four large buildings of frame, brick, and stone, plus several houses, barns, and quarters for troops. The arsenal was used for the manufacture and repair of arms and equipment and as a stockpile of weapons for fighting the Indians on the frontier. In 1794 the arsenal supplied arms for the federal army, to the Virginia militia to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania, and for the Fallen Timbers campaign in Ohio. The ruins of two buildings may be seen today. The smaller ruin is 24 feet square and was originally vaulted into two rooms; the other ruin is

rectangular and was probably one of the "longhouse" arsenals mentioned in the records.
Private

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Rocky Mount vicinity
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT
16 miles east of Rocky Mount on Va. 122
Mid–19th century

The eminent Negro educator Booker T. Washington was born here on the Burroughs plantation on April 5, 1856. As a slave boy he spent his childhood in a one-room cabin. After the Civil War Washington attended Hampton Institute, later teaching there from 1879 to 1881. Then he was selected to establish a Negro normal school in Alabama, the now-famous Tuskegee Institute. His early struggles are related in his autobiography, *Up From Slavery*. The 200-acre monument comprising the original plantation includes a replica of a slave cabin similar to the one in which Washington was born.
Federal
NPS; 217.93 acres

FREDERICK COUNTY (also in Warren County)
Middletown vicinity
CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD AND BELLE GROVE
On Int. 81 between Middletown and Strasburg
c. 1790

The battle of Cedar Creek took place on October 19, 1864, and involved 31,000 Union soldiers and approximately 18,000 Confederates. General Philip H. Sheridan defeated the Southern force led by General Jubal A. Early in the crucial struggle for the Shenandoah Valley, a major supply source for the South. Belle Grove, which served as General Sheridan's headquarters, was built by Isaac Hite, husband of Nelly Conway Madison, James Madison's sister. Originally the house was a one-story, seven-room structure with an attic and full basement. Sometime before 1820 the porticos and west wing were added by Major Hite. The house presently retains its pre-Civil War appearance.
Public/private (battlefield)
Private (house)
NHL; HABS

FREDERICKSBURG (independent city)
KENMORE
1201 Washington Avenue
Mid–18th century

Kenmore was built by Fielding Lewis, brother-in-law of George Washington, for his bride, Betty Washington. Lewis acquired the land in 1752. The exterior of Kenmore is plain but well-proportioned. The entrance facade is two stories high and five bays wide with a modillion cornice and a jerkinhead roof. Walls are laid in Flemish bond without rubbed or gauged brickwork. Two flanking dependencies have been reconstructed on their original foundations. Inside, the house retains most of its original paneling and woodwork, but it is the plasterwork which is most noteworthy. This was added after the house was completed and is found on the ceilings and chimney pieces of the drawing room, dining room, and library. Such work was exceedingly rare in 18th-century American houses. Fielding Lewis (1725–c. 1782) served in the Virginia House of Burgesses, was a member of a local committee of correspondence, and superintended the manufacture of small arms in Fredericksburg during the Revolution.
Private
HABS

FREDERICKSBURG (independent city)
MONROE LAW OFFICE
908 Charles Street
1758

From 1780 until 1783 James Monroe studied law with Thomas Jefferson. In 1786, somewhat disillusioned with politics, Monroe opened a law office which he occupied until he returned to the political scene in 1789. The eight years during which he served as President, 1817–1825, was a period of nationalism and attention to social and economic cohesion and development. Outstanding achievements of his administration included the acquisition of Florida from Spain in 1819 and the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. The law office is brick, one-and-one-half stories high. In 1961 a two-story wing was added to house a library and museum display.
State
NHL

FREDERICKSBURG (independent city)
RISING SUN TAVERN
1306 Caroline Street
1760, Charles Washington

Built by the youngest brother of George Washington, Rising Sun Tavern fulfilled an important function in 18th-century life as a political and social meeting place for leading figures of the day. The one-and-one-half-story frame building was a meeting place for colonial leaders on their way from the South to Philadelphia to attend the Continental Congress. Here in 1777 George Mason, George Wythe, Edmund Pendleton, Thomas Lee, and Thomas Jefferson outlined the bill that Jefferson later phrased as the Statute of Virginia for Religious Liberty. The Peace Ball, attended by George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, the Count de Rochambeau, and others to celebrate the Revolutionary victory at Yorktown, was held in 1781 in the assembly room which has since burned.
Private
NHL; HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Gloucester vicinity
ABINGDON GLEBE HOUSE
7 miles south of the intersection of Routes 17 and 615
18th century

The date of construction for the Abingdon Glebe House has not been recorded, although the building is known to have been standing in 1724. Very few of the early glebe houses remain in Virginia. Flemish bond brick with glazed headers was used on the facade of the T-shaped dwelling. One-story, hip-roofed end pavilions flank the central part of the house. The rear ell is thought to be an early addition as it is not bonded to the front portion of the house. Extensive renovation occurred in 1954. The exterior dormers, sash, and cornices were renewed, and a screen porch was added at the front.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Gloucester vicinity
ROSEWELL
.3 mile south of the intersection of Route 644 and County Route 632
c. 1725–1744

Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with random glazed headers, Rosewell stood three stories above a high basement. The deck-on-hip roof was originally topped by two cupolas and four T-shaped chimneys with deep Portland stone caps. Belt courses above the first and second stories gave horizontal accents to the high walls. All of the windows were accentuated with gauged brick "bibs" and were topped by shallow rubbed brick segmental arches with finely carved Portland stone keystones. Rosewell was the seat of the Page family and most notably the home of John Page (1744–1808), a member of Congress (1789–1797) and governor of

Virginia (1802–1805). The house was significantly altered in 1838. All of the interior decoration except for the stairs was removed, and the original roof and cupolas were taken off and replaced by a gable roof. The house burned in 1916 and only sections of the walls remain.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Gloucester vicinity
TODDSBURY
1.1 miles east of the intersection of
Routes 622 and 14
17th and 18th centuries

This ancestral seat of the Todd family on the North River was patented in 1665 by Thomas Todd. The style of the interior woodwork indicates that the present house was constructed in the early 18th century, perhaps incorporating an earlier 17th-century residence. A steep gambrel roof pierced by dormer windows covers the T-shaped house, which remained in the hands of Todd descendants until the mid-19th century.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
White Marsh vicinity
ABINGDON CHURCH
.6 mile south of the intersection of
Routes 17 and 614
c. 1755

The present Abingdon Church is the second to serve Abingdon parish, established in 1655. Its plan is a Latin cross, and the building has a gable roof, pedimented gable ends, and a modillion cornice. The brickwork is Flemish bond with glazed headers, and the three original doorways (west, north, and south) are framed by rubbed and molded brick designs. Much of the window sash is original. Inside, the church is dominated by a large wooden reredos consisting of a broken pediment with a pineapple set upon an urn at the center. Pews in the two transept galleries are original. New pews, floors for the aisles, a new pulpit, and a vesting room were installed after the Civil War. Some redecorating and repaneling was done in 1950.
Private
HABS

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
Goochland
GOOCHLAND COUNTY COURT SQUARE
East side of Route 6 (U.S. 522)
19th century

The Goochland County Courthouse, focal point of the court square, was erected in 1826. Its brick exterior, Tuscan pedimented portico, and temple form give evidence of the influence of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson had no direct hand in designing the courthouse, but Dabney Cosby, one of the builders, had worked for Jefferson as a stone mason at the University of Virginia. The architecture is Roman Revival, of which Jefferson was a strong proponent. Windows on both floors retain most of their original sash. An addition was built in 1955 and attached to a courthouse annex in 1966. Inside, the building has been altered and renovated. The entire two-acre court square is surrounded by its original brick wall. Other structures on the square are the two-story, hip-roofed stone jail (1848) and a one-story brick clerk's office.
County
HABS

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
Manakin vicinity
TUCKAHOE
On the James River southeast of
Manakin via secondary roads
Early 18th century

Tuckahoe is a Georgian, two-story frame house still in a plantation setting with a nearby complex of eight outbuildings. Much of the detail on the exterior of the house is original, such as the weatherboarding, the modillioned cornices, and heavily muntined sash with early glass. The interior detail is also original except for the fireplace mantels and one second-floor bedroom. The Tuckahoe property was first owned by William Randolph (1651–1711) of Turkey Island, who passed it on to his son Thomas (c. 1689–1730). A grandson of Thomas Randolph, Thomas Mann Randolph (1741–1793), fell heir to the land while an infant, so his guardian Peter Jefferson, father of the future President, lived on and took care of the property for him. The land remained in the Randolph family until 1830. The oldest portion of the U-shaped house (the north wing) may have been constructed as early as 1712. It was enlarged to its present form c. 1730. The original outbuildings are a brick kitchen, a tobacco house, a smokehouse, a storehouse, a barn, and three slave cabins.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
Rock Castle vicinity
ROCK CASTLE
On the east side of the southern end
of Route 600
c. 1732

The land now called Rock Castle was patented in 1718 by Charles Fleming. A house was built prior to 1732, and the estate was inherited by Fleming's son, Tarleton. In 1843 Rock Castle was purchased by John Rutherfoord, governor of Virginia from 1841 to 1842. Rutherfoord's son built an Italianate front onto the 18th-century house which so altered and obscured the latter that it was not rediscovered until 1935. At that time the house was being dismantled to allow for the construction of a new one. Renamed the Queen Anne Cottage, the older house was moved several hundred feet and restored. It is a five-bay, one-and-one-half-story frame structure with clipped gable ends and two interior end chimneys. The unusual main entrance has an eight-panel door flanked on both sides by similar panels.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

GREENE COUNTY
Stanardsville
GREENE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Northwest corner of Route 649, .1
mile south of the intersection with
Route 33
1839

Greene County was formed in 1838 and named for Revolutionary General Nathanael Greene. The two-story brick courthouse has been altered only by the addition of a front portico in 1927–1928. Tuscan columns support a Roman Doric entablature which is continued around the entire building. Wide pilasters match the columns on the facade. The courthouse complex also contains a jail and clerk's office which is not original.
County
HABS

GREENE COUNTY
Stanardsville vicinity
OCTONIA STONE
1.7 miles northwest of the
intersection of Routes 637 and 1001

The Octonia Stone marks the westernmost boundary of the 24,000-acre Octonia Grant. Virginia's Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spottswood made the grant on July 20, 1722, to eight men: Bartholomew Yates, Lewis Latane, John Robinson, Jeremiah Clowder, Harry Beverley, Christopher Robinson, William Stanard, and Edwin Thacker. The grant started

near the mouth of Laurell Run (Popular Run) on the Rapidan River in Orange County and extended to the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Greene County. It was approximately two miles wide and twenty miles long. The Octonia Stone is part of a natural outcropping in a hayfield. A figure eight, composed of two circles, and a Roman Cross, standing atop the eight, are engraved upon the stone.
Private; not accessible to the public

HALIFAX COUNTY
South Boston vicinity
BERRY HILL
1.5 miles south of the intersection of
Routes 659 and 682
c. 1839

The Greek Revival mansion Berry Hill represents the extensive remodeling of an earlier brick dwelling. Covered with stucco, the house is two-stories high, and its most impressive exterior feature is the octastyle Greek Doric portico across the front. Flanking the main house are two-matching, one-story outbuildings, the office and the schoolroom. Both are temple-form structures and have tetrastyle Greek Doric pedimented porticos.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

HAMPTON (independent city
FORT MONROE
Old Point Comfort
1819–1834

As the nearest continuously held Union stronghold to the Confederate capital, Fort Monroe played an important role in the Civil War. From its ramparts spectators watched the epic battle between the U.S.S. *Monitor* and the C.S.S. *Virginia*. Jefferson Davis was imprisoned here after the fall of the Confederacy. The original brick building is located in the center of the present headquarters of the Continental Army Command. Three casemates of the old fort have been converted into a museum.
Federal
NHL

HAMPTON (independent city)
FORT WOOL
On an island at the entrance to
Hampton Roads between Willoughby
Spit and Old Point Comfort
19th century

Fort Wool, originally named Fort Calhoun, was begun in 1819 as part of the coastal defense system devised by George Graham, Secretary of War under President James Madison. Work on the fort progressed until the Civil War, when fifty-two casemates were completed and a garrison of 187 men was stationed there. The garrison was removed in 1886, but the fort became reactivated during both World Wars. Original ramparts, consisting of a close-packed semi-circle of gun positions, still stand at the island's western end. Other sections of the fort have been altered or remodeled to accommodate modern guns.
State; not accessible to the public

HAMPTON (independent city)
HAMPTON INSTITUTE
.8 mile northwest of the intersection
of Route 60 and Hampton Roads
Bridge Tunnel
19th century

The town of Hampton became a gathering place for freedmen immediately after the Civil War. At the urging of the local Freedmen's Bureau chief, the American Missionary Society purchased 165 acres which form the nucleus of the present college. Opening in 1868, Hampton was chartered as a normal and industrial institute in 1870 and received college accreditation in 1932–1933. Today Hampton Institute occupies 200 acres and is composed of more than 100 buildings. Outstanding among these are the Mansion House (now the president's house), originally a plantation residence; Virginia Hall, designed by Richard Morris Hunt, a four-and-one-half-story structure that has little architectural ornament, but its steep-roofed center and end pavilions are French Renaissance in style; south of the Mansion House is Hunt's Academic Hall replacing an earlier building of his that was destroyed by fire; between Academic Hall and the Mansion House is the Romanesque style Memorial Church (designed by J. C. Cady), a rectangular brick building with an attached 150–foot, six-level campanile.
Private

HAMPTON (independent city)
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
Northwest corner of W. Queen and
Court Streets
Early 18th century

St. John's is the fourth structure to serve the Elizabeth City (or Hampton) Episcopal parish. Three earlier churches were constructed in the 17th century, and the present one (of which only the brick walls are original) dates from c. 1728. Internal decor is Victorian of the 1870's. St. John's is one of six remaining colonial churches in Virginia to have been built in the shape of a Latin cross. The brick tower at the northeast corner was added in 1901.
Private
HABS

HANOVER COUNTY
Ashland vicinity
FORK CHURCH
East side of Route 738 at the
intersection with Route 685
18th century

Fork Church, built c. 1736–1740, is rectangular without transepts and has front and side doors. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers above a beveled water table which is laid in English bond. Rubbed brick decorates the jambs and segmental arches of the windows. The window sashes are little altered and retain some original glass. Inside, original fabric survives, although altered. The colonial pews were cut down in 1830, and the pulpit, also composed of colonial material, has been moved. The name Fork Church derives from the surrounding countryside which lies within a fork formed by the North and South Anna rivers which flow together to form the Pamunkey.
Private
HABS

HANOVER COUNTY
Ashland vicinity
SCOTCHTOWN (PATRICK HENRY HOUSE)
10 miles northwest of Ashland on Va. 685
1719, Charles Chiswell

Scotchtown is notable for its architecture as well as for its association with Patrick Henry, the Revolutionary leader, who lived here from 1771 until 1777. It was during those six years that Henry made his mark on American history in speeches such as his famous cry "liberty or death" at the Virginia Convention in 1775. Another noted occupant was Dolley Madison. The one-and-one-half-story frame house with jerkinhead roof and double massive center chimneys has recently been restored.
Private
NHL; HABS

HANOVER COUNTY
Hanover Court House
HANOVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Intersection of Routes 1006 and 301
c. 1735

Hanover County was created by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1720. The courthouse was constructed about 15 years later and has been in continuous use ever since. One story high, the building is brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. A steep hip roof surrounded by a modillion cornice tops the courthouse. The T-shaped structure contains a judge's chamber and a jury room in its arms and a courtroom in the center portion.
County
HABS

HANOVER COUNTY (also in Henrico County and Richmond)
Richmond vicinity

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

1862–1865

Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy in May 1861. The North viewed the city as the symbol of secession and as a prime psychological objective. Of the major drives launched on Richmond during the Civil War, two almost succeeded. General George B. McClellan's Peninsula campaign of 1862 came so close to Richmond that Union aerial observers in balloons could see the city's church spires. In May 1864 General Ulysses S. Grant moved south from Spotsylvania, maneuvering his way closer to Richmond. By June 3, troops of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James confronted Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Cold Harbor. Grant's assaults were beaten back with heavy losses. The Federals then moved to the southeast and crossed the James to attack Petersburg. In the period from August, 1864, through March, 1865, there was action along the lines to the southeast of Richmond. Richmond's fall on April 3, 1865, was followed by Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9.

Federal
NPS; 746.56 acres
HABS

HANOVER COUNTY
Richmond vicinity

RUFFIN, EDMUND, PLANTATION (MARLBOURNE)

11 miles northeast of Richmond on U.S. 360
1843

Edmund Ruffin was one of the foremost opponents of the system of agriculture practiced in the antebellum South, a system which led to heavy soil exhaustion. From 1814 to 1821 Ruffin experimented in revitalizing his depleted lands with the application of marl to the land. His success led to a significant increase in the production of corn and wheat, and his plantation became a laboratory for agricultural experiments. Marlbourne includes Ruffin's house and family cemetery.

Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

HENRICO COUNTY

RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Reference—see Hanover County

HENRICO COUNTY
Richmond vicinity

MALVERN HILL

1.2 miles southeast of the intersection of Routes 5 and 156
17th century

Malvern Hill was built by Thomas Cocke (1639–1697), high sheriff of Henrico County and a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. The house was destroyed by fire (c. 1905) and only one end wall and a chimney survive. Before the fire Malvern Hill was a one-and-one-half-story cruciform structure (one of the few such houses known in Virginia) covered by a steep gable roof. The surviving chimney (believed to have been part of an earlier 17th-century frame house) possesses what is perhaps the finest example of 17th-century brick diaper work in the state. The battle of Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862), between Union and Confederate forces, centered around the bluff on which the ruin stands.

Private
HABS

HOPEWELL (independent city)

APPOMATTOX MANOR

At confluence of James and Appomattox rivers, on the south bank
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

The original Appomattox Manor House was built in the 18th century on a land grant made to Captain Francis Eppes in 1635. Several additions to the frame house were made during the latter half of the 19th century. A kitchen building in the yard appears to have been a dependency to an earlier house. General Ulysses S. Grant maintained his headquarters in the manor house from June, 1864, until April, 1865.

Private
HABS

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY
Benn's Church

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

1682

St. Luke's Church is a 17th-century Virginia church in the Gothic style of medieval English parish churches. The brick church, begun in 1632 to replace an earlier wooden building, was laid in Flemish bond in a single nave plan with a massive tower at the west end. Permanent interior fittings and other additions were made later in the century. Various architectural changes were made during the 18th century, but the church has recently been restored, except for the late 19th-century stained glass windows.

Private
NHL; HABS

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY
Smithfield

OLD ISLE OF WIGHT COURTHOUSE

Northeast corner of Main and Mason Streets
Mid–18th century

Smithfield was incorporated in 1752, and the county government was subsequently transferred there from a location two miles west. Three brick buildings were erected for county use: the courthouse, jail, and clerk's office. The county seat was permanently located in Isle of Wight soon after 1800, and the old courthouse was converted to a residence about 1812. However, restoration work was begun in 1938, and the one-story, hip-roofed courthouse now looks as it did in the 18th century. At the rear is a apsidal ell, and there is a full length, five-bay arcaded porch across the front. The Federal doorway is a product of the 1812 conversion. Inside is one large courtroom with the former judge and jury rooms to either side immediately behind the porch. The circular end of the courtroom originally contained the judge's bench.

Private
HABS

JAMES CITY COUNTY
Five Forks vicinity

POWHATAN

.8 mile north of the intersection of Routes 615 and 5
18th century

Richard Taliaferro was the original patentee of the Powhatan lands. He is also believed to be the designer of the two-story early Georgian residence. During the Civil War fire gutted the house so only the masonry portions are original. Restoration took place in 1948, at which time the hip roof was replaced. Powhatan has two massive, interior, T-shaped end chimneys. Its brickwork exhibits the highest standards of colonial craftsmanship. Walls are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, while the bevelled water table is done in English bond. The windows of the facade exhibit a typical Georgian characteristic: those on the second floor are smaller than the ones below.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

JAMES CITY COUNTY
Jamestown

JAMESTOWN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Jamestown Island
1607

Jamestown is the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. The town which grew up here, and which has long since disappeared, was the capital of the colony of Virginia during its first century of development, 1607–1698. In 1619 the first meeting of the House of Burgesses was held here, the first representative legislative assembly in the New World. Among the well-known persons associated with the colony's early years are Captain John Smith, John Rolfe, and his wife Pocahontas. With the exception of the Old Church Tower, which dates from the 1640's, there are no remains of the settlement above ground. Archeological excavations currently underway have uncovered foundations of houses and public buildings, remains of streets, and many small artifacts of the 17th-century settlement.

Private
NPS; 20.63 acres
HABS

JAMES CITY COUNTY (also in
Williamsburg and in York County)
Jamestown vicinity

COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

17th and 18th centuries

Colonial National Historical Park includes Yorktown, Yorktown Battlefield, Jamestown Island, and the Colonial Parkway connecting these sites. Jamestown was the first permanent English Colony in the New World. The town remained the capital of Virginia for almost a century (1607–1698) before the capital was moved to Williamsburg. Yorktown, established in 1691, was the scene of the closing battle of the American Revolution and the surrender of Lord Charles Cornwallis on October 19, 1781. Many features of Yorktown and the battlefield have been preserved or reconstructed. The site includes Yorktown National Cemetery.

Federal/non-federal
NPS; 9,430 acres

JAMES CITY COUNTY
Williamsburg vicinity

CARTER'S GROVE

.2 mile southeast of the intersection
of Routes 60 and 667
Mid–18th century

As originally built, Carter's Grove was a massive, two-story rectangular building crowned by a forty-five degree hip roof with splayed eaves. Flanking the main house were two one-and-one-half-story, free-standing dependencies. Few changes were made in the complex until a 1927–1928 renovation in which the owners attempted to give the structure a more grandiose appearance. The ridge of the main house roof was raised so rooms could be added at the attic level. Dormers were built onto the raised roof to light these rooms. The two interior chimneys were raised in proportion to the roof. Brick hyphens were constructed to connect the main house with the dependencies; the roofs of the dependencies were raised, and their south fronts were extended to align with that of the main house. Interior woodwork has not been seriously altered, and it is considered by many authorities to be the most beautiful surviving example of the colonial period.

Private
NHL; HABS

KING GEORGE COUNTY
Comorn vicinity

MARMION

.8 mile northeast of the intersection
of Routes 649 and 609
18th century

The date of Marmion's original construction is difficult to determine. The asymmetrical plan and window arrangement indicate that it was built in several stages. Marmion is a frame, two-story house with a clipped gable roof and two interior end chimneys having exposed shafts. Notable exterior woodwork appears on the modillion cornice, the architrave framings on the first level windows and doors, and the altered second floor windows. Surviving dependencies are a smokehouse, dairy, kitchen, and office. The east porch and north wing are later additions to the main house.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

KING GEORGE COUNTY
King George Court House vicinity

NANZATICO

1.8 miles south of the intersection of
Routes 650 and 625
c. 1770

One of the most formal frame colonial mansions in Virginia, Nanzatico is a striking example of the architectural quality which was achieved by colonial craftsmen in timber construction. The engaged Ionic portico is a design feature unique in colonial Virginia. The architectural quality of the mansion and its several surviving dependencies makes it an important landmark.

Private
HABS

KING WILLIAM COUNTY
King William

KING WILLIAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Route 619, .1 mile north of the
intersection of Route 619 and Va. 30
c. 1725

Characterized by its T-shape, steep hip roof, and modillion cornice, the King William Courthouse has served its original functional purpose since the 18th century. An unusual feature is the five-bay open arcade which extends across the entire facade. The rear of the building has been extended one bay, and an exterior end chimney added to the rear wall; the original wooden shingle roof has been replaced by a slate one.

County
HABS

KING WILLIAM COUNTY
Tunstall vicinity

ELSING GREEN

2.1 miles southwest of the
intersection of Routes 632 and 623
18th and 19th centuries

Elsing Green, overlooking the Pamunkey River, is a two-story, U-shaped plantation house. On the river front the house is seven bays wide, and each side elevation has five bays including a center door. An interior fire in the 19th century destroyed most of the original woodwork. During the 1930's restoration work was undertaken. East of the main house is a one-and-one-half-story dependency (c. 1690) which was possibly the original plantation house. To the west is the restored kitchen, and a smokehouse and dairy have been rebuilt on their old foundations.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

KING WILLIAM COUNTY
West Point vicinity

CHELSEA

1.7 miles north of intersection of
Chelsea Road and Route 30
c. 1706

Chelsea is a two-story, brick, T-shaped structure with a hip roof and a one-and-one-half-story gambrel roofed rear ell. The brickwork is Flemish bond. The interior of the rear ell has paneled rooms in the front section. Chelsea was built by Augustine Moore, a prominent planter.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Kilmarnock vicinity
CHRIST CHURCH
3 miles south of Kilmarnock on Va. 3
1732

Christ Church, a significant example of ecclesiastical architecture in colonial Virginia, is well preserved in its plan, exterior design, and interior furnishings. Its history is linked with the Carter family, particularly Robert "King" Carter, whose tomb, together with those of his two wives, is a feature of the churchyard. Of early Georgian design, this cruciform plan brick building is covered by a gable roof with splayed eaves. Rubbed brick and cut stone are features used in the exterior door and window decorative elements. The interior woodwork of the pews, pulpit, sounding board, communion rail, and table matches the integrity and quality of the building.
Private
NHL; HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lively vicinity
ST. MARY'S WHITECHAPEL
.1 mile northwest of the intersection
of Routes 354 and 201
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

As early as 1661 the lower Northern Neck portion of Lancaster County contained an upper and lower parish which came to be known as St. Mary's Whitechapel and Christ Church respectively. A church stood on the site of the present St. Mary's as early as 1669, and it is believed that this structure provided the core for a cruciform 18th-century house of worship. The presently existing portions of St. Mary's Whitechapel were built as transepts in 1740–1741. In 1832 the nave and chancel were removed, and the resulting voids in the east and west walls were rebricked using the original materials. A brick patch on the south wall fills in a former round window, and patches on the north side result from alterations to an original and later doorways.
Private
HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Weems vicinity
COROTOMAN
South side of the intersection of
Routes 222 and 631
Early 18th century

Corotoman, when built, was perhaps the finest house in Virginia. It was built for Robert "King" Carter (1663–1732) early in the 18th century. In 1729 the house and all its contents were destroyed by fire, but the site remains as one of great archeological promise. Bottles and other artifacts have already been recovered from the collapsed cellar.
Private; not accessible to the public

LEE COUNTY
CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see Bell County, Kentucky

LEXINGTON (independent city)
BARRACKS, VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE
North edge of Lexington on U.S. 11
Mid–19th century

Known as the "West Point of the South," the Virginia Military Institute was formally organized in 1839. The school attained significance as a contributor of leaders to the Confederate Army, the most notable being Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Since the Civil War Virginia Military Institute has continued to graduate outstanding military leaders such as General George C. Marshall. Part of the original barracks wall has been incorporated into the present cadet barracks, and a small building dating from 1848, formerly a tailor shop and hospital, is still in use.
State
NHL

LEXINGTON (independent city)
LEE CHAPEL, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY
Washington and Lee University
campus
c. 1866

Lee Chapel, a Victorian Gothic brick building, commemorates the last period in the life of Robert E. Lee. From 1865 to 1870 he served as president of Washington College, later named Washington and Lee University. Under his leadership student enrollment increased, the curriculum was expanded, and the physical plant was greatly improved. The chapel houses not only the vault in which he and other members of his family are buried, but also the office which he used until his death in 1870.
Private
NHL; HABS

LOUDOUN COUNTY
Aldie
ALDIE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Extending .1 mile east of the
intersection of Routes 612 and 50, .1
mile west of the intersection of
Routes 50 and 732, and .2 mile north
and .3 mile south of Route 50
Early 19th century

The Aldie Mill complex contains a mill, a miller's house, and the home of Charles Fenton Mercer. Mercer settled here in 1803 and built the two-story brick residence which he named Aldie Manor. In 1804 Mercer obtained legal rights to erect a milldam on the Little River, and soon thereafter a large brick grist mill was put up by his slaves. A village grew up around the mill and was also called Aldie. The mill, which had twin overshot wheels, is a three-part structure. The two-story central section is flanked by a one-story building on the east and a two-story one on the west. One-story brick and frame hyphens with shed roofs connect the main block with the flanking dependencies. The mill (still in operation), miller's house, and manor house form an unusually complete, early 19th-century mill complex.
Multiple private

LOUDOUN COUNTY
Leesburg
LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT
The area of the original town
centered at the intersection of U.S.
15 and Va. 9
18th and 19th centuries

Leesburg was established by the Virginia General Assembly in 1758 and designated as the Loudoun County seat. The community grew during the next 100 years, slowing down only after the Civil War. Consequently, the town possesses a large number of late 18th- and early 19th-century homes and commercial or public structures which have been fairly well maintained. Near the center of the district is the court square highlighted by the brick Classical Revival courthouse completed in 1895. Other noteworthy buildings are the Laurel Brigade Inn (stone), the county office building (Greek Revival, c. 1844), and the Old Tavern (late 18th century).
Multiple public/private
HABS

LOUDOUN COUNTY
Leesburg vicinity
OAK HILL (JAMES MONROE HOUSE)
8 miles south of Leesburg on U.S. 15
1820–1823, James Hoban

Oak Hill was designed for President James Monroe, who had inherited the land in 1805. Monroe lived here until 1830, and existing records indicate that he outlined the ideas for the Monroe Doctrine in a letter written here. President of the United States during the "Era of Good Feeling,"

1817–1825, Monroe had served previously as a member of the Continental Congress, governor of Virginia, secretary of state, secretary of war, and minister to England and France. The brick house consists of a two-story, gable-roofed central portion with small one-room wings. Its most striking feature is the south portico, two stories high and supported by seven Doric pillars. Oak Hill has been altered since Monroe's time; however, several original outbuildings remain, including Monroe's Cottage.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

LOUDOUN COUNTY
Leesburg vicinity
OATLANDS
1 mile south of the intersection of
Routes 15 and 651
c. 1800

One of the most notable Federal style mansions in Virginia, Oatlands was built from designs credited to George Carter, its builder-owner. The house, of brick covered with stucco, is laid out in a five part plan. The Roman Corinthian portico, which extends the full width of the three-bay center section, was added in 1827 by Carter. An octagonal cupola was to have crowned the house but it is not known whether this feature was ever constructed. Also notable are the extensive formal gardens, laid out after 1803. Many of the early 19th-century outbuildings and quarters still stand.
Private
HABS

LOUDOUN COUNTY
Sterling vicinity
BROAD RUN BRIDGE AND TOLLHOUSE
At the intersection of Routes 7 and
28 with Broad Run
c. 1820

In 1809 the Virginia General Assembly passed an act incorporating the Leesburg Turnpike Authority for the purpose of building a road from Leesburg to Alexandria. Sometime after 1820 the stone bridge over Broad Run was built. The bridge has a double span of arches supported by a central pier and massive abutments on either bank. The tollhouse connected with it is also stone, one-story, and was later enlarged by the addition of three wings. At the beginning of the Civil War the turnpike ceased to be a toll road.
Public (bridge)/private (tollhouse; not accessible to the public)

LOUDOUN COUNTY
Waterford
WATERFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
A roughly pentagonal-shaped area
following topographical features;
measuring, from the intersection of
Main and Second Streets, .9 mile to
the northeast, 1.4 miles to the
southeast, 1.2 miles to the southwest,
1.2 miles to the west, and .9 mile to
the northwest
18th and 19th centuries

Situated 7 miles northwest of Leesburg, Waterford is the oldest settlement in Loudoun County. It was established by Quakers from Pennsylvania about 1730. The early 18th-century village was grouped around the first mill (c. 1730) and consisted of two-story, Georgian, frame and brick houses. In the middle and late 18th century, as the village expanded, several log houses were constructed as well as brick and frame row structures. Waterford reached its peak of development in the 1840's when it had more than 30 businesses, including three mills, and a population of more than 300. It remained essentially a Quaker community more closely tied to its Pennsylvania heritage than to its Virginia environment, and the sympathies of the villagers were with the North during the Civil War. Urbanization, the railroad, and even highway construction have bypassed Waterford, and thus it has remained a country village in a setting of rolling hills unspoiled by the intrusion of commercial and industrial elements. It is a rare example of an architecturally rich and little-altered early American village which is still viable in the 20th century.
Public/private
NHL; HABS

LOUISA COUNTY
Gordonsville vicinity
BOSWELL'S TAVERN
.1 mile southeast of intersection of
Routes 22 and 15
Mid–18th century

Boswell's Tavern was a well-known Virginia hostelry of the 18th century. The public portion is a three-bay, two-story gable-roofed frame building. Attached to the east is the innkeeper's quarters, originally a one-and-one-half-story wing which has been raised to two full stories. A modern one-story section has been added to the side and rear of the innkeeper's residence, and the pedimented porch is also not original. The stairway, wainscoting, and hat pegs of the public house survive from the 18th century as does the smokehouse. Recently renovated, the tavern is in good condition.
Private
HABS

LOUISA COUNTY
Gordonsville vicinity
HAWKWOOD
.5 mile west of the intersection of
Routes 617 and 15
1854–1855, Alexander Jackson Davis

Hawkwood, designed for planter Richard O. Morris, is one of only two Italian Villa designs by Davis which survives in virtually pristine condition. Of the six such structures still standing, two have been remodeled and two are not in the pure Italian Villa mode. Architecture of this type was characterized by picturesque asymmetry. The house itself is brick covered with stucco. Two one-story wings with hip roofs flank a projecting two-story pavilion with a gable end front. The south wing is surrounded on three sides by an arcaded veranda, and above the south wing is a three-story Italianate tower. A recent (1969) addition containing bedrooms and a garage was constructed at the rear of the north wing.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

LOUISA COUNTY
Trevilians vicinity
WESTEND
1.1 miles south of the intersection of
Routes 638 and 22
1849

Westend was built by Mrs. James Morris on land she had inherited from her husband. The overall appearance of the house is a temple-front central block with one-story wings on either side. Columns on the main facade (which have caps and bases of cast iron) are of the Tuscan order, and there is a one-story, four-column porch on the rear. The brick exterior of the house has been painted a light color to resemble stucco. Surviving outbuildings are slave dwellings, a smokehouse, and an office.
Private
HABS

LYNCHBURG (independent city)
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
522–526 Main Street
1905, E. G. Frye and Aubrey
Chesterman

The Academy of Music is one of a few surviving legitimate theaters dating from the turn of the century in Virginia. The three-story facade, which possesses a classical symmetry, has a rusticated ground floor and a second story with three central windows flanked on either side by double windows with projecting pediments. The three central windows on the third story are simple in design. Corinthian pilasters delimit the five bays of the upper two sto-

ries. The full range of classical decoration is found in the interior of the theater. The fine quality plaster work survives in excellent condition and retains, for the most part, its original color scheme. A painted ceiling of classical figures also is in a good state of repair as is the original, painted asbestos curtain which still hangs in front of the stage.
Private; not accessible to the public

LYNCHBURG (independent city)
POINT OF HONOR
112 Cabell Street
1806

Point of Honor was built by Dr. George Cabell (1766–1823), a Lychburg physician. The architect-builder is unknown, but the house resembles several Richmond town houses which in turn are close in appearance to designs by Benjamin H. Latrobe. Stuccoed brick covers the exterior of the two-story, Federal mansion; its facade is composed of a three-bay center section flanked by two octagonal end projections. Between the projections is a one-story Italianate porch, probably the original rebuilt. Point of Honor's interior contains exceptional period woodwork in its reception rooms. The door surround and mantel in the drawing room employ finely executed pineapple and tassel-and-swag motifs.
Municipal; not accessible to the public
HABS

MADISON COUNTY
Madison
MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
U.S. 29
1828

A virtually untouched example of Jeffersonian architecture, this brick, two-story, temple-form courthouse was built by workmen who had also worked on the University of Virginia at nearby Charlottesville. The Tuscan pediment and entablature and the brick arcade are reminiscent of Jefferson's designs for the pavilions at the university. Although there have been minor modifications in the interior, the courtroom, gallery, and stairways have survived unchanged.
County
HABS

MATHEWS COUNTY
Hudgins vicinity
CRICKET HILL (FORT CRICKET HILL)
Northeast of Hudgins, .2 mile east of the intersection of Routes 669 and 223
1776

John Murray, last royal governor of Virginia, was driven out of Norfolk and set up a loyalist headquarters at Gwynn's Island in June 1776. Colonial troops commanded by General Andrew Lewis entrenched themselves on the mainland opposite the island. Their efforts were successful and Murray was dislodged from his position and set sail for England. Today what remains of the Cricket Hill earthworks faces Gwynn's Island for a distance of 150 yards and rises two feet above grade and four feet above high water.
Private; not accessible to the public

MATHEWS COUNTY
Williams vicinity
POPLAR GROVE MILL AND HOUSE
.5 mile southwest of the intersection of Routes 14 and 613
18th and 19th centuries

Poplar Grove Mill is tide operated. A mill has been located on the property since colonial times, but the present structure replaces one burned during the Civil War and was used until 1912. The mill is a two-story frame structure with a gable roof, and it stands on a narrow mole separating the millpond from the bay. Poplar Grove House, the miller's residence, is a five section house. The earliest portion is a one-and-one-half-story cottage built in Revolutionary times. It presently serves as an end wing.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Clarksville vicinity
PRESTWOULD
1 mile north of Clarksville city limits
c. 1795

Prestwould occupies a commanding position on the high land overlooking the Roanoke River Valley. The mansion itself is a great rectangular stone ashlar structure, two stories high and crowned by a hip roof. The principal facade is seven bays wide and features a diminution of window size from the first floor to the second. Both the entrance and garden fronts possess nearly identical one-story porticos with Tuscan columns. The interiors of Prestwould are virtually unaltered. Built by Sir Peyton Skipwith, the house took seven years to complete. The plantation house at Prestwould is surrounded by the original group of outbuildings.
Private
HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Blacksburg vicinity
SMITHFIELD
1 mile west of Blacksburg city limits
1773–1774

Built by William Preston, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses (1768–1769), Smithfield is an architectural "transplant." Although located in the western portion of the state, the house is of a type and form found in the tidewater region. Of frame construction, the L-shaped building is one-and-one-half stories high and has recently been restored for exhibition.
Private
HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Elliston vicinity
FOTHERINGAY
1.4 miles south of the intersection of Routes 11 and 631
18th and 20th centuries

Fotheringay is a two-story brick structure situated on a knoll above the South Fork of the Roanoke River. Originally the house had only a three-bay facade, but in the late 1950's the south end was extended two more bays. The extension was added in the belief that the builder intended the house to have a symmetrical facade. Inside, original woodwork survives on both floors. Colonel George Hancock, father-in-law of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, built the house sometime after 1796.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NELSON COUNTY
SWANNANOA
Reference—see Augusta County

NEW KENT COUNTY
Tallysville vicinity
ST. PETER'S CHURCH
North side of County Route 642
18th century

St. Peter's Church represents the transition from the Gothic to the Classical style in Virginia ecclesiastical architecture. Built of brick early in the 18th century, St. Peter's measures 64 feet 4 inches by 28 feet 4 inches and is one-story high. The gable roof has curvilinear gable ends. Segmental arches appear over the windows and the open arches of the tower which was added in the mid–18th century to

replace an earlier wooden belfry. Much of the interior and exterior of the present church has been restored or replaced to what is thought to have been its original condition.
Private
HABS

NEW KENT COUNTY
Tunstall vicinity
HAMPSTEAD
1 mile northwest of the intersection
of Routes 606 and 607
19th century

Conrade Webb (1778–1842) built this impressive and heavily ornamented Federal house in the 1820's. By the late 18th century the Webb family had acquired substantial acreage in New Kent County. The two-story dwelling has a hip roof, deck, and balustrades. Its size is emphasized by the elongation of the portico and the use of pilasters. The entablature consists of a plain architrave below a frieze of triglyphs and metopes and is completed by a projecting cornice with regulae. Both the entablature and the balustrading are carried around the entire building. Outbuildings are an 18th-century cottage, an ice house, and the ruins of a granary.
Private
HABS

NEWPORT NEWS (independent city)
DENBIGH PLANTATION
.2 mile southwest of the southern end
of Lukas Creek Road
Mid–17th century and 18th century

The site of two Mathews Manor houses (17th century) and of the 18th-century Denbigh plantation house is a public park. Archeological investigations have provided information about Virginia plantation life between 1620 and 1670. Foundations are exposed, and evidences of early blacksmithing and other industrial activities have been found.
Private

NEWPORT NEWS (independent city)
HILTON VILLAGE
Bounded on the southwest by the
James River, on the northwest by
Post Street, on the northeast by the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
tracks, and on the southeast by
Hopkins Street
20th century, Francis Y. Joannes

Hilton Village is significant as one of the first planned communities financed with federal funds. The village was built to fill a specific need—a housing shortage—for the employees of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company during World War I. The project sponsors, the U.S. Shipping Board and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, chose a site for the village which was near the shipyard and easily accessible by trolley. Hilton was the name of the only dwelling standing on the property at the time it was acquired. When completed the community provided housing for families of various income levels as well as planned play areas, a city square, stores, and land for schools, parks, and churches. All houses were of frame construction with either stucco or frame exteriors and steeply pitched slate roofs. There are single dwellings as well as double and row houses in the complex.
Private

NEWPORT NEWS (independent city)
JONES, MATTHEW, HOUSE
Fort Eustis Military Reservation, at
MacAuliffe Avenue and James River
Road intersection
18th and 19th centuries

The Matthew Jones House is one of the few medieval style Virginia houses still in existence. In design it resembles small English manor houses of 100 years earlier. The house was originally built as a one-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a central two-story enclosed porch and a one-story lean-to attached to the rear. The main part of the house was raised to two stories in the late 19th century, using bricks from an outbuilding. The brickwork of the original portion of the house is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers above the water table and English bond below. Noteworthy features are the arched front door and the massive exterior end chimneys. Little, if any, of the interior woodwork survives because the inside was greatly altered when the second story was added.
Federal
HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)
MYERS, MOSES, HOUSE
Southwest corner of E. Freemason
and N. Bank Streets
Late 18th century

The Norfolk home of Moses Myers, merchant, was one of the first brick houses built after the British destroyed the city in 1776. Federal in style, the town house features a pedimented gable end roof and a small aedicular type portico around the front door. A two-story octagonal ended wing was added in 1796; on the rear are a two-story service wing and an attached two-story kitchen. Inside, the interior is embellished by an Adam style ceiling decoration in the entrance hall. Much of the original furniture remains in the house.
Municipal
HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)
NORFOLK ACADEMY
420 Bank Street
1840, Thomas Ustick Walker

Although the Norfolk Academy Building was erected in 1840, the origins of the insituation may be traced back to 1728. The two-story structure has walls covered with stucco. An unfluted Greek Doric order is employed, but the form of the building is that of a Roman temple because it is on a raised podium and there are pilasters rather than free standing columns on the side elevations. Both the front and rear facades feature hexastyle pedimented porticos. Since 1915, when the Academy vacated the structure, it has been used as a court for the city. Presently it is occupied by the city's juvenile court.
Public
HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)
U.S. CUSTOMSHOUSE
101 E. Main Street
1852–1859, Ammi B. Young

The Norfolk Customshouse, built of granite and cast iron, is an early example of fireproof construction. Ammi B. Young was appointed Supervising Architect of the U.S. Office of Construction in 1852. His design for the Customshouse was that of a Roman temple with a pedimented Corinthian portico on the facade and Corinthian pilasters around the other three sides. An outstanding feature of the interior is a double staircase of open-work cast iron.
Federal
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Bridgetown
HUNGARS CHURCH
.2 mile east of the intersection of
Routes 619 and 622
1742–1751

This church is the third to serve Hungars parish. The oldest was constructed about 1646, and a second, in 1681. There are four bays each in the north and south walls, and the one-story structure has a gable roof with a modillion cornice. Window and door openings are roundheaded and employ gauged rubbed brick and fluted brick tiles. In 1851 the west gable end was taken down and the overall length reduced from 92 feet to 74 feet 8 inches. Other alterations were made in 1892, 1922, 1950, and 1955.
Private
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Bridgetown vicinity
VAUCLUSE
1.8 miles south of the intersection of
Routes 619 and 657
Late 18th century

Purchased in 1768 by Arthur Upshur IV, the Vaucluse property belonged to the family until 1855. It is thought that the west end of the main block between the two chimneys, the oldest section, was built about 1784. This section is frame and stands on a Flemish bond brick foundation. An addition was constructed about 1829, and the annex connecting the house and kitchen dates from 1889. The long, two-story, square columned porch on the south side was added by the present owner.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Bridgetown vicinity
WINONA
.4 mile northeast of the intersection
of Routes 619 and 622
17th century

The date of this Eastern Shore farmhouse is uncertain, although it is thought to have been built by Mathew Patrick after 1681, when he acquired a reversionary interest in the property on which the house is situated. The original portion of Winona is a small, one-and-one-half-story brick structure with a gable roof and simple box cornice. The west wall of the house fell down several years ago and was replaced with clapboarding. A section of the north wall also fell and has been replaced by brick laid in five course American bond. A second one-story frame wing has recently been added to the west side of the house. Originally the house probably had dormers, but the present ones appear to be renewals. Winona is the only known 17th-century house in the country, other than Bacon's Castle, to have diagonally placed triple chimney stacks.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Cheapside vicinity
CUSTIS TOMBS
1.3 miles northwest of the
intersection of Routes 644 and 645

Two tombs remain in the Custis cemetery, those of Major General John Custis (1630–1696), progenitor of the Custis family in America, and of John Custis IV (c. 1679–c. 1750), his grandson. John Custis IV was the father of Daniel Parke Custis, Martha Washington's first husband, and the great-grandfather of Mary Anne Randolph Custis, who married Robert E. Lee. The latter tomb is in a good state of preservation and still bears the name of the maker, William Colley of London. Skull motifs appear on it, and their use was rare in Virginia funerary sculpture. Arlington, the original home of the Custis family in America, stood near the graveyard.
Private

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Cheriton vicinity
EYRE HALL
1.6 miles north of the intersection of
Routes 13 and 680
18th century

Eyre Hall has evolved to its present state from an original one-and-one-half-story frame structure with four rooms and end chimneys. This house was eventually attached to a late 18th-century gambrel-roofed dwelling, and both sections are now two stories high. Eyre Hall was one of the major 18th-century plantation houses on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The house, its furnishings, the outbuildings, cemetery, and gardens have all survived remarkably intact.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Eastville vicinity
CASERTA
1 mile northwest of the intersection
of Route 630 and U.S. 13
19th century

Caserta is a rambling frame complex composed of a two-story main block with an attached one-and-one-half-story end wing and hyphen. No definite date of construction can be ascertained, although the wing is thought to be the older portion. The most interesting architectural feature of the house is the upward extension of the front pitch of the roof above the main block's western bay. This portion of the building projects at the rear as an ell. Inside it covers a three-story stairwell.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Eastville vicinity
PEAR VALLEY
.1 mile south of the intersection of
Routes 689 and 628
17th century

Pear Valley is a rare surviving example of the small yeoman cottage, virtually unchanged from its original medieval appearance and characterized by a high-pitched roof, a massive pyramidal end chimney, and a glazed header brick pattern. Historians variously place its construction between the 1640's and the 1680's.
Private; not accessible to the public

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Franktown vicinity
GLEBE OF HUNGAR'S PARISH
1.3 miles northwest of the
intersection of Routes 622 and 619
17th and 18th centuries

Hungar's Parish Glebe stands on lands once belonging to the church of Hungar's Parish. From 1745 to 1850 ministers dwelled there. The house itself is brick, one and one-half stories with a steep gable roof and dormers. An earlier 17th-century home may have been incorporated into the glebe house, and the exact date of construction is unknown —anywhere from 1643 to 1745.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Jamesville vicinity
SOMMERS HOUSE
.2 mile southwest of the intersection
of Routes 183 and 691
18th century

Eastern Shore farmers owned small tracts of land rather than large plantations, and their homes reflected the size of their real estate holdings. The Sommers House is almost a cottage by modern standards. Its one and one-half stories are covered by a steep gable roof. Rubbed brick is employed at the corners and above most of the windows. A finely executed modillion cornice survives at the base of the roof, both front and rear. Originally the entrances, front and rear, were in the center bays.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Nassawadox vicinity
BROWNSVILLE
1.2 miles southeast of the intersection
of Routes 608 and 600
1806

Brownsville is a two-story brick house which serves as the main dwelling for a large farm. The walls of the house are laid in Flemish bond with white marble lintels over the windows. A main entrance on the land front is framed by a pedimented Doric portico with a Chinese railing. The one-and-one-half-story frame wing, built in 1809, is attached to the kitchen which was previously located farther from the house. Brownsville is noted for its interior Federal woodwork. Several outbuildings and the family burial ground surround the house.
Private; not accessible to the public

ORANGE COUNTY
Barboursville vicinity
BARBOURSVILLE
.5 mile south of intersection of Routes 777 and 678
18th and 19th centuries, Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson designed Barboursville for his friend James Barbour (1775–1842). A fire on Christmas Day, 1884, destroyed all but the exterior brick walls, the interior masonry partitions, and the portico columns. Jefferson's plans for the house were followed except that an octagonal dome, similar to that at Monticello, was omitted. Otherwise Barboursville closely resembled Jefferson's own home. Two service buildings (c. 1790) remain and serve as the present residence.
Private; not accessible to the public

ORANGE COUNTY
Orange vicinity
MAYHURST
.4 mile southwest of the intersection of Routes 15 and 647
1860

Mayhurst is one of the outstanding examples of Victorian architecture in Virginia. Colonel John Willis, a great-nephew of President James Madison, completed the mansion in 1860. It is a frame, two-story structure set on an exposed brick basement. The exterior walls above the basement are scored to resemble ashlar stonework as at Mount Vernon. The shallow hip roof with a wide cornice supported by ornate paired brackets is repeated on a smaller scale in the cupola, which is topped by a carved wooden finial. During the winter of 1863–1864, when the Army of Northern Virginia was camped in Orange County, General A. P. Hill had his headquarters in the yard at Mayhurst.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Orange vicinity
MONTPELIER (JAMES MADISON HOUSE)
4 miles west of Orange on Va. 20
c. 1760

For 76 years Montpelier was the home of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. Prior to his two terms as President, 1809–1817, Madison was a member of the Continental Congress and the House of Representatives and secretary of state, 1801–1809. His most enduring accomplishment was the work that led to the framing of the United States Constitution in 1789. The central portion of his house was built by his father, and Madison carried out the landscaping and enlarged the house by adding a huge Doric portico and one-room wings on each side of the original portion. Both James and Dolley Madison are buried at Montpelier.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

PAGE COUNTY
Luray
AVENTINE HALL
143 S. Court Street
1852

Aventine Hall is a square, two-story, Greek Revival house crowned by a square cupola. The tetrastyle portico shelters a three-bay facade of the Corinthian order said to be modeled upon the Tower of the Winds in Athens. A Doric frieze and cornice, with water leaves in the metope rectangle, is continued around the entire house. Dismantled and moved from its original site in 1937, Aventine Hall was built by Peter Bock Borst, a Luray lawyer.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

PETERSBURG (independent city)
BATTERSEA
793 Appomattox Street
c. 1765–1770

Nineteenth-century alterations have given Battersea an Italianate feeling, but the mansion still remains one of Virginia's most sophisticated Palladian residences and follows Palladio's typical five-part plan of a central block with flanking wings. Strong circumstantial evidence ascribes Battersea to Thomas Jefferson but positive authentication of this has never been made. Colonel John Banister, a close friend of Jefferson's, built the house. The Chinese trellis stair is considered to be the finest of its type in the state.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

PETERSBURG (independent city)
CITY MARKET
Cockade Alley
1878–1879

The land on which the City Market stands was given in trust in 1806 to the city of Petersburg by Robert Bolling, a merchant. Bolling intended that the ground should always be the site of a market, and the present market building is the fourth to stand on this spot. It is an octagonal brick structure, 93 feet in diameter. Each side of the ground floor is divided into three arched bays composed of double Romanesque-style openings. Horizontally dividing the exterior walls and surrounding the entire building is a large metal canopy supported by elaborate iron brackets. Above the canopy on each side were three arched windows, since bricked in. Crowning the hip roof is a low, octagonal cupola containing louvered arched windows.
Municipal
HABS

PETERSBURG (independent city)
EXCHANGE BUILDING
15–19 W. Bank Street
1841

In 1839 a group of local businessmen, desirous of having a building for the display and auction of tobacco and cotton, formed the Petersburg Exchange. They acquired property and commissioned the construction of a building on the site. The Greek Revival Exchange Building is two stories high and set on a raised basement. The entrance facade is five bays wide with a Doric portico in front of the three center bays. The side elevations also contain five bays which are widely spaced and separated by pilasters. A hip roof covers the structure and is topped by a large shallow dome with a lantern. Inside is a central, circular-domed room. The dome rests on an entablature supported by piers. Although the Exchange Building has served as a bank and a police court, the interior has not been radically altered.
Municipal
HABS

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY
Chatham vicinity
LITTLE CHERRYSTONE
.1 mile north of the intersection of Routes 703 and 832
Late 18th and early 19th centuries

The frame wing of Little Cherrystone was probably on the land when Thomas Hill Wooding acquired this tract in 1790. It was Wooding, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates between 1799 and 1821, who built the two-story brick addition at right angles to the earlier structure. The dentil cornice, fanlight doorway, and sunburst mantelpieces in the Federal style, later portion of Little Cherrystone, contrast with the simple lines of the older part, exemplifying the evolution of rural Virginia residential architecture.
Private
HABS

PORTSMOUTH (independent city)
DRYDOCK NO. 1
Norfolk Naval Shipyard
1827–1834

The Norfolk Naval Shipyard was established in 1767 and is the oldest in the

country. Large blocks of Massachusetts granite were used to construct the drydock. The sides are built up in a series of stepped tiers, and two flights of stairs lead up the landward end. Overall length of the drydock is 319.5 feet. No changes have been made since construction except to replace the original caisson. During the Civil War the Union steam frigate *Merrimac* was rebuilt here by the Confederate government as an ironclad, the C.S.S. *Virginia*.
Federal

PORTSMOUTH (independent city)
PORTSMOUTH COURTHOUSE (NORFOLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE)
Northeast corner of Court and High Streets
1846, William B. Singleton

Built as the Norfolk County Courthouse, the structure served in this capacity until 1960, when the county government moved to Great Bridge. It is Norfolk's oldest public building. Solid masonry in construction with lintels, sills, and a belt course of cut stone, the courthouse has gray painted brick walls and stands one story high above a ground-floor basement. The architecture is Greek Revival. A domed cupola with a drum and eight Greek Ionic columns has been removed.
Municipal
HABS

PORTSMOUTH (independent city)
PORTSMOUTH OLDE TOWNE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the north by Crawford Parkway, on the south by London Street, on the east by the Elizabeth River, and extending .1 mile west of Washington Street

Portsmouth was founded in 1752, and ten years later the city limits were extended westward and encompassed all the present historic district. Most residences in the "Olde Towne" area are Greek Revival, although examples of earlier and later styles exist. Both brick and wood were used for construction. Peculiar to Portsmouth is the "basement house," so called because the dining and serving rooms were aboveground. Underground basements were impractical because the city is on low ground. Another characteristic of Portsmouth houses is a flight of wooden steps leading from the street to the main floor. Important houses in the historic district are the Watts House (1799), the Washington Reed and Bain houses (both Federal), the Grice-Neely House (Greek Revival), and the Nivison-Ball House (18th-century, probably the oldest in the district).
Multiple private

POWHATAN COUNTY
Powhatan Court House
POWHATAN COURT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
.2 mile north and south and .1 mile east and west of the intersection of Routes 13 and 300
19th century

The Powhatan County Courthouse and the several related buildings and private residences surrounding it form an attractive and relatively unaltered group of 19th-century structures. The courthouse was built in 1848–1849 and is a stuccoed, temple-form, Greek Revival edifice. Nearby are the 18th-century clerk's office, a one-story Italianate frame office building, and the early 19th-century former jail. On the west side of the town green is a late 18th-century, two-and-one-half-story brick tavern fronted by two level galleries.
Multiple public/private
HABS

POWHATAN COUNTY
Powhatan vicinity
BELMEAD
.5 mile northwest of the intersection of Routes 663 and 600
c. 1845, Alexander Jackson Davis

Belmead is a two-story, stuccoed brick residence with a gable roof and a three-story, central cross gable. A square tower hides the north end of the cross gable; corner piers, crenellations, belt courses, ground level Tudor-arched openings, and diamond-pane casement windows on the upper two levels lend a medieval flavor to the facade. Clusters of circular and polygonal chimney stacks and stepped gable ends break the roof line and enliven the facade of the house. Belmead was built for Philip St. George Cocke (1809–1861). Sold after the Civil War, the property passed eventually to Colonel Edward de Vaux Morrell and his wife Louise. In 1897 the Morrells gave Belmead to the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, and it became St. Emma's Industrial and Agricultural Institute.
Private

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
Briery vicinity
BRIERY CHURCH
.3 mile north of intersection of Routes 747 and 671
c. 1855, Robert Lewis Dabney

Briery Church, a Gothic Revival, board and batten structure was built in a T-shape. The vertical lines of the exterior are emphasized by a steep gable roof and overhanging eaves, by three cross gables on the south front, and by simple finials on each gable end. All openings are lancet arches, and the windows have diamond panes. Inside, the long pine pulpit has lancet-arched recessed panels with a row of pendants hung from the top. The pine ceiling is constructed to give the appearance of vaulting. Briery Church is the third to serve its congregation. The first church was built about 1760, and it was replaced by a second structure in 1824.
Private

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
Hampden-Sydney
HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded approximately by the campus of Hampden-Sydney College
19th century

Hampden-Sydney Academy first opened its doors in 1776. Less than 20 years later the Virginia General Assembly incorporated the school as Hampden-Sydney College—a school "for the liberal education of youth. . ." The buildings which survive date from the 19th century, and the entire campus has retained much of its rural atmosphere. Representative of the college buildings are The Alamo (1817), a brick residence; Cushing Hall (1822, 1830), a classroom-dormitory; Penshurst (1830), a residence; Venable Hall (1823–1824, 1831), a dormitory, chapel, and library; Graham Hall (c. 1833), the original president's house; and College Church (1860), Greek Revival with brick walls and pilasters.
Private
HABS

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Reference—see Dinwiddie County

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY
Brandon vicinity
BRANDON
West bank of the James River at the end of Route 611
18th century

Brandon Plantation comprises 4500 acres of woodland, pasture, and gardens. The main house is a seven-part brick structure with a two-story center section covered by a pyramidal roof. Flanking the center section are one-story wings with half hip roofs. Connecting this main section of the house to the two-story terminal wings are one-story hyphens. The terminal wings were originally free-standing, one-and-one-half-story dependencies. One outbuilding, a one-story blockhouse, survives.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY
Hopewell vicinity
MERCHANT'S HOPE CHURCH
.5 mile west of the intersection of
Route 641 and Virginia 10
17th century

This church is notable for its age and its colonial brickwork. The small rectangular building is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers above the water table and English bond below. The gable roof has splayed eaves with a modillion cornice, and the front gable end features a rubbed brick arched entranceway and gallery windows. Although most of the interior dates from 1870, the original Portland stone flooring tiles are intact. On one roof timber of the structure is the date 1657.
Private
HABS

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
Dumfries
OLD HOTEL
U.S. 1
18th century

The Old Hotel is a two-story, rectangular structure with a facade of five-bays. The front wall is laid in all header bond with rusticated corner stone quoins, and the window openings are spanned by flat stone arches with superimposed keystones. Porches have been added, the original sash removed, and numerous changes have been made on the interior. The hotel is the last remaining Georgian building in Dumfries.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
Manassas vicinity
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
1861–1862

Manassas was the scene of the first and second battles of Manassas, often called Bull Run, on July 21, 1861, and August 28–30, 1862. The first encounter, the opening battle of the Civil War, pitted General Irvin McDowell's unseasoned Union troops against ill-trained Confederates under General P. G. T. Beauregard. The Confederate victory was sparked by General Thomas J. Jackson's stand in which he gained by epithet "Stonewall." The second battle, also a Confederate victory, cleared the way for General Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 3,108.87 acres
HABS

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
Minnieville vicinity
BEL AIR
.9 mile west of Route 640
Mid–18th century

Bel Air is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling set on a high stone foundation. Alterations have been made all over the house, most noticeably on the brickwork and window openings of the north wall as well as changes in both the front and back porches. Mason Locke Weems (1759–1825), early biographer of George Washington, and his wife Frances occupied the house from 1809 through 1824 or 1825.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

PULASKI COUNTY
Radford vicinity
INGLES FERRY
.9 mile north of the intersection of
Routes 611 and 624
18th century

Ingles Ferry was begun in 1762 by William Ingles and continued to operate intermittently until 1948. Settlers moving west to Kentucky and Tennessee used the ferry to cross the New River. Ingles Ferry tavern, built in 1772, contained a store and public rooms, and stables and a ferry house also stood on the property. Across the river from the tavern stands Ingleside, a two-story frame house built in 1790.
Private; not accessible to the public

RICHMOND (independent city)
RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Reference—see Hanover County

RICHMOND (independent city)
BEERS, WILLIAM, HOUSE
1228 E. Broad Street
1839

This Greek Revival town house was built in 1839 by William Beers, a merchant tailor, and was owned by the Beers family until 1872. The only other family who lived here for any length of time was the Morris Nelson family, who owned the house from 1883 until 1909. In 1965 the house was acquired by the Medical College of Virginia, which now uses it for offices. Its location, on the corner of College and Broad streets, makes it an integral part of a group of historic buildings in the Medical College of Virginia area. The rectangular brick structure has three stories crowned by an Italianate, bracketed cornice and a shallow hip roof. Most of the interior features remain generally intact. The Beers House is the last early house standing on Broad Street west of Shockoe Valley.
State; not accessible to the public
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
BELL TOWER
Capitol Square
1824

The Bell Tower is a square, three-story, Federal style brick structure which was originally built as a guardhouse for the Public Guard and as a signal tower. Above the first floor on each side the tower has a wide, recessed arch in which is set a rectangular window with a round window above. Crowning the tower is a simple cornice and a domed, arcaded, octagonal belvedere which houses the bell and which is surrounded by a wooden balustrade. Except for some repointing of the brickwork and replacement of the balustrade, the Bell Tower has remained virtually unchanged since its construction.
State
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
BRANCH BUILDING
1015 E. Main Street
c. 1866

The Branch Building was constructed on the site of an earlier structure that burned during the Confederate evacuation of Richmond in 1865. Although the side and rear walls are brick, the facade is cast iron. On the street level of the facade is a four-bay arcade with free-standing Corinthian columns on pedestals supporting semicircular arches. Offices still occupy the interior.
Private
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
CITY HALL
Bounded by 10th, Broad, 11th, and
Capitol Streets
1887–1894, Elijah E. Myers

The elaborate Gothic Revival Richmond City Hall was that city's first major post Civil War structure. It is four stories high and built of granite. The skyline of the City Hall is enlivened by a variety of ornamental gables, dormers, crockets, and chimneys. A seven-story clock tower at the northwest corner of the building is balanced by a four-story tower at the northeast corner. The interior is Gothic, and the principal feature is a four-story, skylit well surrounded by tiers of cloisters. A central staircase connects the major levels and surrounding it are the courtrooms, judicial chambers, and city offices.
Municipal

RICHMOND (independent city)

DONNAN-ASHER IRON FRONT BUILDING

1207–1211 E. Main Street
c. 1866

Parts of Richmond were all but destroyed by fire following Confederate evacuation in the spring of 1865. During the next few years extensive rebuilding occurred. The Donnan-Asher Iron Front Building was constructed at that time. Four stories high and twelve bays wide, the building has brick side and rear walls and cast iron over brick on the facade. Corinthian columns and pilasters delineate the bays, and the facade is capped by an Italianate entablature. The windows in each bay are arched and divided into two sections. Architecturally the structure is High Victorian Italianate.

Private

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

EGYPTIAN BUILDING

Southwest corner, E. Marshall and College Streets
1845, Thomas Stewart

In 1838 Hampden-Sydney College established a medical department in Richmond which was chartered by the state several years later as the Medical College of Virginia. The Egyptian Building, designed by the noted Greek Revival architect Thomas Stewart, was the first structure built especially for the new college. Completed in 1845, this exotic edifice was a radical departure from the current architectural traditions of the city. In 1939 the exterior of the building was renovated through the generosity of Bernard Baruch in memory of his father, who graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1862 and served as a Confederate surgeon during the Civil War. Unfortunately, none of the original interior survives. The Egyptian Building is the oldest medical college building in the South, and architecturally, it is generally considered to be the finest Egyptian Revival building in the Nation.

State

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH

Northeast corner, College and E. Broad Streets
1876

The First African Baptist Church is a brick, Greek Revival structure decorated with Doric pilasters which frame recessed panels. The entablature, containing modillions and dentils, is Roman Corinthian. The church originally housed one of the oldest Negro congregations in Virginia. The building was sold to the Medical College of Virginia in 1955 and now houses offices and classrooms.

State

RICHMOND (independent city)

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Northwest corner of 12th and E. Broad Streets
1839–1841, Thomas U. Walter

Greek Revival in style, the First Baptist Church is a stuccoed, temple-form building with a portico using two fluted Doric columns. The bays of the sides are framed by Doric pilasters supporting a Doric entablature. The wing at the northeast corner of the building is a later addition but repeats the architectural detail of the original portion. A cupola which was over the portico has been removed. The congregation of the First Baptist Church was composed of the white membership of the old Baptist church at Broad and College Streets (thereafter known as the First African Baptist Church) and was the oldest Baptist congregation in Richmond. During the Civil War the building served as an emergency hospital for Confederate soldiers. In 1938 the congregation sold the church to the Medical College of Virginia, and it now serves as a student center.

State

RICHMOND (independent city)

HANCOCK-WIRT-CASKIE HOUSE

2 N. 5th Street
1808–1809

The Hancock-Wirt-Caskie House has an unusual facade composed of octagonal ended or three-sectioned bow front projections. The house itself is brick with a wooden two-story porch on the front. Other notable architectural details are a low pitched roof, deep eaves with narrow brackets, and the use of geometric shapes in the facade and the interior room arrangement. All original mantels have been replaced, but most wood and plaster trim remains as built.

Private

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY

412 S. Cherry Street
Mid–19th century, John Notman

Hollywood Cemetery had become the most fashionable burying place in Richmond by 1860. The overall plan drawn up by Notman was followed closely with regard to plantings and roadways, although many of his architectural structures were not built. Among the well-known persons buried here are Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler, Matthew Fontaine Maury, Jefferson Davis, and J. E. B. Stuart.

Private

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CONNECTION LOCKS AND CANAL

South of Cary Street, between 10th and Jefferson Streets
1841–1854

The completion of these five great stone locks in 1854 provided a continuous water link between the James River and Kanawha Canal and the lower James, and thus an important commercial connection between piedmont and tidewater Virginia. The canal is constructed of granite blocks, generally measuring sixteen inches high and up to seventy-nine inches in length, which are cut in an ogive curve at the gate recesses to hold the gates in place against the water pressure. An irregular ashlar arched bridge built in 1860 spans the canal at one point. Canal traffic waned in the late 19th century, and today a portion of the locks are covered by a railroad trestle.

Municipal

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

JEFFERSON HOTEL

104 W. Main Street
1895, Carrère and Hastings

The Jefferson Hotel, a massive structure of buff brick and stone, displays several architectural styles reflecting its construction during the period of American eclecticism. The exterior is a successful blending of Italian Renaissance elements (a rusticated lower story, a central external loggia, and four rectangular towers), Palladian symmetry, and motifs associated with Spanish Baroque architecture such as the carved Plateresque decoration around third-story windows. The interior public rooms include the Pompeian Palm Court, the Louis XVI Grand Salon, and smaller rooms in various French styles. The interior was gutted by fire in 1901, but the exterior survives largely as it was originally designed. One basic change following the fire was the reconstruction of the wings on the southern end. These were rebuilt to run north and south instead of east and west to allow more light and air into the rooms. Among the fine appointments still contained in the building are an exceptional collection of late-19th-century academic paintings and a life-sized marble statue of Thomas Jefferson by Richmond sculptor Edward V. Valentine.

Private

RICHMOND (independent city)
KENT-VALENTINE HOUSE
12 E. Franklin Street
1845, 1904

Documented evidence indicates that Horace Kent had his Richmond home built from plans drawn by Isaiah Rogers of Boston. The Kent-Valentine House is the only identified and extant residential structure designed by Rogers. Exterior walls of the three-story dwelling are brick covered with stucco. The low hip roof has four interior end chimneys and a bracketed cornice. First-floor windows are floor length, and the almost square third-floor windows are "attic" type. Alterations were made in 1904, when the original one-story iron porch was removed, the present portico constructed, and the three-story bay expanded to five bays.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
LEIGH, BENJAMIN WATKINS, HOUSE
1000 E. Clay Street
1812–1816

The Benjamin Watkins Leigh House was built by John Wickham. Wickham's daughter, Julia, who married Benjamin Leigh, received the house from her father, and the couple made it their home. Benjamin Leigh, a lawyer and jurist, helped in the revision of the Virginia Constitution in 1831. He was an ardent supporter of states' rights and served in the U.S. Senate during the Jackson administration. After Leigh died, the property was sold. The house is now owned by the Medical College of Virginia and used for offices. The Italianate, bracketed cornice, Italianate front porch, and the three-story wing on the east side are later additions.
State; not accessible to the public
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
MAIN STREET STATION
1520 E. Main Street
1901, Wilson, Harris, and Richards

Richmond was the crossroads of the Seaboard Air Line and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroads. The station demonstrates the strong influence of the French Ecole des Beaux Arts on American architecture during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Exterior brick walls are veneered with an unbonded tile resembling Roman brick, and the architectural decoration is executed in stone and terra cotta. The main facade is seven bays wide at ground level, and a five-bay rough hewn stone loggia with segmental arches frames the entrances. The steep hip roof has decorative bronze finials at either end, and there is a six-story clock tower at the southwest corner. Overall dimensions are 102 feet 5 inches by 63 feet.
Private

RICHMOND (independent city)
MARSHALL, JOHN, HOUSE
9th and Marshall Streets
1790

As Chief Justice, John Marshall presided over the United States Supreme Court during the formative years of American constitutional jurisprudence, 1801–1835. By his judicial opinions he contributed to the evolution of the federal government as a truly national government rather than a weak compact among sovereign states. Because Marshall owned this house for 45 years and spent much time in it, it is closely linked with the accomplishments of its owner. A square brick building originally containing six rooms and a basement, the house was altered in 1810 by the addition of a bedroom. A well-proportioned pedimented gable, modillioned cornice, and two small porches create the architectural quality of the exterior.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
MAUPIN-MAURY HOUSE
1105 E. Clay Street
1846

The Maupin-Maury House is a three-story Greek Revival town house. Its three-bay facade is plain except for a bead and reel molding under the cornice and a front porch with Ionic columns. The town house was built in 1846 by Dr. Socrates Maupin, one of the founders of the medical department at Hampden-Sydney College which became the Medical College of Virginia. In 1853 the house was sold to Robert H. Maury, a relative of Matthew Fontaine Maury, the oceanographer. The latter lived and worked in this house during the summer of 1861 while conducting experiments on an underwater torpedo.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
MONUMENT AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the southeast by a straight line running from the center of the block on Grace Street between Ryland and Lombardy Streets to the intersection of Birch Street and Park Avenue; on the southwest by Park Avenue to Belmont Avenue and then west in a straight line to the intersection of Roseneath Road and Wythe Avenue; on the northwest by a straight line from Wythe Avenue and Roseneath Road to Grace Street and Roseneath Road; and on the northeast by Grace Street
19th and 20th centuries

Monument Avenue is a broad residential boulevard beginning at the termination of West Franklin Street and extending west for 14 blocks to Roseneath Road. Statues or memorials to great Confederate leaders have given the avenue its name, and the distinctive and unaltered period architecture has supplied character and atmosphere. Moving northwest along Monument Avenue the visitor encounters first an equestrian statue of J. E. B. Stuart (1907); then Jean Antoine Mercie's equestrian Robert E. Lee (1890); next, the Jefferson Davis Memorial (1907); a statue of "Stonewall" Jackson (1919); and, last, a memorial to Matthew Fontaine Maury (1929). One-hundred-thirty-foot-wide Monument Avenue is lined with Georgian Revival and Second Renaissance Revival town houses and terrace rows, and several Greek Revival churches. John Russell Pope, William Lawrence Bottomley, and Duncan Lee have all designed buildings in the district.
Multiple public/private

RICHMOND (independent city)
MONUMENTAL CHURCH
1224 E. Broad Street
1812–1814, Robert Mills

Monumental Church was erected on the site of the American French Academy which burned on December 26, 1811, during a theater performance. The church was built as a monument to the 72 people, including Gov. George William Smith, who died in the fire. The design of Monumental Church takes into account its dual function as a memorial to those who perished and as an Episcopal parish church. Thus the stone portico which shelters the monument almost appears to be a separate structure from the stuccoed church behind it. This portico is crowned by a triangular parapet, and its funereal quality is heightened by a frieze decorated with a series of lachrymatories. The two-story octagonal structure is crowned by a low dome topped by a lantern. Mills intended to add a spire to the rear side, but only the first stage was built. The interior contains box pews and a gallery across the rear. A two-story wing was added to the east side about 1840. The church no longer has an active parish.
State
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
MORSON'S ROW
219–223 Governor Street
1853

The three Victorian, Italianate town houses comprising Morson's Row were built by James Marion Morson as rental properties. All have three stories, flat roofs, and are made of brick although the facades are stuccoed. The row features heavy bracketed cornices, arched door frames, and molded consoled lintels above the windows. A distinctive architectural feature is the off-center, two-bay bow on each house which gives the row an undulating appearance. Another unusual feature is the difference in the levels of the houses caused by the grade of the lot. The interiors of all three houses retain original features such as mahogany doors and marble mantels.
Public/private; not accessible to the public
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
PUTNEY HOUSES
1010–1012 E. Marshall Street
1859

The Putney Houses were owned by Samuel and Stephen Putney, father and son, who resided here from 1862 until 1894. The Samuel Putney House at 1010 E. Marshall Street is a three-story, three-bay Italianate town house. Its scored stucco facade is crowned by an entablature with an unusual frieze containing panels and roundels. All of the front windows are topped by semicircular lintels supported on pilasters. The most noticeable exterior feature is the delicate cast iron porch across the first story. Not as elaborate as its neighbor, the Stephen Putney House next door is also three-storied and three-bayed. Its windows have plain lintels, and the fanlight of the off-center front door is surrounded by intricate carving. The most outstanding feature of this house is its two-story veranda of ornamental iron situated on the east side. Marble mantels and Victorian cornices of the interior are original.
Municipal
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by 22nd Street on the west, Marshall Street on the north, E. Franklin Street on the south, and 29th Street on the east

Originally called Richmond Hill or Indian Hill, St. John's Church Historic District grew up around St. John's Church. Here, in 1775, the Virginia Convention listened to Patrick Henry's ringing words, "Give me liberty or give me death." Settlement was slow due to the hilly topography, but gradually merchants whose stores stood on the banks of the James, built homes here. Today examples of almost all major 19th-century architectural styles, from Federal and Greek Revival to Victorian, are evident. Most dwellings are side hall plan town homes. The oldest existing rowhouse in Richmond, Carrington Row (2307–2311 E. Broad Street), is within the district and is Neo-Classical in style. By the 1950's the neighborhood had deteriorated greatly, but interested citizens formed the Historic Richmond Foundation and effected passage of municipal legislation creating the historic district.
Multiple public/private
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
E. Broad Street between 24th and 25th Streets
1740–1741

In St. John's Church on March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry delivered his famous "Liberty or Death" speech. Made at a meeting of Virginia's General Assembly, the address effected the passage of Henry's resolutions to put the colony into a state of defense. The church, built on land donated by Colonel William Byrd, was originally a simple rectangular building. It was first enlarged in 1772, at which time it assumed the proportions that existed at the time of Henry's speech.
Multiple municipal/private
NHL; HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
815 E. Grace Street
1845, Thomas B. Stewart

In the early 1840's a portion of the congregation of Richmond's Monumental Episcopal Church built a new church just west of their former house of worship. The lot chosen was adjacent to Capitol Square at the corner of Ninth and Grace streets. St. Paul's most outstanding exterior feature is its octastyle Greek Corinthian portico. Although Grecian motifs appear frequently, the building itself is constructed in the form of a Roman temple, as it is placed on a podium with pilasters between the side bays. The cupola surmounting the facade was originally topped by a 225-foot spire which has been removed and replaced by a small octagonal dome. The principal building material is stuccoed brick. Inside the church contains a finely executed series of Greek Corinthian columns around the choir and the semicircular apse. The nave, which retains its original pews, has a gallery around three sides and is crowned by a plaster relief ceiling. During services at St. Paul's on Sunday, April 2, 1865, President Jefferson Davis received word that Gen. Robert E. Lee could no longer hold Petersburg and that the government should evacuate Richmond.
Private
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
ST. PETER'S CHURCH
800 E. Grace Street
1834

St. Peter's Church is the oldest Roman Catholic church in Richmond. Roman Revival in style, the church is an elongated cruciform structure of stuccoed brick. The facade features a slender, pedimented portico with coupled columns. A finely executed Doric entablature surrounds the entire building. A stepped parapet hides the roof line on the facade, and the parapet is surmounted by an octagonal cupola. The interior of the church has not been altered extensively. The internal bays are divided by Doric pilasters with Ionic capitals. Other features are the shallow transepts and the semicircular apse.
Private
HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
SHELTERING ARMS HOSPITAL
1008 E. Clay Street
1857

William H. Grant, a prominent tobacco manufacturer, built this mansion in 1857. The interior was greatly altered in 1892 when the house was acquired by the Sheltering Arms Hospital (a free hospital for all white residents in the Commonwealth of Virginia), but the basic elements of the original floor plan survive. With the conversion, extensive additions were made to the rear of the house, and a three-story wing was erected on the west side connecting it to the house next door. The hospital moved to a new location in 1965, and the property came under the control of the Medical College of Virginia, which now uses it for offices. A three-story, brick, Italianate town house, the building is one of the few houses of its period and type to have survived in downtown Richmond.
State; not accessible to the public

RICHMOND (independent city)

STEARNS IRON FRONT BUILDING

1007–1013 E. Main Street
c. 1865–1869

In 1865 Franklin Stearns, a Richmond businessman, purchased 1007–1013 E. Main Street and began construction of a commercial edifice. Completed four years later, the Stearns Iron Front Building is a cast iron, High Victorian Italianate row structure exhibiting a minimum proportion of solid (cast iron) to void (glass). All ground floor bays are separated by engaged Corinthian columns, and similar ones frame each window of the remaining three floors. Each window is round arched. A deep Italianate entablature crowns the facade; ornate brackets support the roof overhang and extend from beneath the cornice through the frieze. Cast iron garlands, rosebuds, and spiraling vines ornament the facade.

Private

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

U.S. POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMSHOUSE

1000 E. Main Street
1858, Ammi B. Young

Constructed of granite and Italianate in style, the U. S. Post Office and Customshouse was placed in the middle of the block between Bank and Main streets. The steep grade of the site necessitated a difference in elevation between the Main Street facade (three stories high) and the Bank Street side (two stories). The Bank Street entrance was framed by a central, one-story, triple-arch porch, one bay in depth. On the Main Street side the building had a rusticated basement. Quoins emphasized the corners, and the structure was crowned by a bracketed cornice and shallow-hip roof. In 1889 short wings were added to either side of the original building. Later one story was added to the structure as well as a large wing which extended to 10th Street. In 1930 further enlarging was done with the addition of an eastern wing, thus filling the entire block. None of the original interior survives. The U.S. Post Office and Customshouse was taken over by the Confederate government during the Civil War and used to house the Confederate treasury and the office of President Jefferson Davis. In 1867 when Davis was returned to Richmond to stand trial for treason, the trial was held in the district courtroom in the Customshouse.

Federal

RICHMOND (independent city)

VALENTINE MUSEUM

1005–1015 E. Clay Street
1812, 1840, 1870

The Valentine Museum, a repository for collections and archives important in Richmond and Virginia history, is housed in three separate buildings. The principal structure is the Wickham-Valentine House, a three-bay, two-story stuccoed house with a shallow hip roof. It was built by John Wickham, a Richmond lawyer who served as one of the defense counsel at the trial of Aaron Burr. Mann Valentine II, a collector of historic artifacts, purchased the house in 1882. At his death 10 years later, the house and collection were left to the city of Richmond to be maintained as a museum. The Gray-Valentine Houses, next to the Wickham-Valentine House, are a series of three Victorian town houses, three stories high, nine bays wide, and crowned by a heavy bracketed cornice. All three were built about 1870 and remodeled in 1938 to house part of the museum's collection. The Bransford-Cecil House, a Greek Revival dwelling built in 1840, was moved to its present site in 1954 and made a part of the museum complex. The plan of this house has been greatly altered, and only a few interior architectural features (window reveals and mantels) are original.

Private

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

VIRGINIA GOVERNOR'S MANSION

Capitol Square
1810–1813

In 1810 the Virginia General Assembly authorized $13,000 for the construction of a new gubernatorial residence to replace an earlier wooden house which had fallen into disrepair. The proposed dwelling was to stand near the site of the old one in the northeast corner of Capitol Square. Within three years the house was completed sufficiently for Gov. James Barbour to occupy it, and it has been the home of every Virginia governor since that time. The Governor's Mansion is a two-story, brick, Federal style building. The main facade is divided into five bays with the center one projecting slightly forward. The double front door is framed by sidelights and a transom embellished with ornate tracery. Less elaborate porches with Doric columns frame the side entrances. A one-story, semi-octagonal wing was added to the rear as a dining room in 1906, and the old dining room and drawing room were joined to form a ballroom across the end of the original portion of the house. A second story containing extra bedrooms was built on this new wing in 1914–1915. Little of the original interior remains as the house was badly damaged by fire in 1926.

State

HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL (CONFEDERATE CAPITOL)

Capitol Square
1785–1792, Thomas Jefferson and Louis Clerisseau

The design of the Virginia State Capitol was inspired by the Maison Carrée in Nîmes, France. From 1861 to 1865 it served as the Confederate Capitol, reverting to its original use after the fall of the Confederacy. The central portion of the Greek Revival building is unaltered, but wings were added and entrance steps constructed in 1904–1905. On the grounds are statues of noted Virginians, including the Washington Monument, executed by Thomas Crawford after a design by Robert Mills.

State

NHL

RICHMOND (independent city)

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY (BROCKENBROUGH MANSION)

Clay and 12th Streets
1818

The Brockenbrough Mansion served as the South's Executive Mansion during the four-year period of Confederate President Jefferson Davis' residence in the Confederate capital. The house was seized by the victorious Union forces on April 3, 1865, and was held by the United States Government until 1870, when it was restored to Richmond. In 1893 the building was made into a museum of Civil War relics. Now called the Confederate Museum, it is an outstanding repository of Confederate memorabilia in the United States.

Private

NHL; HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

WILLIAM J. CLARK LIBRARY AND BARCO-STEVENS HALL, VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

West side of Lombardy Street at the intersection with Brook Road
1939, Victor Bourgeois and Leo Stijnen

The library-gymnasium-classroom building was originally constructed as the Belgian Pavilion for the New York World's Fair. After the Fair the building was to be returned to Belgium, but the outbreak of World War II prevented this, and the

Belgian ambassador presented it to Virginia Union University in 1941. The U-shaped structure is one story high, flat roofed, and faced with red tiles above a black slate-faced water table. Its distinctive campanile-like tower is decorated on one corner by glass blocks and topped by a louvered lantern. Austere formalism, typical of the architectural modernism of the 1930's, marks the building as International in style.
Private

RICHMOND COUNTY
Ethel vicinity
MENOKIN
1.2 miles northwest of the
intersection of County Routes 690
and 621
1769

Menokin is a two-story structure built of local stone which has been stuccoed. The stone dressings include the elaborate quoins, belt course, and window and door trim. There is a belt course at the floor line as well as at the sill level of the second floor. The roof is hip-on-hip. Originally there were two dependencies, both of which were two stories. The interior of the house was constructed around a central hall plan with four rooms on each floor. Menokin was built as a home for Rebecca Taylor Lee and her husband Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Tappahannock vicinity
SABINE HALL
1.4 miles south of intersection of
Routes 624 and 360
c. 1730

Sabine Hall, built by Landon Carter, son of Robert "King" Carter, is an early Georgian mansion constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with random glazed headers. The principal facade is seven bays wide. The windows are highlighted by stone sills and stone lintels with projecting keystones. Sabine Hall is noted for its fully paneled central hall (18 feet by 48 feet). The east and west wings are not original.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Warsaw vicinity
MOUNT AIRY
1 mile west of Warsaw on U.S. 360
1758–1762, John Ariss

One of the few major 18th-century plantation houses in Virginia to be built of stone, Mount Airy has continuously been the residence of the Tayloe family. It is an expression of the Palladian style in the colonies, with an abundance of stone detail. The entrance facade features a projecting pavilion of rusticated limestone with a full stone entablature. The dependent wings are connected to the main house by quadrant passages. Fire damaged the house in 1840, destroying the roof and some exterior trim; the interior was rebuilt in 1844.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY
Lexington vicinity
TIMBER RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
.3 mile southwest of the intersection
of Routes 11 and 716
1755–1756

Since its organization in 1746 the congregation of Timber Ridge Presbyterian Church has had important associations with the development of the Valley of Virginia. Washington and Lee University traces its beginnings to Augusta Academy, at one time located at Timber Ridge and supported entirely by the church congregation. One of the early leaders of the congregation was John Houston, father of Sam Houston, the Texas patriot, who was born nearby. The only visible elements of the colonial edifice are portions of three of the stone walls and several roof timbers. The church was first altered in 1871 and completely remodelled in 1899–1900.
Private
HABS

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY
Staunton vicinity
McCORMICK, CYRUS, FARM AND WORKSHOP
18 miles south of Staunton on U.S. 11
and County Route 606 at Walnut
Grove
Early 1800's

Of all the inventions that revolutionized agriculture during the first half of the 19th century, Cyrus McCormick's mechanical reaper (1834) was probably the most important. It made it possible for one man to harvest as much grain in a day as had required the labor of several men with the more primitive scythes and cradles. Both McCormick's workshop, a small log building on a high stone foundation, and his large brick farmhouse have been well preserved.
State
NHL

SHENANDOAH COUNTY
Middletown vicinity
FORT BOWMAN
.4 mile northeast of the intersection
of Routes 11 and 660
c. 1753

Fort Bowman illustrates the influence of Pennsylvania German architecture on the Shenandoah Valley. The house is a two-story, rectangular structure built of limestone and topped by a gable roof. All interior woodwork is original, but a kitchen wing and a wood and iron porch are later additions.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SHENANDOAH COUNTY
New Market vicinity
NEW MARKET BATTLEFIELD PARK
1 mile north of the intersection of
Routes 11 and 211

The Northern campaign for Richmond in the spring of 1864 called for the advance of Union troops up the Shenandoah Valley to take possession of southwest Virginia. Commanded by Major General Franz Sigel, 6,500 Federal troops marched toward Staunton, a vital rail center controlled by Confederate forces under Major General John C. Breckinridge. His troops numbered about 5,000, including 247 cadets from the Virginia Military Institute. The battle of New Market took place on May 15, 1864, and the Southern soldiers successfully repulsed the more numerous enemy. New Market caused a delay in the Federals' advance, enabling crops to be harvested and the railroads to continue operation for five months. In October General Philip H. Sheridan broke Southern resistance at the battle of Cedar Creek. The 160-acre battlefield park contains the Bushong House, used by both sides as a hospital.
Private

SMYTH COUNTY
Marion vicinity
PRESTON HOUSE (HERONDON)
.1 mile south of the intersection of
Routes 645 and 11
1842

John Montgomery Preston built Herondon as an inn along the Wilderness Road, which ran from Kingsport, Tennessee, to Boonesborough, Kentucky. The house served this purpose until 1864, when it was converted to a private residence. Built of brick, the house is two stories high with a gable roof and twin interior end chimneys at both ends. Accenting the facade are rectangular plaster insets between the

stories and a complete Doric entablature. A rear, two-story brick ell appears to be contemporary with the main structure but is smaller in proportion.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY
Fredericksburg vicinity
FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
Fredericksburg and the area in Spotsylvania County to the west and southwest
1862–1864

This park commemorates four major battles of the Civil War: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. Included in the park is Fredericksburg National Cemetery. At Fredericksburg, strategically located between Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia, Confederate troops under General Robert E. Lee defeated General A. E. Burnside, newly appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac, on December 11–13, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, Lee's forces turned back Federal troops under General Joseph Hooker and proceeded northward into Pennsylvania, only to be defeated by General George G. Meade at Gettysburg on July 1–3. The bloody battle of the Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864, was followed by the struggle in the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court House on May 9–19. There Union troops under General Ulysses S. Grant achieved a partial success that greatly weakened Lee's men. From Spotsylvania, Grant had Meade move his troops around Lee's right flank toward Richmond. Grant had begun his war of attrition.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 3,672.15 acres

STAFFORD COUNTY
Brooke vicinity
POTOMAC CREEK SITE
1.8 miles southeast of the intersection of Routes 621 and 608
17th century

Potomac Creek Site has been identified as the Indian village of Patowomeke. Captain John Smith visited and described the village in 1608. Traders carried on business with the Indians here until 1630, and the village was finally abandoned about 1635.
Multiple/private

STAFFORD COUNTY
Falmouth
BELMONT (GARI MELCHERS HOME)
Early 1900's

Belmont was the home of Gari Melchers, landscape and portrait painter, from 1916 until his death in 1932. Melchers studied abroad and worked in the Netherlands for 15 years, gaining a reputation for his studies of Dutch life. He is well known for "The Arts of War" and "The Arts of Peace," painted for the Library of Congress. Belmont, a two-story frame building, and the fieldstone studio in which Melchers worked are maintained as a memorial and art center.
Private
NHL

STAFFORD COUNTY
Falmouth
FALMOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Extending from the intersection of Routes 1 and 17, .3 mile north, .6 mile east, .2 mile south, and .3 mile west
18th and 19th centuries

Falmouth was laid out in 1727 on fifty acres along the Rappahannock River. Seven trustees assumed the responsibility of governing, and the town gradually became a leading mercantile center. Frame, brick, and stone buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries remain as evidence of past activity and prosperity. The residences are older than the commercial buildings which date from the 1800's. Falmouth's unique identity stems largely from its unusual setting on the riverbank and hillside.
Multiple public/private
HABS

STAFFORD COUNTY
Garrisonville vicinity
AQUIA CHURCH
.1 mile north of the intersection of Routes 1 and 610
1751

Aquia Church is a two-story brick structure with a hip roof and an unusual tower and cupola worked into the upper level of the entrance arm of the building. The exterior of the church is highlighted by the window keystones, corner quoins, and the three pedimented and rusticated doorways. The church walls are laid in Flemish bond with random glazed headers. Rubbed brick has been used on all window jambs and arches. Damaged by fire in 1754, Aquia Church was rebuilt three years later, and it is believed that only the present walls date from 1751. Inside, the church retains its original triple-tier pulpit, reredos, west gallery, and pews.
Private
HABS

STAUNTON (independent city)
MAIN BUILDING, WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL
Intersection of Routes 11 and 250
c. 1839, William Small

The Main Building or administration building of Western State Hospital is the oldest part of a six-structure complex. Greek Revival in style, the Main Building has five parts; the central portion is three stories high with a hip roof surmounted by an octagonal cupola. Two temple-form end pavilions are connected to the central structure by two-story hyphens. Inside, the building has been altered little, and original woodwork and hardware survive. Western State Hospital was founded in 1825 by an act of the state assembly. Those who were patients here were not considered dangerous to society and, in many cases, were thought to be curable.
Public

STAUNTON (independent city)
VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND
Southeast side of intersection of E. Beverly Street and Pleasant Terrace
Mid–18th century, Robert Cory Long, Jr.

Although the Virginia General Assembly had passed an act in 1838 providing for the establishment of a state school for the deaf and blind, the main building was not completed until 1846. The monumental three-story brick structure is centered with a large hexastyle Greek Doric pedimented portico. Wings extend on either side of this portico, making the total length of the facade 182 feet. The imposing structure stands not only as one of the finest, albeit least known, of the country's major Greek Revival public buildings, but also as a focal point for one of the oldest and most distinguished deaf and blind schools in the United States.
State
HABS

STAUNTON (independent city)
WILSON, WOODROW, BIRTHPLACE
N. Coalter Street, between Beverly and Frederick Streets
1846

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, was born in this Greek Revival manse in 1856. Before becoming President he served as a professor of history and government and as president of Princeton University. The political and economic reforms enacted at the request of Wilson's administration and his

leadership of the country through the First World War cause many to regard Wilson as the President who led America politically into the 20th century. For his work in establishing the League of Nations, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919. Among the Wilson possessions on display here are the family Bible and the bookcase which Wilson bought with his first earnings.
Private
NHL; HABS

SURRY COUNTY
Bacon's Castle
BACON'S CASTLE
c. 1655

Bacon's Castle is distinguished by its association with an important event in Virginia's early history and by its architectural character. The house took its name from the episode in which supporters of the rebel Nathaniel Bacon seized and fortified the house in 1676. Among the earliest of the Virginia cross-plan houses, it is a two-story brick building laid in English bond and featuring curvilinear decorative end gables and large clustered triple chimneys.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

SURRY COUNTY
Jamestown vicinity
CHIPPOKES PLANTATION
South bank of the James River
between College Run and Lower
Chippokes Creek, opposite
Jamestown Island
17th, 18th and 19th centuries

Chippokes Plantation consists of a 1,403-acre working farm located on the bluffs of the Cobham Bay section of the James River. In addition to the agricultural lands, the plantation contains woods and marshes. The buildings on the property include a one-and-one-half-story frame house built about 1810 in the vicinity of the 17th-century plantation house. The present main residence is a two-story, brick, Greek Revival house built about 1850. There are numerous outbuildings and farm dependencies. Chippokes Plantation was named for an early Indian chief who was friendly to the English. His lands included the present plantation. The first English owner of Chippokes Plantation was Captain William Powell, a shareholder in the Virginia Company of 1609.
State

SURRY COUNTY
Surry vicinity
FOUR MILE TREE
.2 mile northeast of the intersection
of Routes 618 and 610
19th century

The Four Mile Tree Plantation House is a one-and-one-half-story brick structure with a hip-on-gambrel roof, pedimented dormers, and four interior end chimneys. In the 19th century the brick was stuccoed and scored to imitate ashlar. All openings, except the central entrance, were altered in the late 19th or early 20th century. The oldest interior woodwork in the house is in the central stair hall which probably dates from the first half of the 18th century. Four Mile Tree was the seat of the Brown family and was named for its distance from Jamestown.
Private
HABS

SURRY COUNTY
Surry vicinity
SMITH'S FORT
.8 mile northeast of the intersection
of Routes 31 and 620
Early 17th century

John Smith is believed to have constructed the fort during the first two years of the Virginia colony's existence. The fortification consists of a mound intersecting the peninsula in two places, thus forming a triangle about 50 feet above the stream bank. Originally a palisade surmounted the mound, which was probably twice its present heights. The two exposed or seaward sides of the fort may have been protected by another wooden palisade.
Private; not accessible to the public

SUSSEX COUNTY
Grizzard vicinity
FORTSVILLE
1.6 miles southeast of the intersection
of Routes 612 and 611
c. 1780–1820

Fortsville was the home of John Y. Mason (1799–1859), Congressman, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General, and minister to France. He named the house for his wife, Mary Ann Fort. The dwelling is a three-part frame composition with a pedimented, gable-end main facade. Two shallow one-story wings flank the two-story center section. A fanlight in the pediment and the dentil and modillion cornice lend an air of sophistication to the entire dwelling. The one-story porch on the center section of the north facade may be original but has been altered. Fortsville is a country version of the Semple House in Williamsburg.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

SUSSEX COUNTY
Homeville vicinity
CHESTER
.2 mile north of the intersection of
Routes 625 and 35
1773

The most unusual feature of this 18th-century colonial farmhouse are the pairs of coupled exterior chimney stacks at each end of the house which are joined by pent closets on both the first- and second-floor levels. Chester is a two-story frame dwelling covered by a gable roof. Off-center doors on the front and back facades reflect the interior side hall plan. Nearly all of the original interior woodwork survives.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

TAZEWELL COUNTY
Maiden Spring vicinity
INDIAN PAINTINGS
2.7 miles south of intersection of
Routes 610 and 19 (460)
Pre-Columbian

Halfway up Paint Lick Mountain is a broad expanse of rock covered partially by Indian paintings. The surface upon which the paintings were done measures about 75 feet. Birds, horses, elk, deer, wolves, eagles, bows and arrows, women, and Indian warriors are depicted in locally available ocher. The meaning of the figures and their relation to one another is not known.
Private

VIRGINIA BEACH (independent city)
CAPE HENRY LIGHTHOUSE
Atlantic Avenue at U.S. 60
1792, John McComb, Jr.

The oil-burning lamps of Cape Henry Lighthouse, which stands at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, were first lighted in October 1792. The first lighthouse to be erected by the federal government, it was in constant use until a new tower was erected nearby in 1881. The 90-foot-high stone building is faced with hammer-dressed stone. Though no longer in operation, the lighthouse remains as a landmark.
Private
NHL

VIRGINIA BEACH (independent city)
PEMBROKE MANOR
1.5 miles east of the intersection of
Routes 58, 627, and 647
Mid–18th century

Flemish bond brick, a modillion cornice, and an unmolded belt course highlight the facade of this Georgian house. The second floor windows have been enlarged, and the wooden segmental pediment above the door which is supported by pilasters is not original. Pembroke Manor was probably built by Jonathan Saunders and his wife Elizabeth Thoroughgood. The hip roof and two interior end chimneys are typical of the period.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

VIRGINIA BEACH (independent city)
THOROUGHGOOD HOUSE
4 miles east of Norfolk on Lynnhaven River
c. 1636–1640

One of the oldest houses in the English-speaking colonies, the Adam Thoroughgood House illustrates the central hall plan of 17th-century Virginia domestic architecture. The one-and-a-half-story brick house is laid in English and Flemish bond with a steep gabled roof. Its owner, Adam Thoroughgood, came to Virginia in 1621 as an indentured servant. After working off his indenture, he became a member of the House of Burgesses and a large landowner. His house has recently been restored to its 17th-century appearance.

Private
NHL; HABS

VIRGINIA BEACH (independent city)
WISHART-BOUSH HOUSE
.4 mile east of the intersection of Route 649 and Absalom Road
17th century

The Wishart-Boush House is one of the oldest extant brick dwellings in the United States. It is also an extraordinarily intact example of 17th century medieval design. The steep gable roof, massive T-shaped chimneys with steep tiled splays and belt courses, the segmental arched entranceways, and the brick corbels at either end of the eaves are all definite 17th-century characteristics. Inside, much of the original woodwork remains.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

WARREN COUNTY
CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD AND BELLE GROVE
(see Frederick County)

WARREN COUNTY
Milldale
MOUNT ZION
.7 mile northeast of the intersection of Routes 624 and 639
1771–1772

Mount Zion's fieldstone facade is seven bays wide on the southwest and five bays on the northeast. Both sides have either a Palladian window or a Palladian-like arrangement of windows. Four interior end chimneys pierce the hip roof, which features a modillion cornice. The relationship between solids and voids, walls to windows, gives the house a fortresslike appearance.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Abingdon
ABINGDON BANK
225 E. Main Street
c. 1845

The Abingdon Bank is a resident-commercial building which combines neo-classical and Victorian design elements. Robert Preston, the first resident cashier, lived in one part of the house and the other contained the bank, counting room, and vault.

Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Abingdon
ABINGDON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Extending .1 mile north and south of Main Street (Route 11) and .3 mile northeast and southwest of the intersection of Main and Cummings Streets
18th and 19th centuries

Abingdon was established in 1778 and grew steadily through the first half of the next century. Today, Main Street of Abingdon is lined by domestic and commercial buildings typical of a rural Virginia town of the 19th century. An eight-and-one-half-block area constitutes the historic district. Buildings of particular note therein are the Abingdon Bank and Cashier's House, the Washington County Courthouse, the Virginia House (a 19th century hotel), the Dr. Pitts House, and the Martha Washington Inn.

Multiple public/private
HABS

WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Fredericksburg vicinity
GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT
38 miles east of Fredericksburg via Va. 218, U.S. 301, Va. 3 and 204
c. 1726

The site of the birthplace of George Washington was on a 150-acre tract of land fronting on Popes Creek which had been purchased by Augustine Washington in 1718. Born on February 22, 1732, the young Washington spent only his first three years here, but returned at the age of 11 to study surveying. The house, which burned during the Revolutionary War, is represented by a Memorial Mansion built in 1932. The mansion, in no sense a restoration, is a typical Virginia plantation house of the 18th century. Also within the monument are a commemorative granite shaft, a colonial-period frame kitchen, the family burial plot, and the site of the 1664 home of John Washington, George Washington's great-grandfather.

Federal
NPS; 393.68 acres

WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Lerty vicinity
STRATFORD HALL
3 miles north of Lerty on Va. 214
1725–1730

Stratford Hall, a notable example of early Georgian architecture, is well known as the birthplace of Robert E. Lee. Other prominent men who lived or were born here include two signers of the Declaration of Independence, several governors of Virginia, four members of the Virginia Convention of 1776, and several members of the Continental Congress. Constructed on an H-plan over a raised basement, Stratford contains a great central hall flanked by two four-room wings above which protrude twin sets of four chimney stacks. The house and remaining portions of the original 16,000-acre estate with formal gardens, walks, and shrubbery are well maintained.

Private
NHL; HABS

WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Tucker Hill vicinity
YEOCOMICO CHURCH
.5 mile southwest of Tucker Hill on Route 606
18th century

It has been assumed that the inscription "1706 IGI" on the south wall of the present church is its construction date. However, due to the highly irregular form

of the structure and the variety of the brickwork pattern, it is difficult to determine whether the church had attained its present form by 1706 or whether it so evolved through alterations and additions made from the late 17th to the early 20th centuries. Laid out in an irregular T-shape, the church is covered by a steep gable roof with a pronounced splay at the eaves. Its blend of medieval and classical features makes it significant as an example of transitional colonial architecture. A highlight of the facade is the medieval style wicket door (the only surviving one of its kind in America) flanked by Doric pilasters.
Private
HABS

WILLIAMSBURG (independent city)
COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference —See James City County

WILLIAMSBURG (independent city)
BRUTON PARISH CHURCH
Duke of Gloucester Street
1712–1715, Alexander Spotswood

Cruciform in style, Bruton Parish Church was for many years the court church of Virginia. It measures 75 feet by 28 feet with transept arms 14.5 feet long. Later, additional galleries were added and the chancel was lengthened by 25 feet (1752). At present a steep gable roof tops the church, and circular windows pierce the end walls of the chancel and the transepts. A square brick tower was built in 1769–1771. Inside, the church has been altered. Pews were cut down in 1829, and much of the original woodwork was removed ten years later. Restoration work began in 1905, and Colonial Williamsburg completed the project between 1938 and 1940.
Private
NHL; HABS

WILLIAMSBURG (independent city)
RANDOLPH, PEYTON, HOUSE
Intersection of Nicholson and N. England Streets
c. 1715, 1724 (east end)

Designed in the early Georgian style, the Peyton Randolph House is a rectangular, two-story frame house with gable roof, modillion cornice, and beaded clapboard siding. The house was erected in three stages between 1715 and 1725. The west end was constructed in 1715 or 1716. The east end was built separately, c. 1724, by Sir John Randolph, who later acquired the older house and united the two structures with a center section. The main rooms contain fine paneling and most of the interiors are original.
Private
NHL

WILLIAMSBURG (independent city)
SEMPLE, JAMES, HOUSE
South side of Frances Street between Blair and Walker Streets
c. 1770

The James Semple House, also known as the Randolph-Semple House, is an example of a Roman country house adapted for use as a frame town house. The dwelling is believed to have been designed by Thomas Jefferson because it so closely parallels his first drawing of Monticello, made about 1768. Also, the house is derived from a plate in Robert Morris' *Select Architecture* (London, 1757), a work seldom used in the colonies, but a favorite book of Jefferson's. The three-part composition is noted for its unusual facade. The center section is two-stories high and topped by a low pitched gable roof. Two tall chimneys frame the pediment which covers the full facade and is treated as a classical temple front.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL; HABS

WILLIAMSBURG (independent city)
WILLIAMSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Francis, Waller, Nicholson, N. England, Lafayette, and Nassau Streets
1633

Williamsburg was originally settled as Middle Plantation, a palisade barrier against the Indians. It became the capital of Virginia in 1699 and continued its position of leadership until the capital was moved to Richmond in 1779. The College of William and Mary, founded here in 1693, is one of the oldest in the United States. Restoration of the historic district, begun in 1927, aims to accurately recreate the environment of 18th-century Williamsburg and to preserve the most significant portions of a planned historic colonial city.
Multiple municipal/private
NHL; HABS

WILLIAMSBURG (independent city)
WREN BUILDING, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
College of William and Mary campus
1702

The cornerstone of the Wren Building was laid in 1695, only two years after the College of William and Mary, the second oldest in the United States, was chartered. Four stories in height and 136 feet long, it was one of the largest buildings erected in the English colonies up to that time. U-shaped in plan, the central axis is accented by a round-arch portal, balcony, sharp-pitched gable, and cupola. The building originally housed the faculty and students and contained the chapel, dining hall, and classrooms. The main block and dining hall were completed in 1702. After a fire in 1705 the building was rebuilt, and the chapel wing was added in 1732. The building was restored in 1927, and it is within the Williamsburg Historic District, a National Historic Landmark.
State
NHL; HABS

WILLIAMSBURG (independent city)
WYTHE HOUSE
West side of the Palace Green
c. 1755, Richard Taliaferro

One of Virginia's finest Georgian brick townhouses, the Wythe House was the home of George Wythe (1726–1806), a member of the House of Burgesses, signer of the Declaration of Independence, mayor of Williamsburg, and the first professor of law in an American college (William and Mary). The chief features of the little-altered house are its simple lines and fine brickwork. The hip roof is pierced by two brick chimneys, and below the eave line is a modillion cornice.
Private
NHL

WINCHESTER (independent city)
HANDLEY LIBRARY
Northeast corner of Braddock and Piccadilly Streets
1908–1913, J. Stewart Barney and Henry Otis Chapman

Built through the generosity of Judge John Handley of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the Handley Library is one of the outstanding examples of Beaux Arts design in Virginia. Situated on a corner lot, the building is entered through a triple-arched portico set diagonally at the street intersection. The central room rises three stories and is covered with a tall dome, the dominant exterior feature of the building. On either side of the rotunda area are two wings which follow the line of the streets on which they front. In addition to its distinctive design, the building incorporates many advanced principles of construction. Glass floors aid in lighting the stack area, and the building is fireproof throughout.
Municipal

WINCHESTER (independent city)
JACKSON, THOMAS J., HEADQUARTERS
415 N. Braddock Street
1854

By the time of his death in 1863, Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall"

Jackson had firmly established himself as one of the leading military strategists of the Civil War. This Gothic Revival house served as Jackson's headquarters just prior to his famous Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1862. The campaign, which alarmed the Lincoln administration concerning the safety of the capital, effected the retreat of Union troops under General N. P. Banks to the Potomac River and the withdrawal of Union forces under Generals John C. Frémont and James Shields. Essentially unaltered, the house currently serves as a museum.
Private
NHL

WYTHE COUNTY
Max Meadows vicinity
FORT CHISWELL MANSION
U.S. 11, .6 mile east of the intersection with U.S. 52 and Va. 121
1839–1840

Fort Chiswell Mansion is a two-story brick dwelling. The blending of Roman and Greek Revival styles is evident in the two-story distyle portico and its two Greek Doric columns supporting a plain pediment. One-story Italianate bracketed porches adorn the front and west walls, while a two-story ell and frame gallery is attached to the rear. Notable are the step-gable ends which incorporate a pair of slightly projecting end chimneys. Other plantation buildings are a one-story brick kitchen and a brick smokehouse.
Private; not accessible to the public
HABS

WYTHE COUNTY
Max Meadows vicinity
SHOT TOWER
.1 mile west of intersection of Route 608 and U.S. 52
c. 1807

The Shot Tower was built by Thomas Jackson, owner of nearby lead mines, to manufacture commercial shot. Made of limestone, the Shot Tower stands 75 feet high, is square in shape, and has a pyramidal roof. The walls are two-and-one-half feet thick, while the base of the tower is twenty feet on a side. At the top of the tower on one side is a simple wooden balcony sheltering an entrance. When in operation the Shot Tower had interior winding wooden steps leading to a room containing a fireplace and chimney. Projecting earthward from this room was a shaft sunk 75 feet below the floor down which the molten metal was poured through a sieve. The metal fell the depth of the shaft into a kettle of water to be cooled.
Public
HABS

YORK COUNTY
COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Reference—see James City County

YORK COUNTY
Lackey vicinity
LEE HOUSE, KISKIACK
2.4 miles northeast of intersection of Routes 238 and 168
17th century

Kiskiack is typical of the small brick farmhouses built in Virginia in the late 17th century. It is one-and-one-half stories high with a steep gable roof. All four walls are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers above the beveled water table and English bond below. Various alterations and additions to the walls of the house have left scarred patches of brickwork, and the original fenestration has been changed on all but the gable ends. Everything but the masonry portions of the structure were destroyed by a fire in February, 1915. Henry Lee, first owner of the property on which Kiskiack was built, received patents to the land in 1641, 1650, and 1653.
Federal; not accessible to the public
HABS

YORK COUNTY
Yorktown
GRACE CHURCH
Intersection of Route 1003 and Main Street
c. 1697

The present Grace Church, originally called York-Hampton Parish Church, is thought to be the third to serve York parish (created in 1638). In 1706 York parish merged with Hampton parish, thus giving the church its earlier name. Grace Church is one of the few, if not the only, surviving colonial structures built of marl. Marl is soft when first cut but hardens upon exposure to the air. The church burned in 1814 and remained in ruins until 1848, when rebuilt without the north wing and covered with stucco. Damage was done to the interior during the Civil War, and the building was again unused for almost 10 years. The present belfry, western doorway, and circular window date from 1926. Grace Church possesses the second oldest set of communion silver in Virginia.
Private
HABS

Virginia State Capitol, Richmond, Virginia.
Virginia Chamber of Commerce

Handley Library, Winchester, Virginia.
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

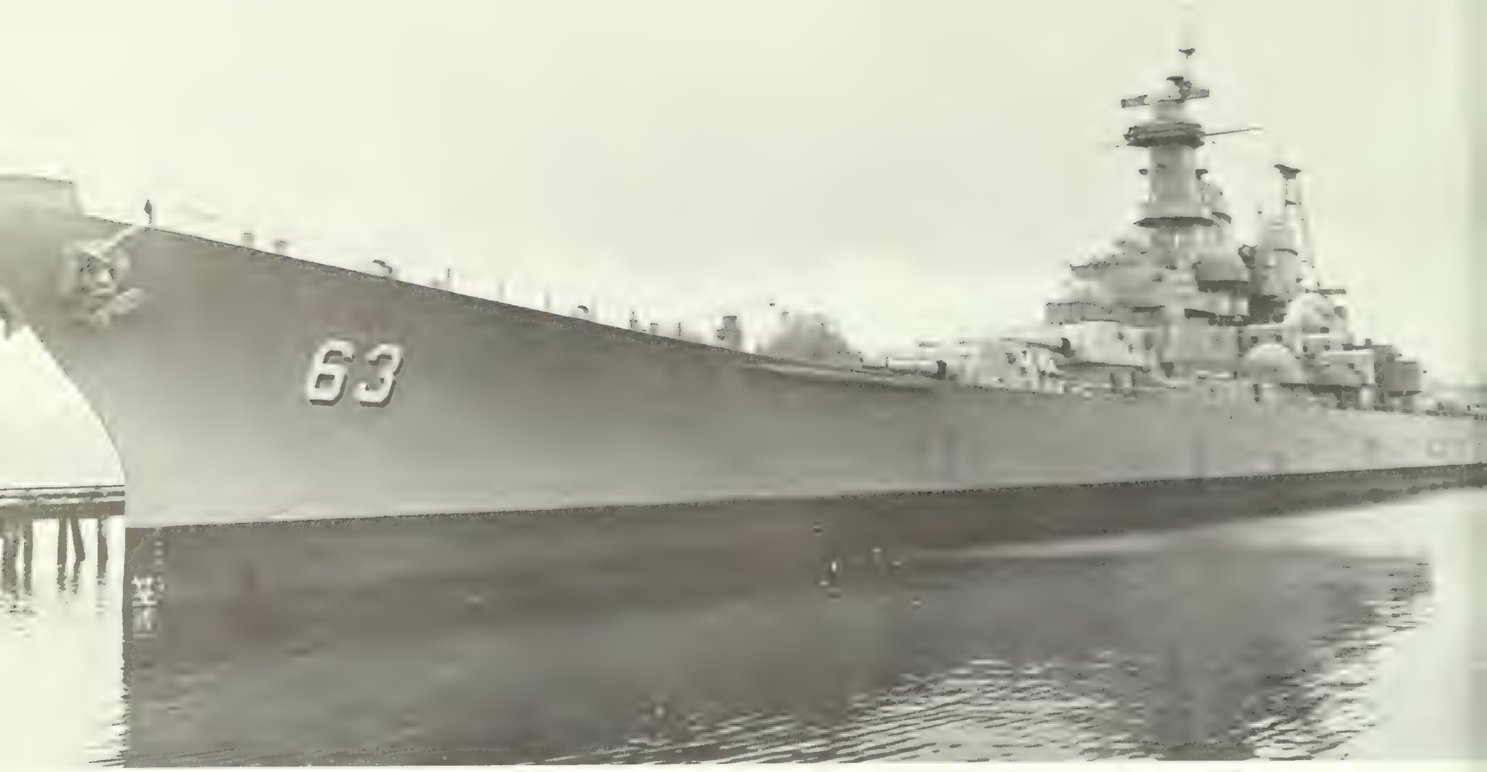
Oatlands, Leesburg vicinity, Virginia.
Phil Flournoy for Virginia Chamber of Commerce

Egyptian Building, Richmond, Virginia.
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Shirley, Charles City
County Courthouse vicinity, Virginia.
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Washington

Schooner *Wawona,* Seattle, Washington. *Gordon Jones*



U.S.S. *Missouri,* Bremerton, Washington, *U.S. Navy*

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Port Townsend, Washington.
Swearingen Studios

L. C. Smith Tower
Pioneer Square-Skid Road Historic District
Seattle, Washington.
Werner Leggenhager

CLARK COUNTY

Vancouver

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

1829

Fort Vancouver, built on its present site in 1829, has functioned in a variety of capacities. From establishment of the first fort in 1824 until 1849, this stockaded fur-trading post was headquarters for all activities of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains. It was the seat of British political authority for the Pacific Northwest, an area now comprising British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana. After the boundary settlement with Britain in 1846 the post declined. In 1849 the site became a United States Army camp, and it is still partly used as such. Little remains of the original post.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 90 acres

HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Lyons Ferry vicinity

MARMES ROCKSHELTER

1 mile north of Lyons Ferry on west side of Palouse River

c. 5600 B.C.

The Marmes Rockshelter is considered the most outstanding archeological site yet discovered in the Northwest. Excavations have revealed the earliest burials in the Northwest and possibly the earliest so far encountered in the western hemisphere. Geologically no other site offers better opportunity for dating and correlating the stratigraphic sequence with the record of human prehistory. Eight geological strata have been excavated, all of which contain cultural materials.

Federal

NHL

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

FOWLER, CAPTAIN ENOCH, HOUSE

Corner of Polk and Washington Streets

Captain Enoch S. Fowler was a native of Lubec, Maine. He first came to Puget Sound in 1852 and eventually settled in Port Townsend. Fowler built the first dock for large vessels in Port Townsend as well as the stone Leader Building. His home is believed to be the oldest frame residence in the town. It has a clapboard exterior and is two stories high with a gable roof and central chimney. The date of construction was sometime prior to 1865.

Private; not accessible to the public

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

CITY HALL

Water and Madison Streets

1891, Batwell and Patrick

Still the seat of government in Port Townsend, the City Hall has a basement jail and houses the Jefferson County Historical Museum. Built of brick with hewn stone belt courses and window lintels, the structure was three stories high when built. In 1945 a southwester severely damaged the corner tower at the south and the third floor roof. As a result both were removed.

Municipal

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

JAMES, FRANCIS WILCOX, HOUSE

Corner of Washington and Harrison Streets

1889

The James House is a substantial shingle style residence which has several unusual external features. The shingles are applied in several different patterns, usually coinciding with floor levels. The chimney rises two stories on the exterior and then disappears into a projecting eave. There are three-part bay and dormer windows on the south facade and elaborate carving on the front porch. Inside, the stairway is finished with wild cherry wood, and the entrance hall and master's suite have inlaid hardwood parquet floors.

Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

LEADER BUILDING (FOWLER BUILDING)

226 Adams Street

1874

Enoch S. Fowler was a sea captain from Maine who eventually settled in Port Townsend and opened a store. The Leader or Fowler Building which was built to house Captain Fowler's business is considered the oldest standing, two-story, all stone structure in the state of Washington. It is fashioned of local sandstone covered over in later years with cement to prevent deterioration. During Washington's territorial days the building served as the Jefferson County Courthouse and after 1892 became a Seaman's Bethel. The Leader Company, publishers of the *Port Townsend Leader*, moved into the building in 1916 and still occupies the ground floor. There are apartments on the second floor.

Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

MANRESA HALL (EISENBEIS CASTLE)

Sheridan Street

1892, 1928

Manresa Hall was built as a home for Charles Eisenbeis, the first mayor of Port Townsend. The house was constructed in two parts; the later portion was added by the Jesuits in 1928. Walls in the older section are brick 12 inches thick. Three turrets across the front give this part a castle-like appearance, and it is higher by a half story than the later additions. The brick exterior was covered with stucco in the late 1920's.

Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

OLD GERMAN CONSULATE (OLSON-HASTINGS HOUSE)

313 Walker

1890

The Queen Anne style Old German Consulate is a frame dwelling of two stories which has a three-story turret on the main facade. Its chimneys are distinctive, and there is a one-story wrap-around porch on the front. For a brief time early in the 20th century the German vice-consul, August Duddenhausen, executed minor business matters in the parlor of the house.

Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

POINT WILSON LIGHTHOUSE

On a point of land between Juan de Fuca Strait and Admiralty Inlet

1879

Any ship which leaves or enters Puget Sound is warned of the sandy shore off Point Wilson by this beacon. In clear weather there is no problem, but a fog signal is necessary in bad weather. The old oil lantern has been replaced by electricity and a modern foghorn installed. The light tower itself is octagonal.

Federal

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Port Townsend

ROTHSCHILD HOUSE

Taylor and Franklin Streets

1868

David C. H. Rothschild was a native of Bavaria who had gone to California in 1847. He eventually settled in Port Townsend, opened a store there, married, and built a home for his family. The frame dwelling is constructed of local materials, and it remained in the hands of the family

until deeded to the state of Washington. For this reason many pieces of furniture and articles of clothing belonging to the Rothschilds remain. There is flowered wallpaper in the parlor which has a gold background and one border of red velvet. Woodwork was grained by hand with a paint brush.
State

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Port Townsend
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Corner of Jefferson and Tyler Streets
1865

Port Townsend's first settlers arrived in February, 1852. Soon thereafter some members of the community felt the need of a religious organization, and an Episcopal parish was formed. Not for 13 years was a church erected to serve the parish. St. Paul's is a frame structure measuring 42 feet by 20 feet. The architecture is a local craftsmen's adaptation of Carpenter Gothic with pointed arch windows and steeply pitched roofs. In 1883 the church was moved to its present location, and the donation of a memorial window to be placed above the altar occasioned the rebuilding of the altar in the late 1890's.
Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Port Townsend
STARRETT HOUSE
744 Clay Street
1889

Also known as the House of the Four Seasons, the Starrett House is a large, rambling dwelling covered with elaborate carved wooden detail. Door pediments, window pediments, roof cornice, bargeboards, and dormers in the tower are intricately carved, and motifs such as stars, a sunrise, and winglike scrolls are numerous. On the ceiling of the domed entrance hall are murals by George Chapman representing the four seasons. Ceilings inside the house are 12 feet high, and the staircase in the entrance hall is a free-hung spiral which makes two complete turns. The house was built for George E. Starrett, a native of Maine who came to Port Townsend in 1885 and became a builder-contractor.
Private

KING COUNTY
Redmond vicinity
MARYMOOR PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITE
6046 W. Lake Sammamish Parkway, N.E.
Pre-Columbian

Current studies indicate a long prehistoric Indian occupation of the Marymoor Site. Location A, occupied principally during the Middle Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), may have been a reoccupied hunting camp. Location B, about 40 meters upstream from Location A, appears to reflect a more settled occupation in the Late Period (1000 to c. 1900). The relative dating is based primarily on the presence of ground-stone wood working tools at Location B and their absence at Location A, as well as on differences in projectile points from the two locations.
County

KING COUNTY
Seattle
ALASKA TRADE BUILDING (*UNION RECORD* BUILDING)
1915–1919 1st Avenue
1909, J. O. Taft

The Alaska Trade Building is important as the home of the Seattle *Union Record*, the only labor-owned daily newspaper in America. Begun in 1910 as a weekly, the paper had become a daily by April, 1918. By 1921 the paper's owners, the Central Labor Council and the local trade unions, had purchased the building at 1915 First Avenue. The *Union Record* was located here until it ceased publication in 1928. The newspaper was a powerful voice in the community and was effective in the labor movement because it provided a means of communication with non-labor elements. Persons associated with the *Union Record* were Harvey O'Connor, author; James A. Duncan of the Seattle school board; Professor Theresa McMahon of the University of Washington; Anna Louise Strong, author; the Rev. Sidney Strong; Robert Hesketh; Robert Harlan; Harry Ault; and R. W. Chaplin. The building itself is brick reinforced with steel and concrete, and it has been altered.
Private

KING COUNTY
Seattle
BUTTERWORTH BUILDING
1921 1st Avenue
1903, John Graham, Sr.

The Butterworth Building was designed for Edgar R. Butterworth, founder of E. R. Butterworth and Son, a well-known Seattle undertaking establishment. It is three stories high on the street facade and has a rusticated stone arcade at street level. The dentil cornice has elaborate consoles, and the roof above is decorated with a low stone balustrade. Four projecting pilasters highlight the second and third floors. The interior has recently been renovated for office use.
Private

KING COUNTY
Seattle
PIKE PLACE MARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Along Pike Place between Western and 1st Avenues
20th century

In 1907 when local farmers were licensed to sell their produce in Seattle, they chose a site on Pike Place near the water and soon put up a market building. Open stalls were erected around the market building, and eventually other timber and masonry structures were put up across Pike Place and on 1st Avenue. Expansion continued, and by the 1920's there were about 270 businesses, a local post office and library, and between 400 and 500 farmers selling produce. During the depression in the early 1930's, many businesses failed and the market shrank to approximately its present size. Today the market is a rambling collection of stalls, ramps, passageways, and stairways. Some of the architecturally notable structures are the Economy Market Building, the Corner Market Building, and the Market Hotel Building.
Multiple public/private

KING COUNTY
Seattle
PIONEER HALL
1642 43rd Avenue East
1910

Pioneer Hall was built with money donated to the city of Seattle by the descendant of an early pioneer family. The building was intended to serve as a meeting place for the Pioneer Association of the State of Washington, the Daughters of the Pioneers, and similar organizations. Two stories high and built of brick, the building still serves as a society meeting hall.
Private

KING COUNTY
Seattle
PIONEER SQUARE-SKID ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Starting at the intersection of Alaskan Way Viaduct and Columbia Street and proceeding east along Columbia Street to the midpoint between 1st and 2nd Avenues; proceed south to

Cherry Street, then east to the midpoint between 2nd and 3rd Avenues; then south to a point about 75 feet north of Washington Street, then east to 3rd Avenue South and south to a point about 75 feet south of Washington Street; proceed west to 2nd Avenue South, then south to the midpoint between S. Jackson and S. King Streets; west to the midpoint between Occidental Avenue South and 1st Avenue South; then south to S. King Street and west to 1st Avenue South; then south to a point about 125 feet south of S. King Street, then west to the Alaskan Way Viaduct and north to the intersection with Columbia Street
19th and 20th centuries

The first settlers, C. D. Boren, Arthur A. Denny, and William N. Bell, claimed land on the site of present-day Seattle in February, 1852. This area now constitutes most of the central business district and waterfront. The new town was named for a friendly chief of the Duwamish Indians. In March, 1853, Henry L. Yesler began operation of a steam sawmill at the corner of 1st Avenue and Yesler Way. Lumbering was to become Seattle's principal industry. Pioneer Square-Skid Road (so called because logs were skidded along it enroute to the sawmill) and the surrounding neighborhood constituted the heart of the growing city for more than 50 years. A fire swept the city in 1889 destroying most of the docks and other business establishments. Rebuilding took place, and one architect—Elmer H. Fisher—left his mark on the new downtown area. His work coupled with the new building restrictions (only brick, stone, and iron could be used) produced a homogeneity of style and construction which is evident today in the historic district. Structures worthy of notice are the Pioneer Building, the Maud Building, the Maynard and Mutual Life buildings, and the Smith Tower Annex.
Multiple public/private

KING COUNTY
Seattle
WAWONA
Seattle Police Harbor Patrol Dock, foot of Densmore Street
1897

The *Wawona* was built in Fairhaven, California, for the lumber firm of Dolbeer and Carson. The three-masted schooner was constructed entirely of wood and is powered by sail alone. She was engaged in the Pacific coast lumber trade until 1914, when the Robinson Fisheries Company of Anacortes, Washington, purchased her for a fishing vessel. Her last cod fishing cruise was in 1946, and, after unsuccessful attempts to use the ship as a cruise boat and a cattle boat, she was purchased by a private group to be part of a maritime museum. The *Wawona*'s overall dimensions are 156 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and 12.3 feet depth.
Private

KITSAP COUNTY
Bainbridge Island
S. S. *SAN MATEO*
Eagle Harbor
1922

The S. S. *San Mateo* is the last steam-powered auto ferry remaining in the United States. It was built in 1922 by the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries and operated on San Francisco Bay until 1940. The Puget Sound Navigation Company then purchased the boat and towed it to Seattle the following year. The *San Mateo* was acquired by the state of Washington in 1951 and is now retired from ferry service. The steel-hulled ship measures 230 feet by 63 feet and has a capacity of 55 vehicles and 659 passengers.
State

KITSAP COUNTY
Bremerton
U. S. S. *MISSOURI*
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard
20th century

The U. S. S. *Missouri* was built at the Brooklyn (New York) Naval Ship Yard and commissioned on June 11, 1944. Her length is 888 feet and beam, 108. She participated in actions supporting the seizure of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, carrier raids on Tokyo, Okinawa, Kyushu, and the Inland Sea, as well as the bombardments of Okinawa, Hokkaido, and Honshu. As the flagship of Admiral William F. Halsey, the *Missouri* was the scene of the official surrender ceremony between the Japanese government and the Allied Powers on September 2, 1945, ending World War II.
Federal

KITSAP COUNTY
Port Gamble
PORT GAMBLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
1853

Port Gamble was one of the earliest and most important lumber-producing centers on the Pacific coast. Still an active sawmill town, it exemplifies the mid–19th-century company-owned town. Still standing are some Greek Revival cottages, New England boxlike houses, Victorian houses, a church, a community center, and the company store. The sawmill and docks were rebuilt in 1926.
Private
NHL

KITTITAS COUNTY
Ellensburg vicinity
OLMSTEAD PLACE STATE PARK
4 miles east of Ellensburg near the Kittitas Highway
19th century

Olmstead Place was homesteaded in 1875 by Samuel Olmstead. He raised beef cattle here until 1892, when a Jersey dairy was established. His original cabin, built in 1875, remains as an outstanding example of squared timber construction. Olmstead used cottonwood logs from the Yakima River Canyon. Other historic buildings on the site include a dairy barn and granary (1892); a wagonshed (1894); a red barn used for hay storage (1908); and the Olmstead family house (1908). In 1968 the 219–acre farm was deeded to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.
State

PACIFIC COUNTY
Chinook vicinity
CHINOOK POINT
5 miles southeast of Fort Columbia Historical State Park on U.S. 101
1792

The discovery of the Columbia River at Chinook Point by Captain Robert Gray climaxed a long search for the legendary Great River of the West and gave the United States a legitimate claim to the Northwest. Until the boundary settlement in 1846, Great Britain vied with the United States for possession of the Pacific Northwest.
State
NHL

PIERCE COUNTY
Tacoma
FORT NISQUALLY GRANARY
Point Defiance Park
1843

Fort Nisqually, the first permanent white settlement on Puget Sound, was originally located at Dupont, 15 miles south of Tacoma. The fortified trading post served as a communication and supply center for the Hudson's Bay Company's posts on the coast of British Columbia. The granary and factor's or agent's house were the only original buildings remaining in 1934, when they were moved to their present site. The one-story granary, measuring 20 by 31 feet, was constructed in the Canadian post-on-sill method, a type of log construction widely used by fur traders, missionaries, and settlers of the Pacific Northwest before 1846. It is the oldest extant frame structure in the state.
Municipal
NHL; HABS

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Friday Harbor vicinity, San Juan Island

SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

1849–1872

San Juan Island National Historical Park will interpret the sites of American and British camps and commemorate the events which led to the peaceful settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute in 1872. The Oregon Treaty of 1849 failed to settle the conflict concerning the water boundary between Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and the Oregon Territory of the United States. The situation reached a climax in the "Pig War of 1859," when hostilities almost began. The Treaty of Washington in 1871, which settled the dispute, marked the first time in United States history that there was no boundary quarrel with Britain. All that remains of the American camp now are the foundations of several buildings. The British camp contains a two-story log blockhouse, a commissary, barracks, and other related buildings.

Federal/non-federal

NPS; 1,751.99 acres

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

Walla Walla vicinity

WHITMAN MISSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

6 miles west of Walla Walla off U.S. 410

1836–1847

Whitman Mission National Historic Site is the place where Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman ministered to the spiritual and physical needs of the Cayuse Indians until a handful of Indians massacred them and three other whites in 1847. On their 1836 journey over the Oregon Trail, Narcissa Whitman and Eliza Spalding became the first American women to cross the continent overland, a feat which encouraged many other families to follow. The present site embraces the mission grounds, the millpond, and the graves of the Whitmans as well as other victims of the 1847 massacre.

Federal

NPS; 98.15 acres

WHATCOM COUNTY

Bellingham

WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART

121 Prospect Street

1892, Alfred Lee

Built originally as the Bellingham City Hall, the Whatcom Museum of History and Art has served its present function since 1939. Today it is one of the few unaltered late Victorian public buildings remaining in the area. The exterior is red brick with local Chuckanut sandstone trim. The first floor and basement have been completely renovated, and the original hand carved wood staircase, paneling, and moldings have been refinished. An exterior central bell tower destroyed by fire in 1962 has not been rebuilt.

Municipal

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Washington, *NPS*

Pioneer Square-Skid Road Historic District, Seattle, Washington, *Werner Leggenhager*

Old German Consulate (Olson-Hastings House), Port Townsend, Washington. *Swearingen Studios*

West Virginia

Old Main, Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia. *Frasier Smith*

South Charleston Mound,
South Charleston, West Virginia. *Fraiser Smith*

Graceland, Davis and Elkins College
Elkins, West Virginia. *Davis and Elkins College*

Wheeling Suspension Bridge,
Wheeling, West Virginia. *C. M. Lewis, S. J.*

BERKELEY COUNTY
Martinsburg
BOYDVILLE
601 S. Queen Street
1812

Boydville is a late Georgian home built of stone and covered on the exterior with stucco. The facade measures 120 feet in length, the main section is 44 feet deep, and the two wings are both 20 feet deep. A hip roof surmounts the five-bay central section which is marked by four end chimneys. Interior woodwork is well executed. All door frames and mantelpieces were hand carved in England and each has a different design. Original wallpaper brought from England in 1812 still adorns the central hallway. A few minor alterations have been made to the house. Outbuildings include a smokehouse, ice house, wash and tool houses, barn, and a law office.
Private

BERKELEY COUNTY
Martinsburg
STEPHEN, ADAM, HOUSE
309 E. John Street
1772–1789

The Adam Stephen House was the home of the founder of Martinsburg. It is built of limestone and the framing timbers are held together with wooden pegs. Stephen (1718–1791) was an officer in both the French and Indian War and in the Revolution and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses.
Municipal

BROOKE COUNTY
Bethany
OLD MAIN, BETHANY COLLEGE
Bethany College campus
1858–1872, James Keys Wilson and William Walter

Bethany College was founded in 1840 and is the oldest such institution in West Virginia. The man responsible was Alexander Campbell (1788–1866), founder of the Disciples of Christ. The collegiate Gothic style Old Main is one of a very few remaining buildings designed by James K. Wilson that have not been altered or modified beyond recognition. The facade of the building measures 420 feet in length, and its roofline is broken everywhere by towers, dormers, and turrets. There is a 122-foot central tower, and the window tracery, arches, and the door surrounds are stone. A chapel is located above the main entrance. The present Oglebay Hall (1911) replaced the literary societies' wing which burned in 1879, and Commencement Hall was rebuilt internally in 1924–1926.
Private

BROOKE COUNTY
Bethany vicinity
CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, MANSION
East of Bethany on W. Va. 67
1793

Alexander Campbell (1788–1866), prominent educator and religious leader, was married in this house and lived here until his death. He was born in Ireland, the son of a preacher already established in America by 1809, when Alexander joined him. The younger Campbell founded Bethany College and was the organizer of a new religious sect, the Disciples of Christ. Built by Campbell's father-in-law John Brown, the house is frame on a limestone foundation, and the oldest section is on the eastern side. It had three rooms at ground level, three on the first floor, and three or four on the second floor. Two sections were subsequently added (one, c. 1836 and the other four years later), and some restoration work was done in 1940.
Private

JEFFERSON COUNTY (also in Washington County, Maryland)
Harpers Ferry
HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
1733 (first settlement), 1859

At the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers is Harpers Ferry, theater of important events from the early Federal period to the Civil War. In the 1790's Congress authorized establishment of a federal armory at the site. The area is best known, however, as the site of John Brown's raid in October 1859. His objective was to liberate the slaves by violence and set up a stronghold of free Negroes in the Appalachian Mountains. Though Brown's attack on the arsenal was unsuccessful, his death provided the abolitionist cause with a martyr. Because of its strategic location, the town changed hands numerous times during the Civil War.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 517.75 acres
HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Shepherdstown
SHEPHERD'S MILL
High Street
1734–1739

Shepherd's Mill marks the site of the state's earliest community's industry. As early as 1719 settlers arrived here and called their town Mecklenburg. After the Revolution the name was changed to Shepherdstown in honor of Thomas Shepherd, Sr., who built the original mill and also laid out building lots for homes. The mill itself was at first a two-story structure of stone. The frame third story was added about 1880. Also on the property is a 1759 brick house erected by Abraham Shepherd to which a kitchen has been added. Equipment such as wheels and grinding burrs remain in the mill.
Private

KANAWHA COUNTY
Charleston
CRAIK-PATTON HOUSE (ELM GROVE)
1316 Lee Street
1830's

The Craik-Patton House is a Tuscan porticoed, Neo-Classical cottage with side wings. A steeply pitched roof tops the portico, and the original shingles have been replaced by sheet metal. The main doorway is flanked by pilasters supporting a full entablature. At the rear a gallery which was once open has been enclosed, and the house was moved to its present site in 1906. The Reverend James Craik built the cottage. It was purchased by George S. Patton, grandfather of Second World War General George S. Patton, in 1858.
Private

KANAWHA COUNTY
Dunbar
DUTCH HOLLOW WINE CELLARS
Dutch Hollow Road
Mid-19th century

Wine production was once a thriving industry in present-day West Virginia. The three surviving wine cellars were at one time owned by Thomas R. Friend, who was making wine on the premises in 1859. It is not known what variety of grape was grown by Friend, but he used the stone cellars for aging. Measurements of the three separate but contiguous vaults are 40 feet (wall length), 19 feet 4 inches (width in middle), and 14 feet (height in middle). Friend, a Southern sympathizer, left Kanawha County in 1861, and the cellars were not used again to produce wine.
Private; not accessible to the public

KANAWHA COUNTY
South Charleston
SOUTH CHARLESTON MOUND (CRIEL MOUND)
In a triangle formed by Oakes, MacCorkle, and 7th Avenue
Pre-Columbian

This prehistoric Indian burial mound is the second largest in West Virginia. It originally measured 525 feet in circumference and was 40 feet high. The mound was part of an elaborate earthworks system which once occupied bottom lands

on both sides of the Kanawha River. Archeological investigations by the Smithsonian Institution were undertaken in 1883–1885, at which time a number of skeletons and burial artifacts were found. Sometime prior to this the top of the mound had been leveled. It is now much reduced in size.
Municipal

MARSHALL COUNTY
Moundsville
GRAVE CREEK MOUND
Tomlinson and 9th Streets
c. 500 B.C.

Grave Creek Mound, one of the largest and oldest in the United States, is representative of the burial mound tradition of the Adena culture. Although this mound has been extensively excavated, its preservation is significant because few Adena sites are extant. The Adena culture paved the way for the slightly later Hopewell culture, which was noted for its large mounds and great earthwork structures.
State
NHL

MASON COUNTY
Point Pleasant
POINT PLEASANT BATTLEGROUND
Southwest corner of Main and 1st Streets

Point Pleasant, situated at the convergence of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, was the scene of the principal engagement of Dunmore's War on October 10, 1774. Colonel Andrew Lewis, commanding 1,100 Colonial soldiers, fought with 800 to 1,000 Indians in an attempt to alter the western boundary of the frontier from the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio River. His victory made Kentucky safer for settlement, and gave Americans a strategic foothold in this region during the Revolutionary War. The battle site is now a state park.
State

MINERAL COUNTY
Fort Ashby
FORT ASHBY
South Street
1755

Following Braddock's defeat in the battle of Monongahela (1755), Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia gave orders for constructing a score of forts from the upper Potomac valleys to the Holston River in Tennessee. Fort Ashby, located on Patterson Creek, was named for its commander Captain John Ashby. The fort was surrounded by a stockade, and the present building served as a barracks. It consisted of a stone basement, a first floor divided into two sections by a large fireplace, and a single room on the second floor. Dimensions are 30 feet by 36 feet, and the outer walls are hewn logs chinked with lime and clay mortar. Outside doors are hung from wrought iron strap hinges. After the French and Indian War the barracks became a private home.
Private

MONONGALIA COUNTY
Cheat Neck vicinity
HENRY CLAY FURNACE
Southeast of Cheat Neck in Cooper's Rock State Forest

The Henry Clay Furnace was one of the earliest and most important in the Virginia (now West Virginia) iron smelting industry. Low grade native ore was employed, and the resulting iron was utilized chiefly by the cut nail industry. Built by Leonard Lamb for Tassie and Bissell between 1834 and 1836, the Clay Furnace may have continued to operate until 1868, when all the Cheat River ironworks ceased production. Externally the furnace resembles a truncated pyramid. The base is 30 feet square and the original height was approximately 34 feet. Ore, limestone, and charcoal were charged into the top of the furnace from a tramway which ran to the ore pits. The cold blast furnace was run by steam and produced about four tons of pig iron every 24 hours. Near the furnace was a water pit for cooling the melt. At peak activity the furnace complex employed about 200 men digging ore, making charcoal, and smelting iron, and a community of almost 500 people grew up close by.
State

MONONGALIA COUNTY
Morgantown
WADE, ALEXANDER, HOUSE
256 Prairie Street
1872–1904

As a teacher in West Virginia schools and superintendent of schools in Monongalia County, Alexander Wade developed a system of graduation in country schools which was widely adopted throughout the United States. Observing that rural children lost valuable time in enrolling and reenrolling, Wade devised a system of grades, promotional examinations, and graduations. Its introduction in 1874 brought such favorable notice that in 1879 the National Education Association invited him to explain his program. Wade lived in this two-story brick house from 1872 until his death in 1904. It is essentially unchanged from his time.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

MORGAN COUNTY
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL MONUMENT
Reference—see Allegany County, Maryland

OHIO COUNTY
Wheeling
INDEPENDENCE HALL
1524 Market Street
1859, Ammi B. Young; 1870, Alfred B. Mullett

In 1831 Wheeling (then in Virginia) was designated a U.S. port of entry. Completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as far as Wheeling (1852) so increased the commercial traffic that a customhouse was needed. Completed in April, 1859, the new federal building was gray sandstone and had tall, round-arched windows and belt courses dividing the three stories. Slight alterations (such as steepening the roofline) were made by Alfred B. Mullett. In June, 1861, representatives of the western Virginia counties met here and drew up a declaration of independence. A governor was elected, and the state assembly met in the former customhouse until June, 1863, when West Virginia was formally designated as a state. At that time the building reverted to its original use. A new federal building was constructed in 1907, and changes were made in the old customhouse by subsequent private owners. Presently the state is restoring Independence Hall to its Civil War appearance.
State
HABS

OHIO COUNTY
Wheeling
SHEPHERD HALL (MONUMENT PLACE)
Monument Place and Kruger Street
1798

This Georgian dwelling was built by Moses Shepherd, a wealthy citizen and mayor of Wheeling who gained prominence as a bridge builder on the National Road. The house is stone and has an elaborate recessed doorway flanked by wooden columns and surmounted by a pediment. The gable roof has dormers and stone end chimneys. An adjacent cottage was constructed about 100 years ago by a subsequent owner, and the porch on the east end is not original. Recent additions have been made to the rear of the house.
Private
HABS

OHIO COUNTY

Wheeling

WHEELING SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Across the Ohio River from 10th Street, Wheeling, to Virginia Street, Wheeling Island

Mid–19th century, Charles Ellet, Jr.; 1872, Washington A. Roebling

At the time of its completion this crossing of the Ohio River was the longest suspension bridge in the world, and it is presently believed to be the oldest existing cable suspension highway bridge. Today the structure retains the appearance of the original, although in 1956 it was stripped down to the towers, cables, and suspender ropes and completely overhauled. In 1951 the bridge had a span of 1,010 feet from tower summit to tower summit; the eastern tower measured 82 feet from the base of the stonework upwards, while the western towers measured 69.75 feet. Flooring was supported by 12 iron cables hung between the towers. Cables were anchored by a succession of links in the massive masonry walls and were 1,380 feet from fastening to fastening. The highest level of the flooring lies immediately over the channel of the river, about 93 feet above low water.

State

HABS

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Hillsboro vicinity

BUCK, PEARL, HOUSE

Northeast of Hillsboro on U.S. 219

1858

The white frame house was built by a Dutch refugee named Stulting who came to America to avoid religious persecution. His great-granddaughter, Pearl Buck, née Sydenstricker, was born in the house on June 26, 1892. Pearl Buck's parents were Presbyterian missionaries to China, home on a furlough at the time. One of Pearl Buck's book's, *The Exile* (1936), describes the childhood of her mother, Carrie Stulting Sydenstricker, spent in the Stulting home. A six-room addition on the rear of the house and the side porch on the southwest are the only major alterations.

Private

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Marlinton vicinity

DROOP MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD

On U.S. 219 about 14 miles south of Marlinton

The battle of Droop Mountain was fought on November 6, 1863. Federal troops commanded by Brigadier General William Averell were attempting to drive out all Confederates from the Greenbrier Valley as a first step toward their main objective: severing the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, a Southern lifeline in eastern Tennessee. Confederate General John Echols and his 1,700 men were heavily outnumbered by the three or four thousand Federals. Their defeat marked the end of successful Southern action in West Virginia. The terrain today is densely wooded and cut by deep ravines. Some trenches are still visible along the northern boundary of the battlefield.

State

PUTNAM COUNTY

Buffalo

BUFFALO INDIAN VILLAGE SITE

Southwest of Buffalo off U.S. 35

Late 17th century

Cultural remains found at the Buffalo Village Site indicate that it was inhabited by people of the Fort Ancient culture, specifically the Shawnee. Remains of a palisaded village, a ceremonial or council center, and 575 burials have been unearthed. The village was rectangular, and the central ceremonial plaza had no buildings on it. Ceremonial houses stood around the plaza, and these were ringed by three concentric rows of dwellings. Occupation dates are estimated as 1650 to 1700. The Shawnee Indians were known to have two centers of settlement: a southern group on the Savannah River and a western group on the Cumberland. This village on the Kanawha River may represent a third group in a connecting geographical concentration.

Private; not accessible to the public

RALEIGH COUNTY

Beckley

WILDWOOD (GENERAL ALFRED BECKLEY HOME)

117 Laurel Terrace

The present Wildwood, home of Brigadier General Alfred Beckley, was originally constructed as a two-story log structure in 1835–1836. Beckley (1802–1888) remodeled the house in 1874 by adding two rooms at the back with a loft or attic above them. A graduate of West Point, Beckley spent 12 years in the army and later donated land in the town of Beckley for a courthouse square, a school, church, and jail, and half the building lots. Plans are underway to restore the house to its appearance in 1874 by removing the aluminum siding and reconstructing the original front porch.

Private

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Elkins

GRACELAND (HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS HOME)

Davis and Elkins College campus

1892

Graceland is a massive stone and wood turreted dwelling which was once the home of Henry Gassaway Davis (1823–1916). The basic building material is West Virginia granite, although there is some shingle work on third floor towers and gables. The various towers, gables, and chimneys form a highly irregular silhouette, and the entire house is rambling in appearance and eclectic in style. Davis was born in Maryland and worked several years for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as a brakeman, conductor, and station agent. After the Civil War he undertook the construction of a large railroad network in northern, central, and eastern West Virginia. Together with his son-in-law, Stephen B. Elkins, he founded Elkins, West Virginia, and was responsible for extending the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad (later the Western Maryland Railroad) to Elkins. Davis was a member of the Intercontinental Railway Survey Commission, a co-founder of Davis and Elkins College, and served as a state senator and representative and a U.S. Senator (1871–1883).

Private

TAYLOR COUNTY

Grafton

ANDREW METHODIST CHURCH (MOTHERS' DAY SHRINE)

E. Main Street between St. John and Luzader Streets

On May 10, 1908, a special service was held in the Andrew Methodist Church which heralded the beginning of the international Mother's Day celebration. Miss Anna Jarvis was responsible for the service held to honor her mother, Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis, and all mothers. Mrs. Jarvis moved to nearby Webster in 1854 and there organized the Mother's Day Work clubs to combat health problems in the area. Care was provided for families with tubercular mothers, medicine was made available to indigents, and milk inspection was begun. Miss Jarvis' efforts to honor all mothers were awarded national recognition in 1914, when Woodrow Wilson signed a proclamation designating the second Sunday in May as Mothers' Day. Andrew Church is a two-story brick structure measuring 74.25 feet long by 44 feet wide.

Private

WIRT COUNTY

Burning Springs

BURNING SPRINGS COMPLEX

Along the north bank of the Kanawha River from the confluence of Burning Springs Run

The world's second oil strike was made on the banks of the Little Kanawha River in 1860. Several wells were drilled along the riverbank, and Burning Spring (now Burning Springs) became a town of 5,000 people almost overnight. One well, drilled by the Rathbone brothers in the summer of 1860, produced 40 or 50 barrels of oil a day. Another important well was worked by Sherman D. Karns at the mouth of Burning Spring Run. He began production late in February, 1860. The Rathbone wells were located a few rods north of Burning Springs Run. Early in the 20th century the Mellon Oil Company drilled successfully in the same spot as the earlier wells. Confederate General William E. Jones destroyed the drilling operations on May 9, 1863, thus making Burning Springs the first military oil objective in the history of warfare.

Private

Point Pleasant Battlefield
Point Pleasant, West Virginia. *Frasier Smith*

Boydville, Martinsburg, West Virginia. *James W. Smallwood*

Pearl S. Buck House
Hillsboro, West Virginia. *Estep's Studio*

Wisconsin

Eagle Bluff Lighthouse, Fish Creek, Wisconsin. *Harmann Studios*

Rotunda of Wisconsin State Capitol,
Madison, Wisconsin.
McKillop Art Co.

Tallman House, Janesville, Wisconsin. *R. S. Sivesind*

Panther Intaglio Effigy Mound,
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.
Hoard's Dairyman

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
BAIRD LAW OFFICE
2630 S. Webster Avenue
1831

The Baird Law Office is a diminutive, Greek Revival, temple-form building, one of only two such known to remain in the state. It has a pedimented portico with two Ionic columns and two corner piers. There is a dentil cornice beneath the pediment. Built before Wisconsin became a territory, the building served as a law office for Henry S. Baird, who had been admitted to practice before the Michigan Territorial Court in 1824. Baird served as counsel for the Winnebago and Menominee Indians when they sold their lands (1830), as a territorial legislator (1836), attorney general for Wisconsin Territory (1836–1839), delegate to the Wisconsin constitutional convention (1846), and mayor of Green Bay (1861–1862).
Private

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
COTTON HOUSE
2632 S. Webster Avenue
1840

The Greek Revival Cotton House is two stories high and ornamented on the front by a two-story, distyle-*in-antis* portico. The house is frame and was built by Judge Joseph Penn Arndt for his son-in-law, Lieutenant John Cotton. In 1941 the house was moved one mile from the original site to its present location.
Private

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
HAZELWOOD
1008 S. Monroe Avenue
c. 1837, Joseph Jackson

Hazelwood was built for Morgan L. Martin, lawyer and legislator, who did the preliminary drafting of the Wisconsin constitution here in 1847. The house is Greek Revival with a Doric colonnaded porch front and back. One single-story wing remains as the north wing collapsed several years ago.
Multiple public/private

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
TANK COTTAGE
10th Avenue and 5th Street
1776, 1850

Originally built as a wattled cottage, the Tank Cottage is Wisconsin's oldest known surviving building. Clapboards were later placed over the walls of woven boughs covered by mud or clay plaster. Niels Otto Tank bought the cabin in 1850 and added wings at both ends. In 1908 the one-and-one-half-story cottage was moved to its present site.
Municipal

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Portage vicinity
FORT WINNEBAGO SURGEON'S QUARTERS
.1 mile east of the corporate city limits on Wis. 33
1818–1828

Constructed originally as a fur trader's home, this log building later served as a sutler's store and was converted in 1834 to a residence for the post surgeon. Fort Winnebago was established in 1828 to preserve peace with the Winnebago Indians and protect fur traders in the area. It was situated near the important portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, part of the water route from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien. Fort Winnebago was garrisoned only until 1845, by which time the fur trade had disappeared, the Winnebago were removed from their lands, and the Wisconsin Territory had been created. The Surgeon's Quarters is the only remaining original structure. It is a U-shaped, gable-roofed log house with unusually refined exterior wooden trim. The corners of the house are covered with sawed boards, and there are raking cornices with wide frieze boards and cornice returns at the gable ends. In the early 1950's the quarters was restored using 1834 War Department plans.
Private

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Prairie du Chien
ASTOR FUR WAREHOUSE
Water Street, St. Feriole Island
c. 1835

French, British, and American occupation of Prairie du Chien shaped the settlement and development of the Old Northwest. Among the town's historic buildings is the Astor Warehouse, one of the American Fur Company's principal establishments. This stone building recalls the Astor empire and Prairie du Chien's prominence as a fur trading center.
Private
NHL

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Prairie du Chien
BRISBOIS, MICHAEL, HOUSE
Water Street, St. Feriole Island
1808

Illustrating Prairie du Chien's fur trading prominence is the Brisbois House, built of coursed ashlar by Michael Brisbois. This French Canadian came to Prairie du Chien in 1781 as one of its first permanent settlers. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling, which is reputed to have been his home, overlooks the Mississippi River and contains many original furnishings.
Private
NHL; HABS

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Prairie du Chien
DOUSMAN HOTEL
Water Street, St. Feriole Island
1864

Prairie du Chien's significance as a railroad center is illustrated by the Dousman Hotel, built by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad to care for its passengers. After the Civil War the hotel was a stopping point for thousands of immigrants enroute to Minnesota and the Dakotas.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Prairie du Chien
SECOND FORT CRAWFORD
Bank of the Mississippi River
1829

Among Prairie du Chien's more historic buildings is the Second Fort Crawford. Originally located on St. Feriole Island, the fort was moved to its present site in 1829. It was abandoned in 1856, though temporarily reoccupied during the Civil War. The only remaining building, the restored post hospital, now houses a medical museum. During the period 1829–1833 the hospital was the scene of experiments by Dr. William Beaumont which contributed to the understanding of the digestive processes.
Private
NHL

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Prairie du Chien
VILLA LOUIS
St. Feriole Island
1843

The owner of Villa Louis, Hercules Louis Dousman, began his mercantile career in the employment of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company in 1826. In subsequent years his interests expanded to include steamship and railroad transportation centered around the commercial heart of Prairie du Chien. His Georgian style house was remodeled to the Victorian style in 1872. On the grounds are Dousman's office, coach house, ice house, and preserve room.
State
NHL

DANE COUNTY
Madison
CAMP RANDALL
Camp Randall Memorial Park
1861–1865

Camp Randall was Wisconsin's largest and most active Civil War training ground. The land used by the State Agricultural Society as an exposition grounds was converted to a military camp in the spring of 1861 and named for Governor Alexander W. Randall. Exhibition halls became barracks and hospitals, and sheds were used as stables for horses. A small portion of the 50–acre camp has been retained as a memorial park. There is a granite arch above the east entrance of the training ground, and the park contains two statues and memorial plaques and markers.
State

DANE COUNTY
Madison
NORTH HALL, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
University of Wisconsin campus
1851

Originating at the University of Wisconsin, the "Wisconsin Idea" was a vast expansion of the role of the state university, It was based on the concept that an enlightened public best insures a progressive nation. It became widely influential in the first decade of the 20th century. Extension work was begun at the university in 1885. Its farmers' institutions, short courses in farming, and summer schools greatly benefitted the agricultural population. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the university from 1905 to 1918, expanded the extension program and sought to involve faculty members more in legislative and regulatory affairs. North Hall, its first building, is a four-story sandstone structure now housing the department of political science.
State
NHL

DANE COUNTY
Madison
OLD SYNAGOGUE (SHAARE SHOMAIN SYNAGOGUE)
E. Gorham Street at N. Butler Street
1863, August Kutzbock

Dimensions of Wisconsin's first synagogue are 28 feet by 51 feet. It is a one-story building with gable ends, foundation, and basement walls of tooled local sandstone while the sides, above floor level, are brick. Principal exterior features include an ornate battlemented facade with parapets; a circular, stone framed opening in the central elevation; a small, gable-roofed vestibule; round-arched windows; and a denticulated doorway lintel. The cornice is composed of a series of Greek crosses. The doors and entrance steps are replacements, and the interior has been greatly altered. In the late 1840's the first Jew settled in Madison, and by 1856 there were 17 families in all. The synagogue served the Madison Jewish community until 1879. Since then it has housed various religious groups and business enterprises.
Municipal; not accessible to the public

DANE COUNTY
Madison
WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL
Capitol Square
1906–1917, George Browne Post

Wisconsin's State Capitol is the third to occupy this site. Housed within are both legislative houses, the state supreme court, and all but one of the state's constitutional officers. During the early years of the 20th century Wisconsin led the nation in passage of progressive and innovative regulations pertaining to the process of state government. Notable among these were the first direct primary election law (1904) and the first state civil service system (1905). Legislation enacted in the present edifice includes the Workmen's Compensation Act and establishment of the Industrial Commission (1911), creation of the Public Service Commission (1931), and passage of the Unemployment Compensation Act (1932). The capitol is cruciform in plan, and each of the four wings terminates in a pedimented Corinthian portico. A central dome surmounts the crossing of the four arms and rests upon a barrel treated as a circular Corinthian arcade. Atop the dome is a gilded bronze statue by Daniel Chester French which symbolizes Wisconsin's motto "Forward." Other sculptors whose work adorns the capitol are Karl Bitter, Adolph A. Weinman, and Attilio Piccirilli. Exterior walls are white Bethel granite, while the inside employs numerous marbles, Wisconsin granite, and Kasota limestone.
State

DANE COUNTY
Maple Bluff
LA FOLLETTE, ROBERT M., HOME
733 Lakewood Boulevard
c. 1860

Trained as a lawyer, Robert M. LaFollette was the Progressive party candidate for the Presidency in 1924. He was a Republican member of the House of Representatives from 1885 to 1890. During his years as Wisconsin's governor, 1901–1905, he successfully sought help from academicians to enact government reforms, thus breaking the grip of special interests in the State government. From 1906 until his death in 1925, he was a United States Senator, during which time he sponsored legislation dealing with financial reform. His two-story brick house, Maple Bluff, has undergone minor alterations.
Private
NHL

DOOR COUNTY
Fish Creek vicinity
EAGLE BLUFF LIGHTHOUSE
3.5 miles north of Fish Creek on Shore Road, in Peninsula State Park
1868

The Eagle Bluff Lighthouse marks the east passage from Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Still in use today, the light has been converted to electricity. The light tower and keeper's house is two stories high with a gable roof. At the gable ends are ornamental finials which extend from the top level of the second-story windows through the roof; near the lower end of each finial is a horizontal supporting crosspiece attached to the verge boards forming an interesting piece of Gothic Revival ornament. The light tower is square and oriented diagonally to the keeper's house. The cupola containing the light is decagonal. Restoration work was undertaken in 1961–1963 using the original plans.
Federal/state

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Solon Springs vicinity
BRULE-ST. CROIX PORTAGE
About 3 miles northeast of Solon Springs in Brule River State Forest
17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

This portage between the Brule and St. Croix rivers was used by explorers, fur traders, travelers, settlers, and missionaries from the late 17th through the mid–19th centuries. Daniel Greysolon, Sieur de Lhut (Du Luth), is credited with being the first white man to use the portage (1680). For the next two hundred years it was one of the most heavily traveled routes between Lake Superior and the Mississippi River.
State

GRANT COUNTY
Cassville vicinity
STONEFIELD
2.5 miles west of Cassville, on County Route V V
1860's

Stonefield was the home of Nelson Dewey (1813–1889), first state governor of

Wisconsin. Dewey had been born in Connecticut and came to Wisconsin in 1836, the year it became a territory. His public career included the territorial assembly (1838), speaker of the assembly (1840), membership in the legislative council (1842), Grant County attorney, governor (1848–1852), and state senator (1853). The main house at Stonefield is brick and was largely rebuilt after a fire in 1873. A smokehouse and a two-story wine cellar of native limestone, both Gothic Revival in style, constitute the farm complex.
State

IOWA COUNTY
Mineral Point
PENDARVIS
114 Shake Rag Street
c. 1835

In the late 1820's rich deposits of lead ore were discovered on this hilly point of land dividing the branches of the Pecatonica River. Unemployed tin miners from Cornwall settled here and attempted to make this new town resemble villages in their homeland. The Cornish were skilled stonemasons, and their cottages display some of the finest stonework in the state. Three restored houses comprise Pendarvis. All were built about 1835. The first, Pendarvis House, is a small cottage with a gable roof and a chimney at each gable end. The front is faced with carefully fitted native buff limestone laid in coursed ashlar using minimal amounts of mortar. Stone on the sides and back is laid in random ashlar, and all walls are 18 to 20 inches thick. The second Cornish house is a two-story, gable-roofed cottage with a saltbox profile and a lean-to at the rear. The third house has a ground floor of stone which is topped by a two-and-one-half-story log section. A declining demand for lead and the lure of the California goldfields caused most of the miners to leave Mineral Point. By 1850 the town's heyday as a mining center was past.
Private
HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Fort Atkinson
PANTHER INTAGLIO EFFIGY MOUND
On Wis. 106 at the west corporate city limits
Pre-Columbian

American Indians of the Effigy Mound culture excavated this mound for ceremonial purposes about 1000 A.D. Only one other intaglio effigy mound is known to exist anywhere in the world, and it is in Ontario, Canada. Ten other similar mounds were once known to exist in Wisconsin, but all have been destroyed by cultivation. The Panther Intaglio Effigy Mound measures 100 feet long (originally 125 feet) and is oriented lengthwise in an east-west direction. The excavation is shallow and now covered with grass.
Municipal

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Lake Mills vicinity
AZTALAN
Near Lake Mills on Wis. 89, Aztalan State Park
c. 1200–1300

A large stockaded temple mound site, Aztalan is the northernmost of the large Mississippian culture archeological sites. It is conjectured that it represents an intrusion of peoples from farther south, probably from the area of the Cahokia Mounds in Illinois. The site has been extensively excavated.
State
NHL

LAFAYETTE COUNTY
Belmont vicinity
FIRST CAPITOL (WISCONSIN TERRITORIAL CAPITOL)
3 miles north and 1 mile west of Belmont on County Trunk Route G
1836

The Territory of Wisconsin was created in 1837 and also included Iowa, Minnesota, parts of the Dakotas and disputed land in northern Illinois. A census was ordered by Henry Dodge, first territorial governor, and, on the basis of population and geography, Belmont was selected as the first capital. The legislature met here from October to December, but the choice was not a popular one, and at the end of the year Madison became the capital. An unpretentious, two-story, frame and clapboard structure served as the capitol. It has been restored using as much of the original material as possible.
State

MARINETTE COUNTY
Peshtigo
PESHTIGO FIRE CEMETERY
Oconto Avenue between Peck and Ellis Avenues

The Peshtigo Cemetery was originally a small town cemetery containing graves from the 1850's and later. Then, on October 8, 1871, a tornado fire whipped through Peshtigo and its environs killing 800 or more people and completely destroying the town. In terms of lives lost, this was the worst forest fire disaster in the nation's history. A tornado fire is a series of rapidly spreading crown fires. The crown fires create strong convection currents which develop tornado-like vortices. These vortices sweep along unpredictably, uproot trees, and hurl objects through the air for miles. The tragedy at Peshtigo caused government and private industry to reexamine their conservation and fire prevention methods and to slowly evolve improved ones. A mass grave for 350 unidentified victims of the holocaust is in the northwestern part of the cemetery.
Municipal

OCONTO COUNTY
Oconto
OCONTO SITE
Copper Culture State Park
c. 5000–4000 B.C.

The Oconto Site is a prehistoric burial ground where implements of the Old Copper culture have been found in association with human burials. The site provided what is thought to be an accurate date for the culture. If so, the Old Copper Complex may represent the earliest use of metals in the world, even though their use by these people later died out.
State
NHL

ROCK COUNTY
Janesville
TALLMAN HOUSE
440 N. Jackson Street
1857

The Tallman House was the home of William M. Tallman, a lawyer who made his money in real estate speculation. Three stories high with walls of buff-colored brick, the main house is rectangular in shape. A squat cupola with a wide cornice surmounts the low hip roof, and the main cornice, supported by carved brackets, is five feet wide. The frieze beneath the cornice contains alternate panels and windows. The columns and pilasters of the entrance portico have fluted shafts and elaborately carved capitals and bases. The front doors are carved walnut. A glassed-in porch on the southeast has unusual windows topped by horseshoe arches and an ornate frieze. First-floor windows have square tops, and those on the second floor are round-arched. Lintels and sills are cast iron.
Municipal

SAUK COUNTY

Baraboo

RINGLING BROTHERS CIRCUS HEADQUARTERS, RINGLINGVILLE

Bounded roughly by Water Street on the north, Brian Street on the east, Lynn Street on the south, and East Street on the west

1884–1918

The heyday of the American circus occurred between 1875 and 1920. It was during this period that the Ringling Brothers began their traveling show which eventually became the largest mobile entertainment combine in the world. The principal partners and operators of the Ringling Brothers Circus were Albert C., Otto, Alfred T., Charles, and John, all of whom grew up in Baraboo. In 1884 the brothers organized their first traveling circus. Eventually they were able to buy out competitors and increase the size of their own operation. By 1907 they absorbed their greatest rival, Barnum and Bailey, thus becoming the biggest combine circus in the world. Until 1919 the two circuses were operated separately but with their physical unification in that year as the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus, the winter headquarters at Baraboo were abandoned. The buildings remained standing and were used as business establishments by the townspeople. In the mid–20th century interest in a circus museum was sparked, buildings purchased, and the museum opened on July 1, 1959. Structures within the complex include the Ring Barn, Elephant Barn, Camel Barn, a 20–car circus train, and a 600–foot railroad shop and storage barn.

State

NHL

WASHINGTON COUNTY

West Bend vicinity

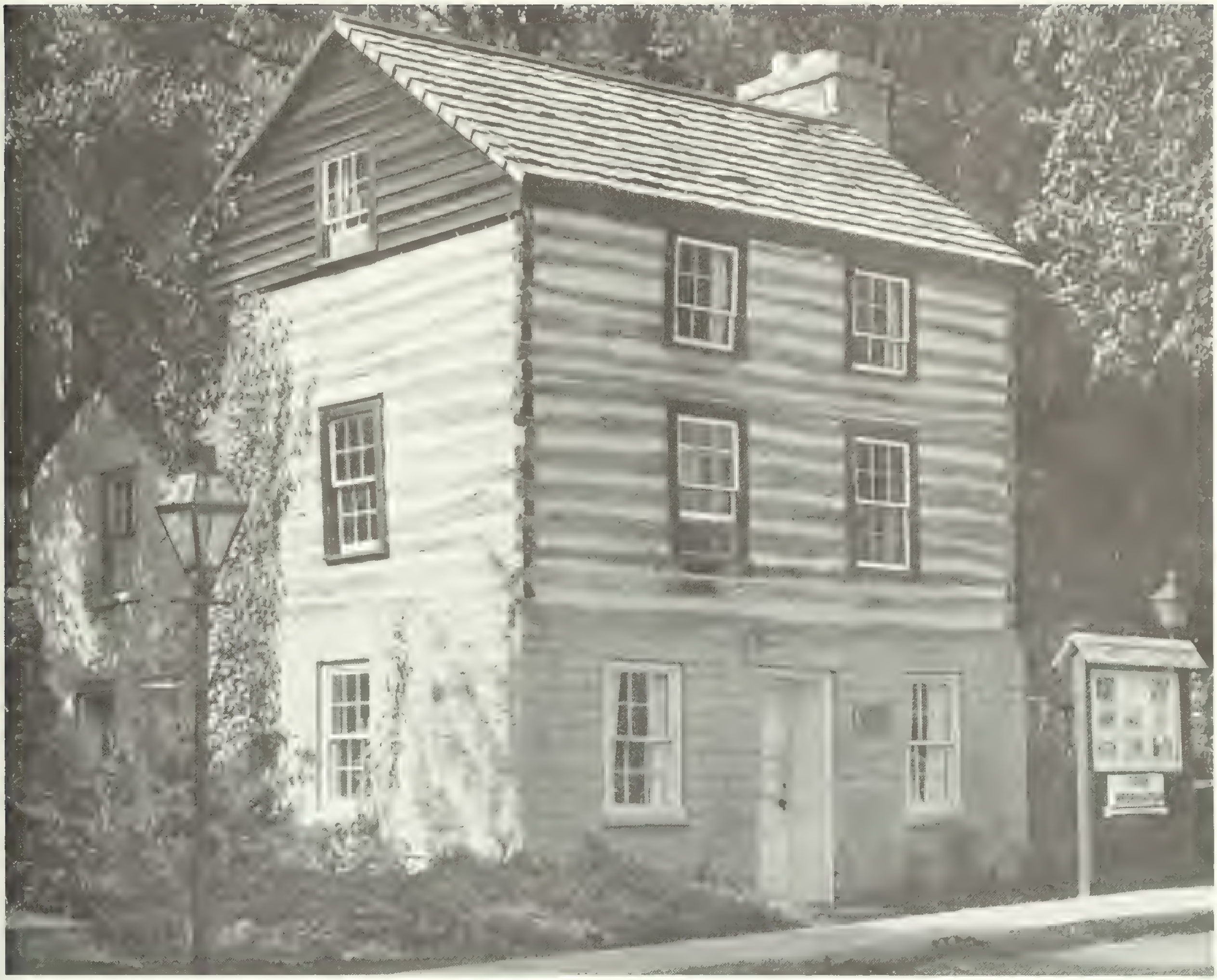
LIZARD MOUND STATE PARK

3 miles northeast of West Bend on Wis. 144, then .33 mile east on County Route A

Pre-Columbian

During prehistoric times southern Wisconsin was occupied by a group of Indians who constructed low earthworks, three to four feet high, in conical and linear forms and resembling birds and animals. As a result of this practice the Indians are identified as belonging to the Effigy Mound culture. The mounds were used for burials and have yielded tools and weapons of bone, wood, stone, and occasionally copper. Apparently these people lived in small bands and fished, hunted, and farmed. There are 31 extant mounds in the park which vary in length and shape but are about three and one-half feet high. Lizard Mound is the most outstanding and measures 250 feet in length.

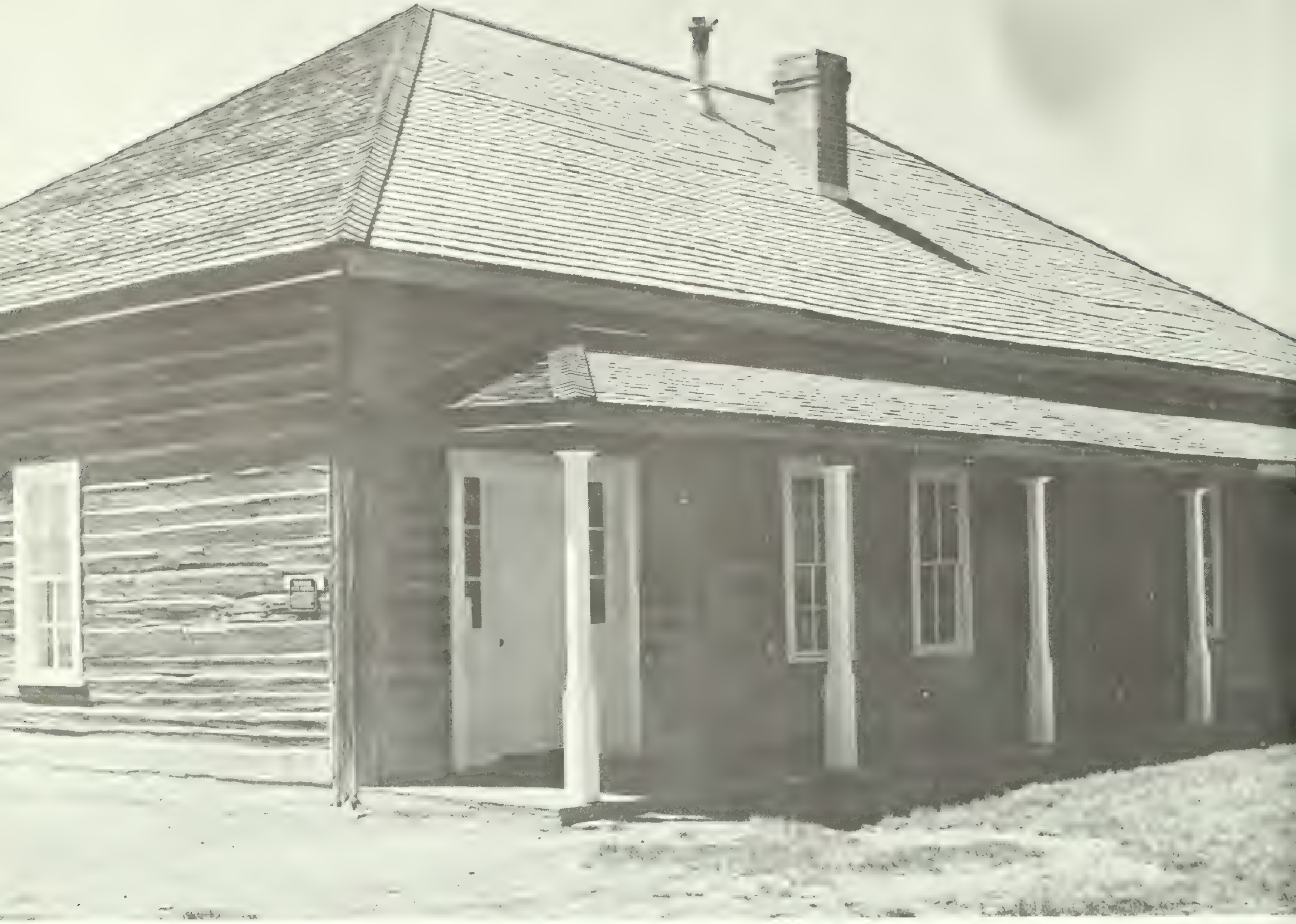
State



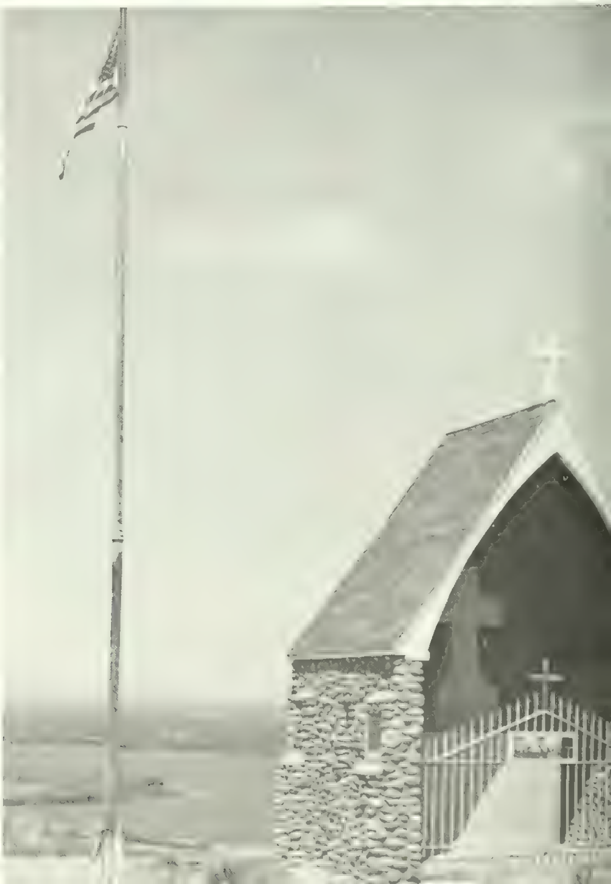
Pendarvis, Mineral Point, Wisconsin.
J. W. Winn for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Wyoming

Fort Laramie Bridge, Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Fort Laramie vicinity, Wyoming. *William Edmund Barrett for HAER*



Officers' Quarters, Fort Fetterman,
Orpha vicinity, Wyoming.
Wyoming Recreation Commission



Father DeSmet's Prairie Mass Site
Daniels vicinity Wyoming.
Bill Barnhart, Wyoming Recreation Commission

BIG HORN COUNTY

Kane vicinity

MEDICINE WHEEL

Just north of U.S. 14 Alt., about 15 miles east of Kane
17th to 19th centuries

The Medicine Wheel is made of loose, irregularly-shaped, whitish, flat stones placed in a circle. The center hub is 3 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. Twenty-eight linear spokes varying from 70 to 75 feet in length radiate from the hub. The spokes are closed by an outer rim of stones. Five oblong stone cairns exist along the outer rim of the wheel. The wheel lies on the highest point of the western peak of Medicine Mountain. Its original purpose is not known, although many theories exist. Probably it had some religious significance.

Federal
NHL

CARBON COUNTY

Elk Mountain vicinity

FORT HALLECK

NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 20, T. 20 N., R. 81 W.
1862–1866

Fort Halleck was established in the early years of the Civil War to protect the overland mail from Indian attacks. The post was named for Major General Henry W. Halleck. It consisted of a collection of log structures, huts and dugouts, flanking a parade ground. Abandoned in July, 1866, the fort site now serves as a ranch headquarters.

Private

CARBON COUNTY

Fort Fred Steele vicinity

FORT STEELE

On the North Platte River at the point of the Union Pacific Railroad crossing
19th century

Fort Steele was one of three forts set up to protect the railroad during its construction. It was also used as a supply post during the Army's wars with the Plains Indians. The site was chosen, and the fort established on June 30, 1868. The post was named for Maj. General Frederick Steele, a Civil War hero. Indian disturbances in the area were kept to a minimum, and Fort Steele exerted a stabilizing influence on the population. Abandoned by the Army on August 7, 1886, the fort site became a small civilian community along the transcontinental railroad. The Union Pacific trains still pass through, but the town and the fort are largely deserted. Parts of the original fort which are extant are the commanding officer's quarters, two large warehouses, a powder magazine, and several smaller buildings.

Private

CARBON COUNTY (also in Natrona County)

Independence Rock vicinity

SUN, TOM, RANCH

6 miles west of Independence Rock on Wyo. 220
1872

The Tom Sun Ranch in the Sweetwater Valley of central Wyoming typifies the medium-sized ranching operations of the open range period. Tom Sun, a French Canadian frontiersman, became a respected pioneer cattleman, establishing operations on the Oregon Trail near Devil's Gate and Independence Rock. The present ranch house includes the original log building built by Sun and several outbuildings and corrals believed to be original.

Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

CARBON COUNTY

Rawlins vicinity

BRIDGER'S PASS

SE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 8, T. 18 N., R. 89 W.
1850–1868

During the period of America's westward migration, Bridger's Pass, named for trapper and army scout Jim Bridger, was one of the most important passes over the continental divide. Bridger guided Captain Howard Stansbury and his men over the pass in 1850. Stansbury had been sent out by the federal government in 1849 to explore and survey the valley of the Great Salt Lake. His crossing of the divide through Bridger's Pass helped publicize the route for overland travel which increased steadily in the decade preceding the Civil War. In 1862 a section of the overland stage line was rerouted through Bridger's Pass, but, upon completion of the transcontinental railroad (1869), the stage line was forced to suspend operations. The pass then reverted to its original quiet natural setting.

Federal

CONVERSE COUNTY

Glenrock vicinity

GLENROCK BUFFALO JUMP

About 2 miles west of Glenrock Interchange on Int. 25
500–1750

The Glenrock Buffalo Jump is partly situated on a large, flat plateau which has abundant grass and water and which extends to the edge of a 40-foot bluff—the "jump-off" point. Below the bluff is a talus slope. A large number of bones have been found in the soil of the talus slope. The buffalo jump dates from the Late Prehistoric period. The butchering site is believed to be at the base of the talus slope, but the area has not been excavated. Buffalo herds were driven over the cliff without the aid of horses. First, a herd of sufficient size had to be gathered and carefully driven to a point where it could be stampeded toward the jump-off. Most buffalo jumps have been destroyed by the recovery of bones for commercial use, and few have had adequate archeological work performed. The Glenrock Buffalo Jump is unique in being undisturbed, and plans are being made to conduct proper archeological investigations.

State/private

CONVERSE COUNTY

Orpha vicinity

FORT FETTERMAN

Orpha County Road, .1 mile west of Orpha Road, 7 miles north of Int. 25
1867–1882

Fort Fetterman was established as a military post in July, 1867, on the North Platte River at the crossroads of the Bozeman Trail and earlier overland routes. The fort was intended to provide protection against hostile Indians. Its strategic location caused it to become a supply base, headquarters, and marshalling point for army expeditions against the Indians of the northern plains. The post was named for Lieutenant Colonel William J. Fetterman, who was killed in an Indian battle near Fort Phil Kearny in December, 1866. Fort Fetterman was no longer needed once the power of the Indians was broken; it was abandoned in 1882. The site still contains two original structures, a log officers' quarters (now used as a museum and caretaker's house) and a rammed earth ordnance warehouse. Only foundations of the other buildings remain.

State

FREMONT COUNTY

Ethete

ST. MICHAEL'S MISSION

19th and 20th centuries

The Wind River Indian Reservation was created by treaty with the Shoshone Indians in July, 1868. A military post, eventually named Fort Washakie, was established the following year. In 1878 the Northern Arapaho were allowed to winter at Wind River and have remained to the present time. The Reverend John Roberts, an Episcopal missionary, came to Fort Washakie in 1883 and within a few years

he started a small mission, St. Michael's, to serve the Arapaho. Construction of the present mission buildings took place between 1910 and 1917. Grouped around an oval, they are a schoolhouse, staff homes, a boys' and a girls' home, the child care center, post office, a bead shop, and the Church of Our Father's House. The mission is still in operation.
Private

FREMONT COUNTY
Fort Washakie vicinity
FORT WASHAKIE
Wind River Indian Reservation on U.S. 287
19th century

Fort Washakie was founded to protect the Bannock and Shoshone Indian reservations from attacks by wandering hostiles. It also served as a supply base for expeditions to Yellowstone National Park (which was established in 1872) and the Big Horn country. The fort was provided for in a treaty between the federal government and the Shoshone Indians signed at Fort Bridger on July 3, 1868. A series of camps at several locations were built before the permanent post was established on the present site in 1871. Originally called Camp Brown to honor Capt. Frederick H. Brown, killed at the Fetterman Massacre (December 26, 1866), the post was renamed in December 1878, after the Shoshone chief Washakie. Chief Washakie is buried in the post cemetery. The post was abandoned early in 1909 and became the property of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Shoshone share the reservation lands with the Arapaho.
Federal

FREMONT COUNTY
Moneta vicinity
CASTLE GARDENS PETROGLYPH SITE
About 28 miles south of Moneta on U.S. 20–26
Pre-Columbian to 19th century

The cliffs upon which the petroglyphs appear are 6 miles long and 1 mile wide with drawings scattered all along the vertical face which ranges from 10 to 100 feet high. A wide variety of forms appear, from simple to highly complex. The petroglyphs were executed with stone tools using techniques of pecking, rubbing, grinding, and fine-line incising. Particularly significant designs are figures of water turtles and recurrent circular shield motifs. All of the numerous rock formations created by wind and water erosion, when combined with the natural landscape, give the impression of a medieval castle surrounded by gardens—hence the name. The age and specific meaning of these petroglyphs are not known.
Federal

FREMONT COUNTY
South Pass City
SOUTH PASS CITY
Sec. 20, T. 29 N., R. 100 W.
Late 19th century

South Pass City was laid out in 1867, when miners and adventurers began to pour into Wyoming's Sweetwater gold country. The town reached a peak of prosperity in 1870, but declined thereafter as mining activity petered out. During its heyday South Pass City served as county seat of Sweetwater County, and Wyoming's first female justice of the peace, Mrs. Esther Morris, presided over 34 cases there between February and November, 1870. Original buildings still standing are a store, bar and hotel, former Wells Fargo office, a dugout, and a log dwelling.
State/federal/private

FREMONT COUNTY
South Pass City vicinity
SOUTH PASS
About 10 miles southwest of South Pass City on Wyo. 28
1824

Of all the discoveries of Jedediah Smith in the West, South Pass (elevation 7550 feet) affected United States history the most. As the easiest passage through the Rocky Mountains, it was used more than any route by westbound settlers, inasmuch as the Oregon-California Trail crossed the continental divide here. The pass was significant not only in migration, but also in the fur trade, transportation, mining, exploration, and the establishment of effective claims to the Pacific Northwest.
Private
NHL

FREMONT COUNTY (also in Sublette County)
UNION PASS
On the continental divide, 12 miles west-southwest of Wind River Ranger Station (Shoshone National Forest), 16 miles north-northeast of Kendall Ranger Station (Bridger National Forest), 20 miles east-southeast of Goose Wing Ranger Station (Teton National Forest)
19th century

Union Pass is a strategically located passage through the mountains of northwestern Wyoming. The pass location, at an altitude of 9,210 feet, is really a hub or core area from which three great Wyoming mountain ranges rise in gradually ascending elevations to heights of 13,000 feet or more—the Wind River Range to the southeast, the Gros Ventre Range to the west, and the Absaroka Range to the north. Union Pass, about 4,000 feet lower than the mountains surrounding it, offers an easy passageway among the headwaters of three great river systems—the Colorado, the Columbia, and the Missouri. On September 15, 1811, an overland expedition of John Jacob Astor's fur company led by Wilson Price Hunt became the first group of white men to cross the continental divide here. This expedition was traveling toward the mouth of the Columbia River. Prior to this time the pass had been frequently used by Indians, and it later became important in the Oregon fur trade.
Federal

GOSHEN COUNTY
Fort Laramie vicinity
FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
3 miles southwest of Fort Laramie
1834

Fort Laramie was established as a center for trade with the Indians of the northern plains in 1834. Situated on the Laramie River crossing of the California-Oregon Trail, it was purchased in 1849 for army use as a base for guarding the overland trails, controlling the Indians of the region, and extending American influence. A Pony Express station was located here in 1860–1861, and the post was a hub in the transportation and communications of the northern plains and mountains. Its troops were involved in numerous campaigns and treaties designed to pacify the northern Plains Indians. It was abandoned in 1890.
Federal/non-federal
NPS; 562.79 acres

GOSHEN COUNTY (also in Niobrara County)
Lusk vicinity
CHEYENNE-BLACK HILLS STAGE ROUTE AND RAWHIDE BUTTES AND RUNNING WATER STAGE STATIONS
1 mile west to about 15 miles southwest of Lusk
1876–1887

The Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage route linked Cheyenne and Deadwood, South Dakota. Thousands of passengers, tons of freight and express, and millions of dollars in gold passed over this trail until the advent of the railroad drove the stage line out of business. Both of the stage stations were typical of the road-ranches scattered throughout the west wherever stage lines existed. The Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail

ran to Fort Laramie, then north to Rawhide Buttes and Running Water. It served as a main artery to the Black Hills goldfields. Rawhide Springs, between the two stage stations, possessed water and grass in quantity and so became a favorite camping spot along the trail. The Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Company carried mail to the Black Hills, and numerous robberies of gold and mail by armed desperadoes occurred along the route. The coming of the railroad brought an influx of settlers, but it meant the end of the stage line. Today the Running Water Station is marked only by stone ruins, but the Rawhide Buttes Station still stands and is used as a ranch.
Municipal/private

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY
Thermopolis vicinity
WOODRUFF CABIN SITE
26 miles northwest of Thermopolis,
18 miles west on County Route 0900
from the intersection with Wyo. 120
1871

The cabin of John Dwight Woodruff was the first recorded white man's dwelling in the Big Horn basin, the entire northwestern corner of Wyoming. Only the cabin site remains today, marked by a rock and mortar monument. From pictures it has been estimated that the cabin measured 12 feet wide by 20 feet long, was constructed of logs, and covered with several inches of dirt on the roof to absorb moisture. Woodruff used the cabin in the winter, spring, and early summer as a headquarters while trapping and prospecting. He eventually introduced both sheep and cattle into the area, and the cabin may have served as a ranch house. Woodruff sold his cabin in the early 1880's, and buildings of the Embar Ranch presently form a semicircle around the cabin site.
State

JOHNSON COUNTY
Story vicinity
FORT PHIL KEARNY AND ASSOCIATED SITES
On secondary road west of U.S. 87
1866

In and around Fort Phil Kearny the Sioux Indians fought successfully to prevent invasion of their hunting grounds by prospectors and wagon trains bound for the Montana gold fields. From 1866 to 1868 the fort was held under virtual siege as the focus of the Red Cloud War, which resulted in relinquishment of military control of the area and the abandonment of the Bozeman Trail. The natural setting of Fort Phil Kearny has suffered comparatively little encroachment. In 1938 a peeled-log reproduction of an officers' quarters and a seven-foot slab stockade were erected here.
Multiple public/private
NHL

JOHNSON COUNTY
Sussex vicinity
FORT RENO
SE 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 33, T. 45 N., R. 78 W.
1865–1868

Fort Reno, established in August, 1865, as Fort Connor, was situated on the left bank of the Powder River. It was one of three forts (Fort Phil Kearny and Fort C. F. Smith) constructed by the Army to protect travelers along the Bozeman Trail. The Bozeman Trail ran along the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains before turning east to Virginia City, and portions of it ran through a sacred hunting ground of the Sioux. A cottonwood stockade contained the quartermaster's and the commissary storehouses. Outside were two barracks, two officers' quarters, a post hospital, shops, teamsters' quarters, and two sutler's buildings. The fort was renamed (November, 1865) for General Jesse L. Reno, and in 1868 it was abandoned and later burned.
State

LARAMIE COUNTY
Cheyenne
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
1908 Central Avenue
1886–1888, Henry M. Congdon

St. Mark's Episcopal Church is the second structure of that name erected in Cheyenne. The first St. Mark's was built in 1868. The need for larger facilities caused the parish to embark upon a building program in the 1880's. The exterior is stone with pointed-arch windows and massive buttresses. Eleven of Wyoming's 26 governors have been members of St. Mark's congregation.
Private

LARAMIE COUNTY
Cheyenne
WYOMING GOVERNOR'S MANSION
300 E. 21st Street
1904

The Wyoming Governor's Mansion is a Georgian Revival brick house which originally contained a large drawing room and dining room, five bedrooms and a bath on the second floor, and three bedrooms and a bath on the third floor. Extensive interior remodeling was done in 1937. The Wyoming Executive Mansion has the distinction of being the first in the nation to have been occupied by a woman, Nellie Tayloe Ross, governor from 1925 to 1927.
State

LARAMIE COUNTY
Cheyenne vicinity
FRANCIS E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE
Bounds against the west side of
Cheyenne, the two are roughly
separated by Int. 25

The present Air Force base was established in 1867 as Fort David A. Russell. In 1930, upon the death in office of Senator Francis E. Warren, the post was renamed in his honor. Originally the federal government used Fort Russell, located at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to protect the transcontinental railroad which ran through nearby Cheyenne. When the Indian wars were over, Fort Russell was considered important enough to be made a permanent post by the War Department (1885). In 1906 it was enlarged to brigade size, and in 1947 the name was changed a second time to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base. It is presently under the control of the Strategic Air Command. All buildings reflect the growth and changing role of the post. Most are red brick.
Federal

LINCOLN COUNTY
La Barge vicinity
NAMES HILL
On the Green River, 5 miles south of
La Barge and just west of U.S. 189
19th century

Names Hill on the Green River is one of three places (Register Cliff on the North Platte and Independence Rock on the Sweetwater) along the Oregon-California Trail where emigrants carved their names or left messages and greetings for those following. In 1844 Jim Bridger, famous trapper and mountain man, left his name here. The earliest dated name is 1822, which is earlier than any dated inscription at either of the other two locations. Names Hill was a popular camping spot for westward moving emigrants.
State

NATRONA COUNTY
Casper vicinity
INDEPENDENCE ROCK
60 miles southwest of Casper on
Wyo. 220

Called "the great registry of the desert," Independence Rock was a well-known natural landmark on the Oregon Trail. This oblong mass, over 1900 feet long and 850 feet wide, lies near the Sweetwater

River where the Oregon Trail first approaches it, making it a favorite stopping and resting place for travelers. The rock soon became famous because of the numerous names painted, carved, or written on its face. The landmark and its environs are little changed from that era.
Multiple state/private
NHL

NATRONA COUNTY
SUN, TOM, RANCH
Reference—see Carbon County

NIOBRARA COUNTY
CHEYENNE-BLACK HILLS STAGE ROUTE AND RAWHIDE BUTTES AND RUNNING WATER STAGE STATIONS
Reference—see Goshen County

NIOBRARA COUNTY
Van Tassell
FERDINAND BRANSTETTER POST NO. 1, AMERICAN LEGION
Lots 1 and 2, block 8, sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 60 W.
20th century

The Ferdinand Branstetter Post No. 1 of the American Legion was the first such post organized in Wyoming and one of the four original posts organized in the United States. Charters for Van Tassell, Denver, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., were signed on the same day. The structure which originally housed the Van Tassell post is no longer extant.
Private

PARK COUNTY
Cody vicinity
HORNER SITE
4 miles northeast of Cody on U.S. 20
c. 5000 B.C.

The Horner Site first yielded evidence that several distinctive weapons and tool types commonly found in the high plains region were all part of a single prehistoric flint tool industry of early hunter origin. These artifacts, which differed materially from each other, were all found in the same campsite. The site occupies a high flat terrace near the confluence of Sage Creek and the Shoshone River.
Private; not accessible to the public
NHL

PARK COUNTY
Wapiti vicinity
WAPITI RANGER STATION
Shoshone National Forest
1903

Wapiti Ranger Station was the first to be erected at federal expense. It is located within the area of the first national forest reserve, Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, which was established by President Benjamin Harrison in 1891. Built as a supervisory ranger station for the Shoshone division of the reserve, the original still stands, though incorporated into the present station.
Federal
NHL

PLATTE COUNTY
Chugwater
SWAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
East side of Chugwater
1883

The Swan Land and Cattle Company was among the prominent foreign stock concerns that flourished in the American West during the heyday of the range cattle industry. Organized in Scotland, the company grazed more than 113,000 head of cattle on more than a million acres of grassland within three years. Turning to sheep in 1911, the Swan Company built sizable herds, reaching a peak of 112,000 head. Surviving buildings associated with the early days of the operation include the ranch house and barn (1876) and a store which housed the ranch commissary (1913).
Private, not accessible to the public
NHL

PLATTE COUNTY
Guernsey vicinity
OREGON TRAIL RUTS
South side of the North Platte River
.5 mile south of Guernsey
1841–1869

Worn from two to six feet into an eroded sandstone ridge, the Oregon Trail Ruts provide clear physical evidence of the route followed by those migrating westward across the plains. In 1841 the first wagon train moved over the Oregon Trail, and in ensuing years the trail became a clearly defined and deeply rutted road. With the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869, its use as an overland route to the Pacific rapidly declined.
State; not accessible to the public
NHL

PLATTE COUNTY
Guernsey vicinity
REGISTER CLIFF
NW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 7, T. 26 N., R. 65 W.
19th century

Register Cliff, a soft, chalky, limestone precipice, rises 100 feet above the valley floor on the south bank of the North Platte River. Settlers, trappers, scouts, and gold hunters moving west to California and Oregon left numerous dates and inscriptions here as tangible evidence of their passing. Register Cliff was the first night camp west of Fort Laramie. The earliest known date is July 14, 1829, and the majority of dated material falls within the peak travel years, 1840–1850. A number of graves have been discovered in the vicinity and are being protected.
State

SHERIDAN COUNTY
Sheridan
SHERIDAN INN
Broadway and 5th Street
1893, Thomas R. Kimball

When the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad tracks reached Sheridan, the company constructed the Sheridan Inn. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody operated the hotel from 1894 to 1896, catering principally to a large clientele of sportsmen bound for the Big Horn Mountain country. Still in use today, the frame building has a piazza extending around two sides and a Buffalo Bill bar which retains its original features.
Private
NHL; HABS

SHERIDAN COUNTY
Sheridan
TRAIL END
400 Clarendon Avenue
1908–1913, William MacAlister

Trail End is typical of the substantial yet elaborate town houses built by wealthy cattlemen in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house itself is brick on a limestone foundation, and the architecture is Jacobean distinguished by ornate Baroque gables. Carved woodwork, polished wooden floors, brocade wall panels, rugs, velvet hangings and furniture of the owner's family decorate the interior. John B. Kendrick, builder of Trail End, was governor of Wyoming (1915–1917) and a U.S. Senator (1917–1933).
Private

SUBLETTE COUNTY
Daniel vicinity
FATHER DE SMET'S PRAIRIE MASS SITE
S 1/2 SE 1/4 sec. 36, T. 34 N., R. 111 W.
1840

On this site in 1840 Father Pierre-Jean De Smet celebrated the first recorded mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the northern Rocky Mountains. Father De Smet (1801–1873), a Belgian, came to America in 1821 and entered the novitiate of the Jesuit order. Ordained in 1827, he embarked upon his lifetime work as a mis-

sionary to the Indians eleven years later. The occasion for the prairie mass was the annual fur traders' rendezvous near present-day Daniel on the Upper Green River. A granite cross has been erected on the site, which is a broad, open plain atop a bluff overlooking the river valley. Father De Smet, affectionately called Blackrobe, became a well-known and trusted friend of the Plains and Pacific Northwest Indians and frequently acted as mediator when trouble broke out between tribes or between redman and white.
Public/private

SUBLETTE COUNTY
Daniel vicinity
UPPER GREEN RIVER RENDEZVOUS SITE
On Green River above and below Daniel
1824–1840

Of all the rendezvous sites connected with the Rocky Mountain fur trade, the most popular was that on the Green River. The rendezvous, instituted by General William Ashley, was an annual trading fair held each spring to which trappers, traders, and Indians came. The great supply caravans from St. Louis brought trade goods to exchange for the furs. Among the foremost figures who came were Kit Carson, Jedediah Smith, and Jim Bridger. The rendezvous area is in a natural state almost unchanged from the time when fur trappers gathered there.
Private
NHL

SUBLETTE COUNTY
Pinedale vicinity
FORT BONNEVILLE
NE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 30, R. 111 W., T. 34 N.
1832

Captain Benjamin Bonneville, on leave from the Army, headed west from Fort Osage (Missouri) with a party of 110 men and about 20 wagons. It was May, 1832, and Bonneville wished to investigate the possibilities of a fur trade venture in the northern Rockies. Arriving at the Green River in August, Bonneville set about constructing a stockade as protection against the hostile Blackfoot Indians. Evidently believing he had made an unwise choice of site, Bonneville abandoned the stockade soon after the first snowfall. Nothing remains above ground to reveal the dimensions or appearance of Fort Bonneville, but there are probably archeological remains to indicate general construction and shape.
Public/private

SUBLETTE COUNTY
UNION PASS
Reference—see Fremont County

SWEETWATER COUNTY
Granger
GRANGER STAGE STATION
NW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 32, T. 19 N., R. 111 W.
c. 1856

A great westward migration to California and Oregon began in the 1840's. Wagons, cattle, and settlers crossed the country in great numbers, and trails and river fords came into being almost overnight. Such a crossing was located on Black's Fork near the site of the Granger Stage Station. Eventually Pony Express riders stopped here (1861–1862), and the Union Pacific Railroad laid tracks nearby in 1868. Only one original building remains today. It measures 56 feet by 22 feet, and the walls are stone and lime-sand mortar. None of the doors or windows is original.
State

SWEETWATER COUNTY
Green River
EXPEDITION ISLAND
1869, 1871

The town of Green River on the Union Pacific Railroad was the starting point for the two expeditions down the Green and Colorado rivers led by Maj. John Wesley Powell in 1869 and 1871. (*See* Desolation Canyon, Utah.) On these expeditions Powell completed the exploration of the last, large, unknown land area in the continental United States. No conclusive information has been found to indicate the precise campsite or embarkation point of the first expedition, but the second camped on Expedition Island and left from there May 22, 1871. Here the men prepared their specially designed boats for the arduous voyage ahead. In the absence of positive information as to the 1869 campsite, Expedition Island is recognized as the appropriate site to commemorate both trips.
Municipal
NHL

SWEETWATER COUNTY
Rock Springs vicinity
POINT OF ROCKS STAGE STATION
SW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 27, R. 101 W., T. 20 N.
Mid–19th century

Point of Rocks Stage Station served as a stop on the Overland Stage Line (from Atchison, Kansas, to Placerville, California) and as the junction of the Overland Trail and the Union Pacific Railroad (1868). When the railroad put the overland stage out of business, a shorter stage line began operating north from Point of Rocks to South Pass City and other settlements in the Sweetwater mining district. The building was constructed of native sandstone, and mud mortar was used to chink the walls.
State

TETON COUNTY
Jackson vicinity
MILLER CABIN
About 3 miles east of Jackson's central square along Main Street; follow northeast fork of road for 1 mile beyond city limits
1903–1912

Robert A. Miller settled on Flat Creek in 1885. His meadowland was well suited for hay production. Miller eventually helped to plat the town of Jackson. At the turn of the century Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve was created, and Miller was made the chief administrator of the Teton Division (one of four). Miller set up his headquarters at the cabin in 1903, two years before the establishment of the Forest Service within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The cabin also served as the seat of administration for the first major federal refuge for a large species of North American wildlife—the Wapiti elk—which was started on 2,000 acres of Miller's original homestead. The Miller Cabin is really two cabins, both constructed of logs and typical of home construction during frontier times in the forested mountain valleys of the Northwest. The two cabins are only a few feet apart and belong to a single homesite. The original cabin was the first home of Robert Miller and was so used during the period connected with Miller's forest service. The larger, two-storied home was built later and was the headquarters for the wildlife refuge.
Federal

TETON COUNTY
Moose
MENOR'S FERRY
Across the Snake River just above park headquarters, Grand Teton National Park
1892–1927

Bill Menor homesteaded in the area of the present Menor's Ferry in 1892. He settled on the west bank of the Snake, whereas most settlers remained on the east side and used his ferry to reach the timber on the western bank. Menor was joined by his brother, Holiday, who assisted in the operation of the ferry. Both men had sold out and left the area by 1927. Two years later the ferry was acquired by the Rockefeller family. It was refurbished,

placed in working order, and turned over to the National Park Service in 1953. The ferry itself is large enough to carry a fully loaded wagon of logs plus a four-horse team. It was formed of two sharp-prowed boats across which the carrying platform was set at right angles. The ferry swung from a cable by means of two lines either one of which could be shortened while its opposite was lengthened by means of a windlass set on the platform and operated by the pilot. Thus the prows of the boat could be pointed at the angle desired, and the current itself carried the ferry across the stream.
Federal

UINTA COUNTY
Fort Bridger vicinity

FORT BRIDGER

On Black's Fork of the Green River
near the town of Fort Bridger
19th century

Fort Bridger may be considered as one of the two most important forts in this area of the country with regard to overland migration, the other being Fort Laramie. Fort Bridger was named for fur trapper and mountain man Jim Bridger, who opened a trading post on the site in 1843. As time passed his trading post became a major resupply and outfitting point for emigrants, gold seekers, adventurers, and explorers, and a stopping place for friendly Indians. The Mormons acquired and held the fort from 1853 until 1857. In 1858 Fort Bridger became a U.S. Army post. During the 1860's it served as a Pony Express, overland telegraph, and overland stage station. When the Indians were finally subdued, the protection offered by the fort was no longer needed, and the post was abandoned on October 1, 1890.
State

UINTA COUNTY
Hilliard vicinity

PIEDMONT CHARCOAL KILNS

14 miles northeast of Hilliard, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 4, T. 14 N., R. 117 W.
1869

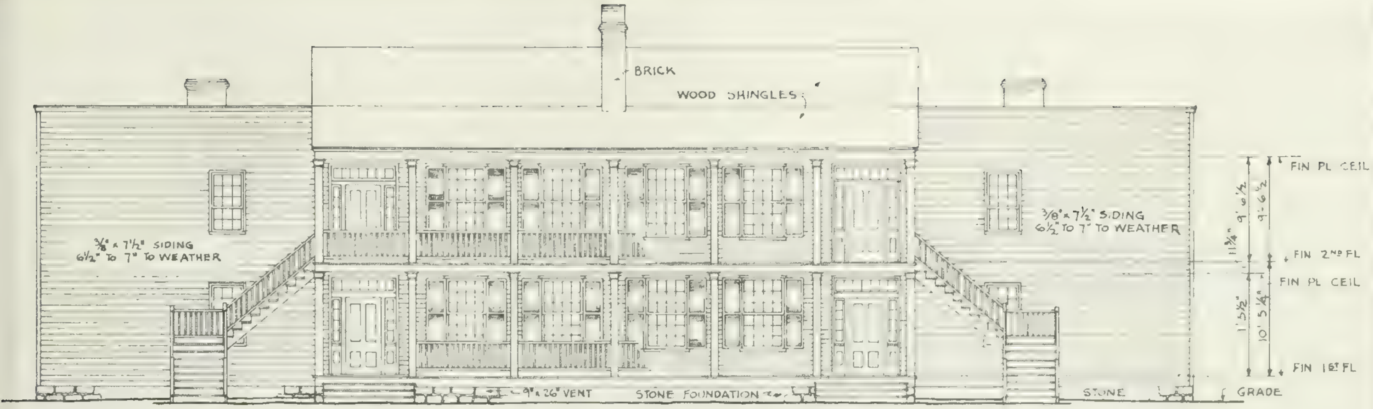
The Piedmont Charcoal Kilns were built to process charcoal for use in mining smelters. Union Pacific Railroad tracks were laid through the area in 1868, and Piedmont was a station on the line. Due to its proximity to Utah mines, the ease of transportation, and an abundant supply of timber, the site was an ideal location for a charcoal processing operation. Five conical native limestone kilns were constructed (only three and part of a fourth remain) in 1869 by Moses Byrne. Measuring 30 feet in circumference and 30 feet from the ground to the peak of the roof dome, each has one arched entrance eight feet high. The walls are two feet thick. Wood was placed in the kilns, a fire started, and the kilns sealed in such a way that the heat could be regulated. The wood smoldered slowly for several days, then the fire was allowed to die out, and the wood cooled before handling.
State

WESTON COUNTY
Newcastle vicinity

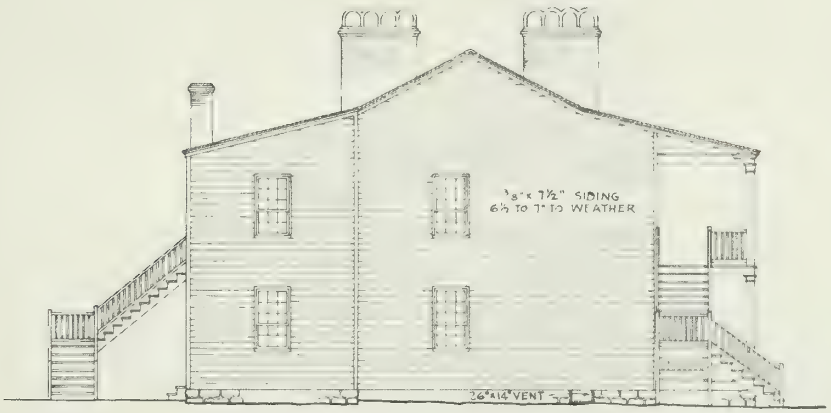
JENNEY STOCKADE

NE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 7, T. 44 N., R. 60 W.
1875

The Jenney Stockade was constructed in the summer of 1875 as a headquarters and supply depot for an expedition to the Black Hills. Soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Richard I. Dodge joined forces at Fort Laramie with geologists and miners led by Professor Walter P. Jenney. In June construction began on Camp Jenney, which served during the summer as a supply center for all of the Black Hills area. That winter the stockade became a stopping place for gold seekers entering the Black Hills. By the summer of 1877 a cut-off on the Cheyenne (Wyo.) to Deadwood (S.D.) stage route was opened, and Jenney Stockade became a breakfast and supper stop for stagecoach passengers. The original waystation building has been moved to Newcastle.
Private


BRICK
WOOD SHINGLES
3/8" x 7½" SIDING 6½" TO 7" TO WEATHER
3/8" x 7½" SIDING 6½" TO 7" TO WEATHER
FIN PL CEIL
9' 6½"
9'-6½"
11' 3/4"
FIN 2ND FL
FIN PL CEIL
1' 3½"
10' 5¼"
FIN 1ST FL
9" x 26" VENT
STONE FOUNDATION
STONE
GRADE

FRONT (SOUTHEAST) ELEVATION


3/8" x 7½" SIDING 6½ TO 7" TO WEATHER
26" x 14" VENT

SIDE (SOUTHWEST) ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Old Bedlam Fort Laramie National Historic Site,
Fort Laramie vicinity, Wyoming. *HABS*

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